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THE
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Family History, Heraldry, and Pedigrees.

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C.X.

THE ARMS OF MOWBRAY.

(Gules, a lion rampant argent.)

See "The Arms of Mowbray and Howard," GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, vol. ii., p. 397.



The
Genealogical Magazine.

MAY, 1902.

THE "MEDIATIZED" HOUSES OF GERMANY
AND AUSTRIA.

BY O. W. P. V. R. V. DE P. BRUNSTORFF.



HE marriage of Prince Otto of Windischgraetz and the engagement of Prince Emanuel of Salm to members of the Imperial House of Austria have once more brought before the public the position of the "mediatized" Houses of Germany and Austria-Hungary. As this term is no doubt still puzzling for many an English mind, a few remarks upon these families may perhaps be welcome.

It will be familiar to most people that the German Empire consists of various Sovereign States, and that therefore the Royal Families of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wuerttemberg, the Grand-ducal Families of Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, and Oldenburg, the Ducal Families of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Anhalt, and the Princely Families of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Waldeck, Reuss elder branch, Reuss younger branch, Schaumburg-Lippe, and Lippe-Detmold (to which might be added the deposed Houses of Hanover-Brunswick and Nassau, as well as the House of Holstein), represent Sovereign Houses of acknowledged equality in blood with all the

other reigning Houses of Europe, who are, by the way, nearly all descended from some German House : The present English Royal Family, like the Royal Families of Belgium and Portugal and the Prince of Bulgaria, from the Saxe-Coburg-Gothas ; the Imperial Family of Russia, like the Royal Families of Denmark and of Greece, from the Schleswig-Holsteins ; the Roumanian Royal Family from the Hohenzollerns ; the Queen of the Netherlands and the Grand-duke of Luxemburg from the Nassaus. There is, as a matter of fact, no reigning Royal Family of Europe, with the exception of those of Sweden and Norway (Bernadottes), Italy (the House of Savoy), Spain (Bourbons), Monaco (Grimaldis), Montenegro, Servia (Obrenovitch), and Turkey, that is not so descended.

In former times, however, the number of reigning families in the old 'Holy Roman Empire of the Teutonic nation' was a much larger one, and the remnants of these we find in the mediatized families of Germany and Austria-Hungary. These families are regarded as equal in birth to all the Houses reigning at the present day, and they have often intermarried with royalty. They are, in alphabetic order :

1. The Dukes of Arenberg, whose cadets bear the title of Prince.
2. The Princes of Auersperg, whose cadets bear the same title, a younger branch bearing the title of Count.
3. The Princes and Counts of Bentheim, who lately intermarried with the Sovereign families of Reuss and Waldeck.
4. The Counts Bentinck, well known in England, who also intermarried with the Sovereign Waldecks.
5. The Counts of Castell, who intermarried with the Lippes.
6. The Princes Colloredo-Mansfeld, whose cadets bear the title of Count.
7. The Dukes of Croy, whose cadets bear the title of Prince, and who lately intermarried with the Imperial House of Austria.
8. The Princes of Dietrichstein, now extinct in the male line, the four coheiresses of the family having married respectively Count Frederic Herberstein, Prince Alfred Hatzfeldt, Count Edward Clam-Gallas, and Count Alexander Mensdorff-Pouilly, who since was created Austrian Prince Dietrichstein of Nicolsburg, thus carrying on the old title, without, of course, receiving the mediatized position of his wife's family.
9. The Counts of Erbach.
10. The Princes Esterhazy of Galantha, whose cadets bear the title of Prince, with an elder branch of Counts Esterhazy, who,

however, never attained the mediatised position of the younger Princes—a name that brings back reminiscences of the Dreyfus affair. It seems hardly necessary to remark that the celebrated “Count Esterhazy” of the *affaire* had neither the right to the title of Count nor to the name of Esterhazy.

11. The Princes Fugger, whose cadets bear the title of Count, and who owe their great position mainly to the Emperor Charles V.

12. The Princes of Fürstenberg, a younger branch of them bearing the title of Landgrave of Fürstenberg.

13. The Counts of Giech.

14. The Counts of Harrach.

15. The Princes of Hohenlohe, who intermarried lately with the Grand-ducal House of Baden, the Princes of Reuss, the Waldecks, and the Slesvig-Holstein-Augustenburgs. The mother of the present German Empress was a Hohenlohe, and a Hohenlohe is the present Regent of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, being at the same time son-in-law of the late Duke of Edinburgh.

16. The Princes of Isenburg, whose cadets are also styled Princes, with a younger branch of Counts of Isenburg, who intermarried lately with the Imperial House of Austria, with the Waldecks, the House of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, and the Reuss.

17. The Princes Khevenhüller-Metsch, whose cadets bear the title of Count.

18. The Counts of Königsegg-Aulendorf.

19. The Counts of Kuefstein.

20. The Princes of Leiningen, with a younger branch of Counts, who intermarried with the Grand-ducal House of Baden.

21. The Counts of Leiningen-Westerburg.

22. The Princes of Leyen.

23. The Princes of Lobkowitz, who intermarried with the Sovereign Liechtensteins.

24. The Dukes of Looz and Corswarem, whose cadets are Princes.

25. The Princes of Löwenstein-Wertheim, whose cadets are also Princes, and who are allied to the Liechtensteins and the Royal Braganzas.

26. The Princes of Metternich-Winneburg, with the same title for their cadets.

27. The Counts of Neipperg, well known through the second husband of Napoleon I.’s widow.

28. The Princes of Oettingen, whose cadets are also styled Princes.

29. The Counts of Ortenburg.
30. The Counts of Pappenheim.
31. The Counts Platen of Hallermund.
32. The Counts Pückler.
33. The Counts Quadt-Wykradt.
34. The Counts of Rechberg and Rothenlöwen.
35. The Counts of Rechteren.
36. The Princes Orsini-Rosenberg, whose cadets are Counts.
37. The Princes of Salm, whose cadets all bear the title of Prince, of whom Prince Emanuel was lately betrothed to an Archduchess of Austria.
38. The Princes of Sayn and Wittgenstein, whose cadets are partly styled Princes, partly Counts.
39. The Counts of Schaesberg.
40. The Counts Schlitz-Goertz.
41. The Counts of Schönborn.
42. The Princes of Schönburg, whose cadets bear the title of Prince, with the younger branch of the Counts of Schönburg, representing in the female line the ancient burgraves of Altenburg and of Leisnig, and who intermarried with the Royal Bourbons, the reigning families of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Reuss, and Liechtenstein.
43. The Princes of Schwarzenberg, whose cadets all bear the title of Prince, and who intermarried with the Sovereign Liechtensteins.
44. The Princes of Solms, whose cadets bear the title of Prince, with various younger branches, that bear the title of Count, and who lately intermarried several times with the Reuss.
45. The Counts of Stadion.
46. The Princes of Starhemberg, famous through their great ancestor the victorious defender of Vienna, Count Rüdiger of Starhemberg.
47. The Princes of Stolberg, whose cadets bear the title of Prince also, with several younger branches of Counts of Stolberg, who intermarried lately with the Sovereign Houses of Reuss and Waldeck.
48. The Princes of Thurn and Taxis, whose cadets all bear the title of Prince, and who lately intermarried with the Imperial House of Austria and the House of Hohenzollern.
49. The Counts of Törring, who lately intermarried with the Royal House of Bavaria.
50. The Princes of Trauttmansdorff, whose cadets bear the title of Count, connected with the Sovereign House of Liechtenstein.

51. The Counts of Waldbott-Bassenheim.
52. The Princes of Waldburg, whose cadets are Counts.
53. The Counts of Wallmoden-Gimborn, now extinct in the male line.
54. The Princes of Wied, who lately intermarried with the Royal Houses of the Netherlands, of Roumania, and of Württemberg, and with the House of Nassau.
55. The Princes of Windischgraetz, whose cadets are also Princes, and who lately intermarried with the House of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the Imperial House of Austria.
56. The Counts of Wurmbrand-Stuppach.

The titles accorded to the members of these fifty-six Houses vary. The title accorded to the Dukes and Princes is generally that of “Ducal” or “Princely Grace” (*Herzogliche* or *Fürstliche Gnaden*, *Grâce Ducale* or *Grâce Princiére*), but some of them have the right to the title of “Serene Highness” (*Durchlaucht*, *Altesse Sérénissime*), which title, however, is generally restricted to the head of the family. The title for the heads of the Countal Families is “The Illustrious” (*Erlaucht*, *Comte Illustrissime*), the cadets of these Houses being generally only styled “The Highborn” (*Hoch geboren*).

Now, it must not be supposed that the above-named represent all German and Austro-Hungarian families that bear the title of Duke, Prince, or Count. There are, on the contrary, many more Houses whose members one might style titular Dukes, Princes, and Counts, in contrast to the already named “mediatized” or “reigning” Dukes, Princes, and Counts. Those German and Austro-Hungarian Ducal and Princely Houses are: The Princes of Ardeck; the Princes of Battenberg; the Princes Batthyany; the Princes Biron of Curland; the Princes Bismarck; the Princes Blücher; the Princes of Carolath; the Princes Clary; the Princes Czartoryski; the already mentioned Princes Dietrichstein of Nicolsburg; the Princes Dohna; the Princes Eulenburg; the Princes of Hanau; the Princes Henckel; the Dukes of Trachenberg, Princes of Hatzfeld; the Princes Jablonowski; the Princes Kinsky; the Princes Lichnowsky; the Princes Lubomirski; the Princes Lynar; the Princes Münster; the Princes Paar; the Princes Palffy of Erdöd; the Princes Pless; the Princes Poniatowski; the Princes Poninski; the Princes of Putbus; the Princes of Radolin; the Princes Radziwill; the Princes of Rheina Wolbeck; the Princes Rohan; the Dukes of Leuchtenberg; the Dukes of Sagan; the Princes Sanguszko; the Princes Sapieha; the Princes Sulkowski;

the Dukes of Teck; the Dukes of Urach; the Princes Wrede; the Princes of Holzenburg; the Princes of Innhausen; the Princes of Montenuovo; the Dukes of Raricourt; and the Princes of Leutenberg.

Although the heads of nearly all these Houses, and in some cases all their members, have the right to the title of "Serene Highness," the cadets bearing the title of "Princely Grace," the Duke of Teck even to the style of "Highness," the Duke of Leuchtenberg to the style of "Imperial Highness," yet they are in Germany and Austria-Hungary not regarded as equal in blood to the fifty-six Houses mentioned above; so that in Germany and Austria-Hungary, theoretically, some mediatised Count would make a *mésalliance* by marrying a daughter of one of the latter-named Imperial Highnesses, Highnesses, or Serene Highnesses; whilst the marriages referred to in the beginning of this article of a Windischgraetz and a Salm to members of the Imperial House of Austria cannot theoretically be regarded as *mésalliances* for members of the oldest reigning family of Europe. Of course, theory does not always hold good even in Germany, as Goethe says:

"Grau, Freund, ist alle Theorie."

The last-named titular Dukes and Princes have constantly intermarried with "mediatised" royalty, and even with Sovereign royalty. The Princess of Wales, *née* Princess of Teck, is perhaps the best known example, then the Battenbergs, the Leuchtenbergs, the Czartoryskis, and so on. Many mediatised Princes and Counts, on the other hand, have married even persons without any titular distinction whatsoever.

In Germany, however, such marriages are very often the source of endless troubles to the descendants of the persons concerned, as is shown, for example, in the present day by the wearisome dispute about the succession to the throne of the Principality of Lippe, which dispute mainly rests on the fact that one of the ancestors of the present Count-Regent of Lippe hundreds of years ago married a simple Baroness Modesta Unruh! New trouble will arise for this Count-Regent's son on account of the fact that his mother is a simple Countess Caroline Wartensleben, whose ancestors were not "mediatised" but only "titular" Counts.

To go further into the intricacies of German "Ebenbürtigkeitsrecht" would require a whole volume. The foregoing remarks, however, give the most necessary information on the subject.

THE ROYAL ARMS AND THEIR USE BY TRADESMEN.

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I.—THE ROYAL ARMS.



THE Royal Arms have been in use in their present form since the accession, in 1837, of the late Queen Victoria, and (with the addition of an escutcheon of pretence or inner shield containing the arms of Hanover) since January 1, 1801, when King George III. by Royal Warrant settled the arrangement (or "marshalling," as it is technically termed) of the arms of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the following form:—

Quarterly of four: first and fourth, ENGLAND—namely, gules three lions passant guardant in pale or; second, SCOTLAND—namely, or a lion rampant, within a double tressure flory-counter-flory gules; third, IRELAND, azure a harp or, stringed argent; the whole encircled with the Garter. Crest: On the Royal Crown proper a lion statant guardant or, regally crowned also proper. Supporters: Dexter, a lion guardant or, crowned as in the crest; and sinister, a unicorn argent armed, crined and unguled or, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses patée and fleurs-de-lis, a chain affixed thereto, passing between the fore-legs and reflexed over the back, of the last.

As the technical terms used in the official blazon just given may not be understood by many of the readers of this article, and as the Royal Arms over tradesmen's shops are, in nine cases out of ten, either incorrectly modelled or wrongly painted, it is desirable to consider carefully the form and meaning of every detail in the full heraldic achievement of King Edward VII. (Fig. 1) in order that those making use of the Royal Arms may not err through ignorance in the future.

First, then, let us consider the *Arms* themselves, or that part of the design which is shown on a *shield* within the "garter;" but let me point out in passing (1) that it is as correct to describe the whole of this illustration as the "Arms" as to restrict that term to what is contained in the shield, and (2) that the emblems within the

garter are really on a shield, although its true form is somewhat concealed by the outline of the garter.

The shield is divided by horizontal and perpendicular lines into four equal parts, or *quarterings*, the first of which contains the arms of England, viz.: on a red background, three gold lions walking (with the right paw raised), with their heads full-faced. These lions were devised for England on the second Great Seal of King Richard I. The second quartering gives the arms of Scotland, viz.: on a

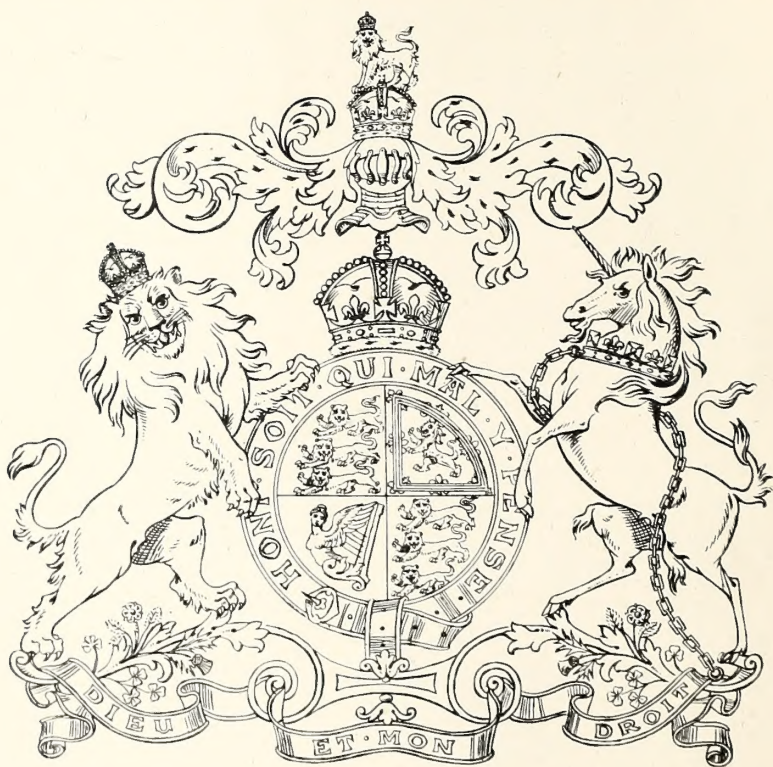


FIG. 1.

gold background, a red lion standing on its left hind-leg, and elevating both its fore-legs, the right above the left; this lion is surrounded by a narrow red double border, decorated with fleurs-de-lis, or conventional lilies, placed alternately outwards and inwards. The third quartering contains the arms of Ireland, viz.: a golden harp with silver strings, on a blue background. These coats, or shields, of arms of Scotland and Ireland were first incorporated into the Royal achievement by James I., "King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland."

The *garter* surrounding the shield is the insignia of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, instituted by King Edward III. The ribbon is of dark blue, edged with gold, and the letters and buckle are also of gold. The motto of the Order, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," should be translated, "Dishonoured be he who thinks evil of it." King Edward IV. was the first of our Sovereigns to surround the Royal shield with the garter.

We now come to the *Crown*, to which special attention should be paid, as it is here depicted in the form chosen by His Majesty to perpetuate the Tudor crown used by his predecessor in name, King Edward VI. In heraldry the crown is painted gold, with jewels in their natural colours, including the emerald "mound," or ball at the top, which supports the cross. The *cap* within the crown is coloured crimson (though the cap now actually in use is purple) and turned up below the rim of the crown with ermine.

The Royal *helmet*, it will be seen, stands affronté, or full-faced ; it is entirely of gold, and is of the form adopted by Queen Elizabeth.

The *mantling*, or ornamentation on either side of the helmet, is of yellow or gold lined with ermine, from the precedent created by that Queen.

The *crest* is a lion of England, similar to those in the first and fourth quarterings of the shield, standing on a Royal crown, and having another on its head, both crowns being precisely similar to the one just described. This crest, in common with several other details of the Royal achievement, has come down to us from "Good Queen Bess."

To avoid so much repetition of the Royal crown, the large one shown over the shield in the illustration may be omitted when the helmet and mantling are not depicted, though as that is the only *crown of dignity* in the design, I do not think that it is sufficiently replaced by the crown on which the lion stands, for that is an integral part of the crest. However, custom and official precedents have sanctioned such simplification, though, oddly enough, the Prince of Wales's coronet of dignity is always retained in His Royal Highness's achievement. But if the crest be omitted, the crown of dignity must certainly be retained over the shield.

The figures on either side of the shield are the *supporters*, and should *support* the shield. I emphasize this because in hundreds of instances these supporters are foolishly depicted either as lying down on either side of the shield, as if digesting a heavy meal, or as chasing one another round the escutcheon, which it is their duty to hold up. Had it not been for such inaccuracies in the public repre-

sentations of these supporters during the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries we might have been spared the doggerel :

“The lion and the unicorn,
Fighting for the crown ;
The lion beat the unicorn
All round the town.”

Let us, therefore, take the supporters as seriously as the other insignia.

The blazon tells us that on the dexter (or right) side we shall find a *lion* ; but, as a matter of fact, he is on the spectator's left. This is owing to a heraldic fiction that the whole design is turned round, and that the dexter, or right, side of the achievement is seen on your left. The lion, which has been used in this precise form (as representing England) since Edward VI.'s time, is entirely of gold, full-faced, and crowned with the Royal crown like the crest. The supporter on the sinister (the reader's right) side

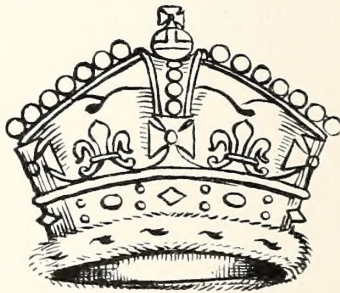


FIG. 2.

is a silver unicorn, with horn, mane, tufts, and hoofs of gold. Its neck is encircled by a coronet (similar to the circlet of the Royal crown) composed of crosses patée (*i.e.*, crosses with expanding limbs nearly forming a square) and fleurs-de-lis, entirely of gold ; and a gold chain hangs therefrom on the unicorn's chest, passes between its fore-legs and over its back, and ends close to the hind legs. This supporter (typifying Scotland) was first used with the English lion by King James I.

In the *compartment*, or gold scroll-work, below the shield is the Royal motto, “*Dieu et mon Droit*,” which has been used by our Sovereigns for some 400 years. This motto is usually painted in letters of gold on a white motto-scroll or, as in the reigns of the first three Georges, on a dark-blue scroll edged with gold. The compartment also contains the Royal *badge*, or emblem, of the

rose (for England), shamrock (for Ireland), and thistle (for Scotland) grafted on one stem—in allusion to the Union—which was adopted by King George III. in 1801. In this badge the stalks, leaves, and sepals (or little leaves encircling the rose) are green. The flower of the thistle is purple, and the rose is a double one showing white petals within red ones. This rose, typical of the union of the houses of Lancaster and York which ended the Wars of the Roses, comes down to King Edward VII. from the marriage of his ancestor King Henry VII. with Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet.

Having thus fully considered the armorial achievement of our present Sovereign, let us look back to that of our late Queen, and see in what respects it differed from Fig. 1. Her late Majesty's crown of dignity, in use at the time of her death, was of the "Imperial" form adopted by her about 1886, and is shown in Fig. 2; this should replace the "Tudor" form of crown, adopted by King Edward, in all representations of the late Queen's arms. As in English heraldry the Sovereign is always treated as of the male sex, Her late Majesty used the same arms, garter, helmet, mantling, crest, supporters, motto, and badge as the King, save that the crown in the dexter supporter and the two crowns in the crest were (like the crown of dignity) as in Fig. 2.

Queen Alexandra places the King's arms in an oval formed by the garter on the left and the Royal Arms of Denmark in a floral oval on the right, the two ovals reclining against each other, the left slightly over the right. The crown and supporters (the latter standing on a gold compartment) are like the King's, but the other accessories are omitted.

The Editor of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE has pointed out that Queen Alexandra has received His Majesty's permission to wear the Garter, and that consequently both ovals should be surrounded by the Garter; but I do not consider that any person other than the Sovereign or a Knight of the Order may, under its present constitutions, use the insignia round the shield. I have not as yet seen any official record of the King's act, but if, as I assume, the intention was to give Her Majesty a courtesy rank in the Order, I do not think the Garter should surround the Queen's oval shield. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is Grand Master of the Order of St. Patrick, and therefore takes precedence of all the Knights, but he is not entitled to surround his shield with the insignia of knighthood.

Royal Warrants setting forth the arms of Her late Majesty's children were issued by Queen Victoria and recorded in the College

of Arms or Heralds' College, but no official registration was made on the marriages of the Royal Princes and Princesses, nor have any warrants yet been recorded in the College effecting the many changes rendered necessary by several deaths and consequent alterations in seniority and status. It is therefore extremely difficult—in fact, it is, technically speaking, impossible—to correctly blazon the full armorial achievement of any married Prince or Princess. Even the changes in the form of the Royal crown to which I have referred were not effected by Warrant, and the achievement of Queen Alexandra as used by Her Majesty has yet to be recorded. Recently, by an Order in Council (December, 1901), the King has added to the achievement of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales the Royal Badge of Wales (a red dragon walking on a grassy mound) charged with a silver label of three points similar to that appearing on H.R.H.'s arms, crest, and supporters in the painting attached to such Order. This is an important addition to the achievement, and it is certainly a compliment to Wales, but it must not be regarded as a new badge in itself. Several articles in the public press have wrongly referred to this dragon as having been newly designed to typify the Principality, but as a matter of fact the use of the label on the badge by the Prince indicates that he is the eldest son of one who is entitled to the same badge without such label. In other words, the right to the Royal Badge of Wales is (and has been since 1485) vested in the Sovereign; so that here, as in the case of the form of his crown, the King has gone back to Tudor times for his precedents.

The dragon is traditionally said to have been the badge of Cadwaladr Fendigaid (the last British King, who died at Rome in A.D. 688), and was borne on the Royal Standard in 1485 on the occasion of King Henry VII.'s triumphal entry into the city of London after the Battle of Bosworth Field. It was used precisely in the form adopted by the Prince of Wales (without the label, of course) by King George III.

It is hoped and believed that the King, who is taking a keen interest in all the heraldic details affecting his coming coronation, may be induced to take action also as to the joint arms of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and as to the arms of the other members of the Royal Family, and command his Officers of Arms to bring the whole subject up to date. The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal, graciously accepted a copy of this article (as it originally appeared), and I shall be very pleased if anything I have written should lead to some action in reference to these technical omissions.

The coronet of the Prince of Wales is like the Royal crown, but with a single instead of a double arch, and the Royal crowns (or rather coronets in the Prince's case) in the crest and supporter are made to correspond. Over the arms, on the shoulders of the two supporters, and on the shoulder of the lion in the crest, appears a silver label of three points or pendants. Similarly the coronet changes and the label varies in the achievement of the various other members of the Royal Family.

In the cases of the heir apparent and of all the other issue of Queen Victoria except King Edward, the Royal Arms have over them a small inescutcheon, or shield, of the arms of Saxony, for Saxe-Coburg, consisting of ten horizontal stripes of gold and black, with a green crown of rue running over them diagonally from left to right (*Barry of ten or and sable, a crown of rue in bend vert*). It is possible that the King may command the omission of this inescutcheon from the newly-marshalled arms of the Prince of Wales. It would be a popular change, and I venture to suggest that the renunciation of the heirship to the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha seems to demand the excision of this German adjunct from the British arms borne by His Royal Highness.

The well-known badge of the Princes of Wales (now balanced by the Welsh dragon) is thus technically described: *A plume of three ostrich-feathers argent (silver or white), enfled (held together) by a coronet composed of fleurs-de-lis and crosses patée alternately, or (all the coronet is gold); and the motto "ICH DIEN."*

The Duke of Connaught's coronet of dignity and the coronets in his crest and supporters are composed of crosses patée and fleurs-de-lis, and the usual crimson and ermine cap with a gold tassel is in the coronet of dignity, but the arch borne by the Prince of Wales is used neither by the Duke nor by any other member of the Royal Family. Then, again, the coronets in their crest and dexter supporter are without caps. The points of the five labels in the Duke's achievement are charged with a cross of St. George (*i.e.*, a red cross), between two blue fleurs-de-lis.

I hope I have now said enough to prove to the reader that the Royal Arms are of considerable interest, and that, as the personal cognizance of the King, they should not be improperly used.

(*To be continued.*)



AN IDEAL BOOK.

"A SHORT HISTORY OF ROUS LENCH."



HE "parson-squire"—who was it invented the port-manteau equivalent of "squarson"?—is a type representing a curious combination of interests and a type peculiar to England, though even with us decreasing in numbers. All too seldom do the representatives of this type realize their responsibilities and their opportunities. The Manor of Rous Lench passed, presumably by purchase, into the possession of the Rev. W. K. W. Chafy in 1876, and he became the thirtieth Rector of the parish in the year 1881. That Dr. Chafy has fully realized the responsibilities both of his position and his office, the facts which can be gleaned from the recent history of the parish amply testify; but our own interests lie rather in the use Dr. Chafy has made of one of his opportunities by the publication of "A Short History of Rous Lench" (by the Rev. W. K. W. Chafy, M.A., D.D., of Rous Lench, illustrated by Gwendolen M. Chafy), which is dedicated to "the dwellers in the Lenches." It is stated in the preface that this little book is the outcome of a paper read by request before the Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society, at Worcester, March 1, 1900, and as the writer believes that no similarly comprehensive collection of notes on the Lenches has yet been put forth, he ventures to offer it for the acceptance of any who may be interested in the district.

Let us briefly indicate the scope of the work. The first chapter deals with the name and natural features of the parish. In the list of the possessions of the See of Worcester we find "Biscopesleng," where Urso held seven hides, and Alured of him; and in spite of the occasional hesitation of Habington and Nash as to the identity of Biscopesleng with Rous Lench, their accounts of the descent of the seven hides from the Bishops of Worcester through the tenancies of Urso, of his heirs the Beauchamps, and of the Lenches, to the Rouses who settled at Rous Lench about the end of the reign of Richard II., leave little doubt that Biscopesleng and Rous Lench are one and the same place.

It is impossible to determine precisely the year, or even the reign, when the name *Biscopesleng* fell into desuetude and the next name, *Randolph's Lench*, came into existence, but perhaps soon after

the death of Urso. In the time of Henry II. the family of *Lench* must have become well established here, for in the seventeenth year of his reign Ranulf de Lench was Sheriff of the county.

Meanwhile there were several variants, such as *Roblinge*, *Lench Rokulfi*, *Lench Roudolph*, *Rafe Lench*, from the time of Edward III., when *Randolph's Lench* seems to have become the general designation, holding its own till the end of the reign of Richard II., when the Rouses acquired the estate and tried to oust the name in

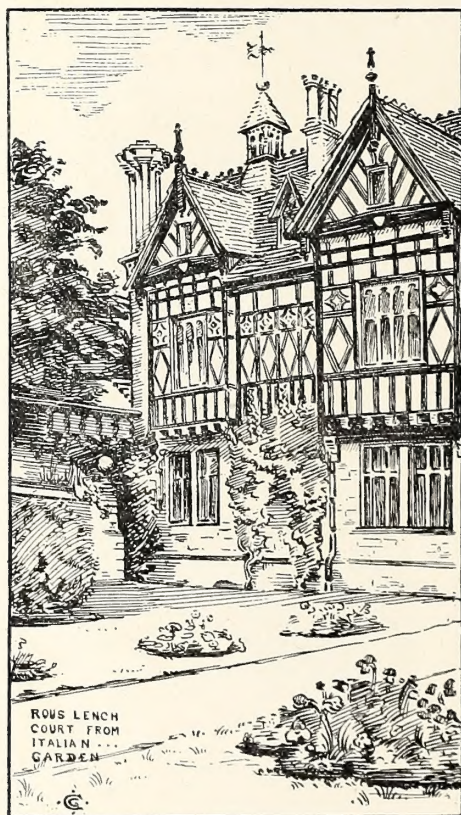


favour of their own, in which they ultimately succeeded, although *Randolph's Lench* struggled on as an *alias* till the end of the reign of Charles II., as is shown in a deed dated 22 C. II., discovered in the thatch of an old cottage pulled down in 1885, which recites the name of the village as "Rouslench als Randolph's Lench."

But the term *Lench*, with its variants *Lenz*, *Lynch*, *Linch*, etc., is not confined to Worcestershire or to England, being found in the Western Counties as *Lydlynch*, *Redlynch*; France, *Lynch*,

Charlinch, Moorlinch, Stocklinch; in Sussex as Linchmere; in Gloucestershire, The Linches; in Wiltshire, The Linches; and in Germany as Lenz Kirche.

Concerning the Lynches in Wiltshire, the Rev. R. R. Duke, Rector of Birlingham, in this county, writes: "Lynches—or Lynchets, the diminutive—abound in Wiltshire, and seem to have been the result of water action on a hillside, often throwing the land into a series of terraces convenient for cultivation."



Professor Skeat, writing to Dr. Chafy, December 26, 1900, observes: "It is obviously the A.-S. *hlinc*, 'a rising ground,' or some form of 'ridge,' as you say. . . . There must have been an older A.-S. form 'hlenc' which is actually preserved in Lench. This A.-S. 'hlinc' appears in modern English as *linch* or *link*, as in 'golf link.'"

Many of the families have been settled in the parish for more

than three hundred years, their names being found in the registers as soon as they open.

The oldest name by far is *Hemming*, or, as it is more picturesquely spelt in bygone times, *Hemynge*, which stretches back to the Norman Conquest, when a monk of Worcester, who, at the request of Bishop Wulstan II., compiled a Cartulary, or record of the Grants and Deeds of the Monastery, now in the British Museum, was named



Hemming. He was afterwards made Sub-prior, and died perhaps about 1090.

Later on a friend of Shakespeare's was a *John Hemynge*, and it is interesting to find both names associated in the same will—that of Agnes Skinner, of Sambourne, Warwickshire, in 1537, who left legacies to *Agnes Hemyng*, and to *Thomas Shakespeare*, of Alcester, where the poet had relations of his own name.

Ballard is the next earliest name that stands out. It was the patronymic of one Philip Hawford—so-called, for his real name was

Ballard—house-steward or cellarer of Evesham Abbey before its dissolution, and who, at the instigation of Thomas Cromwell, Vicar-General of Henry VIII., permitted himself to be made titular Abbot for the purpose of giving the surrender of the Abbey the appearance of a voluntary act.

In a letter, dated July 26, 1539, to Cromwell, he reminds him that he is "only by your goodness p'ferryde to occupye the rome of Abbot here," and accordingly, on November 17 of that year, he yielded up everything to the King, receiving various rewards for his subserviency, and being made Dean of Worcester in 1544, where he was buried in the south-east transept of the cathedral church, in a stone coffin, on which was placed his effigy, clad in abbatial robes and insignia. But during the erection of the present altar screen in 1812, it being deemed desirable to remove the effigy, a recess was constructed in the basement on the eastern side, and the figure was removed thither, where it still remains.

Chapter II. deals with the historical persons and events with which this tiny parish can claim connection more or less intimate or remote, amongst whom are included King Edward III., Shakespeare, Cromwell, Rev. Richard Baxter, and others. The Nonconformist divine himself wrote :

"My quarters fell out to be at Sir Thomas Rous's, at Rous Lench, where I had never been before. The Lady Rous" (his first wife, Jane Ferrers) "was a godly, grave, understanding woman, and entertained me, not as a soldier, but as a friend. . . . From thence I went into Leicestershire, Staffordshire, and at last into Derbyshire. I came to Major Swallow's quarters at Sir John Cook's house at Melbourn, on the edge of Derbyshire . . . in a cold and snowy season, and the cold, together with other things, set my nose on bleeding. When I had bled about a quart or two" (elsewhere he puts it at a gallon), "I opened four veins, but that did no good; at last I gave myself a purge, which stopped it. This so much weakened me and altered my complexion, that my acquaintances who came to visit me scarcely knew me. Coming so long a weakness, and frequent loss of blood before, it made the physicians conclude me *deplorate*, supposing I could never escape a dropsy.

"When I had staid at Melbourn in my chamber three weeks, being amongst strangers, and not knowing how to get home, I went to Mr. Nowel's house at Kirby Mallory, in Leicestershire, where, with great kindness, I was entertained three weeks.

"By that time the tidings of my weakness came to the Lady Rous, in Worcestershire, who sent her servant to seek me out; and

when he returned and told her I was afar off, and he could not find me, she sent him again to find me, and bring me thither, if I were able to travel. So, in great weakness, thither I made a shift to get, where I was entertained with the greatest care and tenderness, while I continued the use of means for my recovery; and when I had been there a quarter of a year, I returned to Kidderminster.

“When I was in health I had not the least thought of writing books, or of serving God in any more public way than preaching, but when I was weakened with great bleeding, and left solitary in my chamber at Sir John Cook’s in Derbyshire, without any acquaintance but my servant about me, and was sentenced to death by the physicians, I began to contemplate more seriously on the



everlasting rest which I apprehended myself to be just on the borders of.

“That my thoughts might not too much scatter in my meditations, I began to write something on that subject, intending but the quantity of a sermon or two; but being continued in weakness, where I had no books and no better employment, I followed it on, till it was enlarged to the bulk in which it is published.

“The first three weeks I spent on it was at Mr. Nowell’s house at Kirkby Mallory, in Leicestershire; a quarter of a year or more, at the seasons which great weakness would allow, I bestowed on it at Sir Thomas Rous’s in Worcestershire, and I finished it shortly after at Kidderminster.”

Chapter III. gives the names and details of the lords of the manor from 1042, and the opportunity is taken to treat briefly of the

Lench family and the Rous family, and with the latter family and their descendants the lordship remained from 1397 to 1876.

Chapter IV. describes the Manor-house, Chapter V. the school, and Chapter VI. is devoted to "Chafecote"—the Parish Hall—and the usages to which it has been devoted; but these chapters will chiefly interest those having local associations in the parish. Chapter VII., devoted to the church, is, like Chapters I. to III., of considerable general interest, and amongst other interesting general notes given by the author the following may be quoted :

"655 (?). Bede says that Finan built a Church at Lindisfarne, in Scotch fashion, of hewn oak, thatched with reeds.

"680 (?). Biscop the Blessed first introduced *stone* Churches into England, procuring masons from Gaul to build him a Church at Wearmouth."

In the Diocesan Registry occurs the following :

"1543. Churchlench, 1543. William Hawford, of this place, having lived in incest, has to do penance in the church there, and upon another day at the church at Rowslench, and upon another at the church of Abbot's Morton, 'nudatis pedibus et capite in lineis vestimentis tantum, etc., more peniten.'"

Amongst one or two extracts of wills may be noticed the following :

"August 6, 1543. William Fox of Rouslench, in the diocese of Worc., 'husbondman,' made his Will :

"Being holle yn Minde and of goode memory . . . My soul to Almighty God and my body to be buried yn the cherche yarde of Seynt peter of leche aforesaid. . . . To my mother Margaret Fox my taking of ye cherche grounde. Wife Joan to have the residue of goods and be Executrix, 'for to dispose of my Soule health as sche thynkith beste.

"Witnessed by Sir Gilbert Rouse, Nicholas Horwell, John Poole, John Webe, Harry Horwell, wt oy."

A record of the monuments and their inscriptions is to be collected from the book, and some interesting remarks, with illustrations, will be found concerning a sixteenth-century communion-table and an old and quaint seventeenth-century collecting-shovel. The chapter closes with an account of the restoration of the church. Chapter VIII. gives a list of the rectors of the parish from 1285 to the present day. Save for a short interregnum (1663-1666)—"durante minoritate Thomæ Wall"—the family of Wall held the living from October, 1616, to June, 1715, the clergyman then appointed being the husband of a Frances Wall, presumably another member of the same family. According to all accounts,

this lady was a handful, for after her death she or her ghost still frequented the parish, and her husband lies buried in front of the south door. Popular rumour assigns as the reason for his wish to that effect the parson's own explanation, "that as he had been trampled upon in his life, he might as well be trampled upon in his death."

Chapter IX. deals with the rectory and glebe ; Chapter X. with the church land ; and Chapter XI. with the flora and fauna of the parish.

As to the general interest of the volume, we can only say that it reached us by post, and was opened and read from cover to cover before it was put down. It is simply an ideal little volume—in size it is but small—and we can conceive of no more acceptable present for anyone having a connection with, or residence in, the parish than a copy of the work. The information it contains is, perhaps, too limited for the general reader to be able to class it amongst his works of reference, but we would particularly draw the attention both of clergymen and of "squires" to the little volume, as a perfect model of what a small and popular history of a parish should be. Many will feel inclined, and might be well advised, to aim at a more pretentious work than the one before us, but in its style and plan, in the scope and nature of its information, and in the scholarly and interesting character of the work, it might well have been intentionally compiled to serve as a model for the guidance of future scribes. One fault, and one only, do we find with it, and that is the absence of an index. But a work of this nature has a great and a not easily defined value. It leads to and creates or stimulates an interest in the history of the past the use of which few, if any, will question, and we doubt not that from the perusal of these pages will result more general antiquarian interest and research in the coming generation amongst the inhabitants of Rous Lench. Our advice to Dr. Chafy is to attempt a more ambitious book, and extend his present little volume into a history of the larger district of all the Lenches, if his leisured hours are too occupied to attempt a new history of his county. Possibly, in a larger work he would find that the interest in the subject-matter of some of the chapters is of too local a character to appeal to the antiquary or the general public, but no doubt in dealing with a more extended field the author would exercise his discretion as to this. The illustrations, four of which we reproduce, are by Miss Gwendolen Chafy, and speak for themselves. They are one of the charming features of the volume. Miss Chafy, who executes in addition both book-plates and pastel portraits, is a

pupil of Rolshoven. We only regret that Miss Chafy has neglected to illustrate the arms of the families who have figured so prominently in the history of the parish.



THE DUGARD FAMILY.



THE Dugards were settled in Worcestershire certainly as early as the middle of the sixteenth century, being associated with the village of Grafton Flyford. The most notable member of the family was the grammarian, William Dugard, or Du-gard, as he generally spelt his name, the Master of Merchant Taylors' School, who was also author, printer, and publisher. Some curious autograph correspondence with one John Booker, an astrologer, respecting his nativity, is still preserved in the Bodleian Library. His son, the Rev. Thomas Du-gard, Rector of Barford, entered his pedigree at the last Warwickshire Visitation, and claimed arms—a cinquefoil—though they were not entered as proved. He also stated that his family came from "Roan," in France. As to this, it may be regarded as doubtful whether it was any more than the vague statement of one who, being an educated man, may have known of the existence of Dugards in Normandy, where, in fact, they are still to be found. Another of the family, the Rev. Samuel Dugard, wrote, in 1695, a tract, *Περὶ Πολυπαίδειας*, intended to demonstrate to a clerical relative with a large family how desirable is the possession of a numerous progeny. Descended, doubtless, from the Grafton Flyford family, and probably from the grammarian, William Du-gard, was "Mr. Dugard," of Ombersley, co. Worcester, afterwards of Hopton Wafers Court, near Cleobury Mortimer, of whose descendants in every line a pedigree was compiled rather more than fifty years ago. As this document is still in manuscript, it may be worth while to record here some particulars of it. The author was a Mr. Thomas Hawkeswood, of Ivy Lodge, Hartlebury, who once projected a tabular history of England, which did not get any further than the printing of some specimen pages; and it is, perhaps, a somewhat remarkable fact that he should have directed his attention, not so much to his own or his wife's paternal family as to the descendants of his wife's grandmother and her three sisters, the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Dugard, of Hopton Wafers.

The pedigree measures 5 feet by 2 feet, and is headed as follows:

“ Mr. and Mrs. DuGarde, as the name was originally written, thus clearly indicating the origin of the family, lived in the parish of Ombersley, co. Worcester, and after the death of Mr. DuGarde, who was there interred, the widow removed with her family to Hopton Wafers Court, co. Salop, where she died, and was buried at —. The only son, who had acquired the cognomen of ‘the Batchelor Dugard’—the name being thus subsequently written—at his death left the whole of his property to his sister Anne, who had married in his lifetime; and there is reason to believe that the husband had exercised an undue influence over the brother, who was of weak intellect, to the prejudice of the other sisters. The four sisters married as under.”

The pedigree then proceeds in tabular form, as completely, it would seem, as Mr. Hawkeswood could obtain the facts by correspondence, to detail the various families tracing from these four ladies down to about the year 1849.

The eldest sister, Ann Dugard, married Aaron York, of Cleobury Mortimer. From them descend :

York of Cleobury Mortimer.
Worthington of Stourpourt.
Gardener of Marlborough.
Reynolds of Cleobury Mortimer.

The second sister, Drusilla Dugard, married William Falkner, of Cleobury Mortimer ; and from them came :

Falkner of Cleobury Mortimer, Bath, etc.
Grant of Manningford Bruce.
Gardener of Marlborough.
Hessey, late Archdeacon of London.
Rowley of Bridgnorth.
Yarrendon.

The third daughter, Sarah Dugard, married William Beddoe, of Withypool, Cleobury Mortimer. From them are :

Beddoe of Cleobury Mortimer, to which family belongs the distinguished ethnologist, Dr. John Beddoe.
Cook of Rockford.
Webb of Manchester.

The fourth and youngest daughter, Mary Dugard, who died in 1753, aged forty-three, married Benjamin Watts, of Neen Savage, Salop, who died 1767, aged fifty-seven. Their descendants include :

Watts of Neen Savage.	Williams.
Dalleway of Neen Savage.	Jones of Cleobury.
Fosbroke of Rotherhithe.	Lucy of Worcester.

Longmore.
 Smith of Worfield.
 Smith of Sidbury.
 Haslewood of Bridgnorth.
 Irwin of Leeds.
 Binckes of Cheltenham.
 Woodley of Cambridge.
 Phillimore of Uley.
 Birkin.
 Wyre.
 Dowell of Rock.
 Garfield.
 Malpas.

Dudley of Neen Savage.
 Tedstill of Cleobury Mortimer.
 Hunt.
 Cox.
 Lawley.
 Turner of Bell Broughton.
 Longmore of Hopton Wafers.
 Topping of Whitechapel.
 Payne of London.
 Croker of Maismore.
 Le Blanc.
 Allen.
 Morrell of Ludlow.¹


It may be noticed that, as was perhaps to be expected, the descendants of Mary Dugard are traced out in the greater detail. But imperfect though some of the branches are, it is evident that this manuscript, compiled not sixty years ago, has preserved to us a mass of genealogical information which it would be very difficult, if not wholly impossible, to gather together again.



THE FAMILY OF HICKS (*concluded*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

II. SECOND BRANCH.

VI.  AMES CHAMPION HICKS, Clerk in Holy Orders; second son of Admiral Thomas Hicks aforesaid; baptized at Brixham, Devon, October 23, 1781; entered the Royal Navy, as appears from the books of the *Jupiter* and *Cambridge*; matriculated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, April 3, 1800, aged eighteen (as son of Thomas Hicks, Esq., of Brixham, armiger); B.A. 1804; curate of Launceston, Cornwall, and chaplain to the Duke of Northumberland at Werrington Park in that county, and afterwards Perpetual Curate of Rangeworthy, in the county of Gloucester, 1834-1855. Married Frances,¹ daughter and eventual heiress of John Searle, of Allerton,

¹ Frances Searle had at least three lines of descent from King Edward III.: one through Yarde, Champernowne, Courtenay (3), Seymour (5), Wentworth, Clifford, Percy, and Mortimer, from Lionel, Duke of Clarence; another through Yarde, Champernowne, Courtenay (4), Manners (3), and St. Leger, to Richard, Duke of York; and the third through Yarde, Champernowne (3), Fulford (3), Bouchier (5), to Thomas of Woodstock.

co. Devon, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Gilbert Yarde, of Stoke Gabriel, and sister and sole heiress of the Rev. Francis Yarde, Rector of Dartington, by whom he had, with two sons and two daughters who died in infancy :



John Hicks.

*from a curious portrait of him
in the possession of W. H. Jones.*

1. James Hicks, of whom presently.
2. Frances Hicks, born April 29, 1812 ; married Edward Poore, and died at Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1893.

3. Elizabeth Hicks, born January 16, 1814; died unmarried at Alnwick, January, 1880.
 4. John Hicks, born April 13, 1815; married Amelia, daughter of Edward Coley, Esq., and died *s.p.* at Dorchester, 1869.
 5. Jane Hicks, born April 29, 1819; died May 15, 1890.
 6. Francis Yarde Hicks, born June 26, 1821.
 7. Sarah Hester Hicks, born July 18, 1824; died unmarried at Dorchester, 1858.
 8. Amelia Mary Hicks, born March 11, 1826.
 9. Ellen Hicks, born December 1, 1828.
 10. Louisa Hicks, born January 12, 1829; married the Rev. William Henry Leicester, M.A. Christ College, Cambridge, Vicar of Marthall, Cheshire.
 11. Charlotte Hicks, born August 17, 1830; married June 22, 1863, Julius Delvendahl, and died in America, 1865.
- The Rev. J. C. Hicks died at Rangeworthy September 6, 1855.

VII. JAMES HICKS, Clerk in Holy Orders, eldest son and heir of the preceding, born July 21, 1810; B.A. Oriel College, Oxford; matriculated May 13, 1830, aged nineteen; author of "The Teaching of the Church," "Prayer-Book Leaflets," etc.; Vicar of Pydletrenthide, co. Dorset; married Emma, daughter of William Barry, Esq., and niece of Sir Charles Barry, the eminent architect, by whom, who died June 3, 1895, he had issue:

1. James Walter Hicks, born 1846; died same year.
2. William Searle Hicks, of whom presently.
3. John George Hicks, Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Northumberland (Percy) Volunteer Artillery, December 10, 1895; born at Pydletrenthide aforesaid, June 4, 1850; married first, at St. Matthew's, Brixton, July 20, 1883, Mary Jane, daughter of Anthony Carr, of London, and formerly of West Ditchburn, Northumberland, by whom, who died May 7, 1884, he had issue an only daughter:

(1) Hilda Mary Hicks, born April 23, 1884.

Colonel Hicks married secondly, at St. Hilda's, Hartlepool, April 18, 1892, Mary, daughter of the Rev. William Procter, M.A. St. Catherine's College, Cambridge; Vicar of Doddington; Hon. Canon of Durham and Rural Dean of Bamburgh.

4. Henry Champernowne Hicks, Lincoln Theological College, curate of Hucknall-Torkard, Notts; born December 18, 1851; died unmarried at Alnmouth, July 16, 1878; buried at Alnwick.

5. Francis Champion Hicks, born May, 1856; died 1859.
 6. Edward Barry Hicks, born June 27, 1858; Clerk in Holy Orders; M.A. Trinity College, Dublin; Vicar of Killingworth 1890-1894, and afterwards of St. Mary's, Newcastle-on-Tyne; married, at Alnwick, August 4, 1886, Mary, daughter of Robert Middlemas, and has issue :
 - (1) Gilbert Hicks, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 24, 1887.
 - (2) Mary Isabel Hicks, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, August 18, 1889.
 - (3) Henry Charlewood Hicks, born at Killingworth, June 2, 1891.
 - (4) Walter Edward Hicks, born at Killingworth, January 23, 1893.
 - (5) Gertrude Middlemas Hicks, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, November 19, 1894.
 7. Emma Frances Hicks, born July 22, 1847.
 8. Margaret Hicks, born April 17, 1853.
 9. Louisa Mary Hicks, born February 28, 1855; married, at the parish church, Alnwick, May 28, 1885, Henry Clement Charlewood, Esq. (son of the late Rev. T. Charlewood, B.A. St. Alban Hall, Oxford; Vicar of Kinoulton, Notts; and his wife Anne Rosamond, daughter of Admiral Clement Sneyd), and has issue :
 - (1) Clement James Charlewood, born March 27, 1888.
 - (2) George Edward Charlewood, born March 26, 1890.
 - (3) Catherine Rosamond Charlewood, born February 15, 1891.
 - (4) William Henry Charlewood, born February 18, 1893.
 - (5) Alfred Charlewood, born March 14, 1894.
 10. Sarah Hicks, born September 2, 1859; married, at Alnwick, April 14, 1883, Charles Herbert Elliot, Esq., and died at Elmer's End, Beckenham, February 14, 1891, leaving issue :
 - (1) William Faber Elliot, born March 11, 1884.
 - (2) Amy Mary Elliot, born August 4, 1885.
 - (3) Charles Barry Elliot, born September 2, 1886.
 - (4) Herbert Benbow Elliot, born January 28, 1890.
 11. Ellen Elizabeth Hicks, born January 8, 1861.
- The Rev. James Hicks died at Alnwick, December 28, 1889.
- VIII. WILLIAM SEARLE HICKS, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, eldest son and heir of the preceding, born at Pydletrenthide,

March 6, 1849; married, at St. Alban's, Heworth, Gateshead, April 29, 1875, Anne Alice, daughter of the Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson, M.A. Lincoln College, Oxford; Vicar of St. Alban's, Heworth; author of "*Scholæ Novo-Castrensis Alumni*," etc.; by whom he has had issue:

1. Frances Anne Hicks, born February 21, 1876.
2. Ellanor Mary Hicks, born April 1, 1877.
3. Margaret Hicks, born July 16, 1878.
4. James Edward Hicks, born February 10, 1880.
5. Katherine Emma Hicks, born July 16, 1881; died in infancy.
6. Henry Leicester Hicks, born February 5, 1883.
7. George Adamson Hicks, born September 29, 1884.
8. Francis William Hicks, born May 18, 1886.
9. John Searle Hicks, born February 1, 1888.
10. Charles Herbert Hicks, born November 2, 1890.

III. THIRD BRANCH.

VI. PETER WILLIAM HENRY HICKS, Esq., solicitor, of Northampton, fourth son of Admiral Thomas Hicks aforesaid, born 1788; married, at Brixham, co. Devon, July 3, 1809, Sarah, eldest daughter of Theophilus Hearsey, of Denmark Hill, Surrey, by whom he had issue:

1. Peter Edward Hicks, of whom presently.
2. Sarah Caroline Hicks, married Joseph Whyddon, of Montreal, Canada, and had issue:
 - (1) John Hicks Atkinson Whyddon, born 1843; married Louisa Hird, and had issue six children.

VII. PETER EDWARD HICKS, Esq., Coroner for Northampton; married Julia, daughter of (—) Parnell and sister of the aforesaid Louis Parnell, and died *s.p.* at Northampton, December, 1862.

IV. FOURTH BRANCH.

II. WILLIAM HICKS, of Newsham, aforesaid, a younger son of William Hicks, of Newsham, and Elizabeth Kaye his wife (see vol. v., p. 449); married Elizabeth —, and had issue:

1. John Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, December 28, 1666.
2. George Hicks, of whom presently.
3. William Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, August 20, 1671; buried there May 21, 1674.
4. Abigail Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid,

- January 9, 1673; married there, July 4, 1712, John Robinson, of Sedgfield (?).
5. Elizabeth Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, January 6, 1676; married there, February 6, 1698-9, Edward Swales.
 6. Mary Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, March 14, 1677; buried there November 29, 1695.
 7. Milcah Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, October 5, 1680; buried there October 12 following.
 8. William Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, October 8, 1682.
 9. Rebecca Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, May 2, 1685; buried there May 31 following.
 10. Margaret Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, June —, 1686; buried there January 16, 1705.
- William Hicks was buried at Kirkby Wiske, August 15, 1686; and his widow was buried there December 19, 1719.

III. GEORGE HICKS, of Newsham aforesaid, second [but eldest surviving (?)] son and heir of the preceding, was baptized at Kirkby Wiske, February 16, 1668; and married there, April 27, 1696, Ellinor Johnson, of Kirkby, by whom he had issue:

1. Thomas Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, November 4, 1697.
2. Thomas Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, March 22, 1698. [Query if this should not be a burial. The Vicar says that the entries are sometimes mixed.]
3. George Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, June 23, 1702.
4. Ellinor Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, May 6, 1705.
5. William Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, August 14, 1707.

[NOTE.—In Burke's "Commoners," under Hicks, of Silton Hall, the above-named William Hicks, of Newsham, the brother of Dean Hicks, is said to have married Mary Oastler, and to have had issue a son, Thomas Hicks, born at Newsham Hall, who died 1781, leaving issue by his wife, Mary Fowler, three sons and a daughter, viz.: (1) George, who married and had issue a son, George. (2) Fowler, of Silton Hall, Yorks, who married Jane, only child of John Topping, and was the father of Fowler Hicks, Esq., of Silton Hall; M.A. Oxford; barrister at law; D.L. for the North Riding of Yorkshire; born April 6, 1765. (3) Thomas, who died in America *s.p.* (4) Mary. The registers do not contain the baptism of any son named Thomas of William Hicks, of Newsham, and they show that the Christian name of the latter's wife was Elizabeth, not Mary; but the Thomas Hicks who died 1781 may, perhaps, have been a son of George Hicks, of Newsham, and a grandson, not son, of William, of Newsham.]

THE HEREDITARY ARMOUR-BEARER OF SCOTLAND.



THE following is a copy of the petition presented to the Court of Coronation Claims by Sir Alan Seton Steuart, Bart., of Touch, and which was refused on the ground that there was no occasion for the exercise of the duties of armour-bearer in Westminster Abbey :

To the Right Honourable the Commissioners appointed to hear, receive, and determine the Petitions and Claims concerning the Services to be done and performed at their Majesties' Coronation.

The Petition and Claim of Sir Alan Henry Seton Steuart of Touch, Baronet, residing at Touch, in the County of Stirling,
Showeth :

1. That your Petitioner is in possession of the hereditary office of Armour-Bearer to the King and Esquire of the Royal Body, with all the dignities, liberties, privileges, fees, casualties, and immunities pertaining to that office.

2. The said hereditary office has from time immemorial been vested in the family of Seton of Touch and Tullibody, of which your Petitioner is now the representative. The precise date of the original grant of the office is uncertain, but there is in the possession of your Petitioner a Commission by King James the Fourth, dated at Melrose, the 9th day of November, 1488, appointing your Petitioner's ancestor, Sir Alexander Seton of Tullibody, to be Sheriff of the Sherifffdom of Stirling for life, in which Sir Alexander Seton is designated "Our Armour-Bearer."

3. By a gift or diploma, under the Great Seal of Scotland, by King Charles the Second, dated 8th of April, 1651, and sealed at Edinburgh, the 3rd day of April, 1661, in favour of James Seton of Touch, which recites the gift of the said office to Sir Alexander Seton by King James the Fourth in 1488, and that the said James Seton of Touch was heir male of line of the said Sir Alexander Seton, therefore His Majesty of new gave and granted to the said James Seton the foresaid gift and office of Armour-Bearer and Squire of the Body to the King and the royal successors, with all the dignities, liberties, privileges, fees, casualties, and immunities thereto pertaining.

4. By another gift or diploma, dated 30th May, 1662, and written to the Privy Seal and sealed the 22nd day of June, 1672,

His Majesty King Charles the Second, "in consideration of the many true and faithful services done and performed by the predecessors of our well-beloved servant, James Seton of Touch, as Armour-Bearer to our most noble progenitors and Squire of our royal bodies," granted to the said James Seton of Touch, and James Seton, his eldest son, a yearly pension of £300, to be paid out of the first and readiest of the revenues of Scotland. The Treasury records show that this salary was regularly paid.

5. By a Charter under the Great Seal of Scotland, dated 19th October, 1681, His Majesty King Charles the Second ratifies, approves, and confirms to and in favour of James Seton of Touch, for himself, and as heir of the deceased James Seton of Touch, his father, *all* and *sundry* gifts, charters, infeftments, and other rights and securities whatsoever made and granted by His Majesty or any of his ancestors, or any other person or persons whatsoever, to the said James Seton of Touch or his said deceased father or his predecessors, of the lands and Barony of Touch and heritable office of Armour-Bearer to His Majesty and his successors and Esquire of his Royal Body, with all the honours, privileges, salaries, profits, and duties thereto belonging, and specially all gifts and grants of the foresaid heritable office made to the deceased Sir Alexander Seton of Tullibody, great-grandfather of the said deceased James Seton of Touch, by King James the Fourth; and particularly the new gift or diploma by His Majesty to the said deceased James Seton of Touch, relative to the former gifts of the said heritable office, which gift and diploma bears date at Stirling, the 8th day of April, 1651; and, further, by the same Charter His Majesty gives, grants, and dispones to the said James Seton then of Touch, and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to his heirs male and assignees whomsoever, *all* and *haill* the said lands and Barony of Touch with the heritable office of Armour-Bearer.

6. From the time of the original grant to the present day the said hereditary office has been held by the family of Seton of Touch, and has been regularly carried on in the family titles to the estate of Touch. The immediate predecessor of your Petitioner in the family estates and in the said hereditary office was the now deceased Sir Henry James Seton Steuart, Baronet, whose title was a Crown Writ of Clare Constat in his favour, dated the 17th day of December, 1866, to "*all* and *whole* the lands and Barony of Touch-Seton" as therein described, "*comprehending in said Barony all and whole the heritable office of Armour-Bearer and Esquire of the Royal Body to Her Majesty and her royal successors.*" The said office

has passed by inheritance to your Petitioner, who is duly vested and seised therein according to the forms of the law of Scotland, in virtue of a decree of the Sheriff of Chancery at Edinburgh, bearing date the 9th, and recorded in Chancery the 12th, both days of June, 1885, whereby your Petitioner was served heir to the said deceased Sir Henry James Seton Steuart, Baronet, in the lands and Barony of Touch Seton and others, comprehending in said Barony the said heritable office of Armour-Bearer and Esquire of the Royal Body.

7. The claims of your Petitioner's predecessors to exercise the duties of the said office have been recognised in the past. At the time of the coronation of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria the said office was held by your Petitioner's ancestress, Dame Elizabeth Margaret Seton Steuart of Touch, who, being unable to discharge in person the duties of the office, was allowed to appoint her son, Archibald Seton Steuart, Esquire, your Petitioner's father, to be her deputy, and the said Archibald Seton Steuart attended the coronation in that capacity.

8. On the occasion of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria unveiling the statue of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort in Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, on 17th August, 1876, your Petitioner's immediate predecessor, Sir Henry James Seton Steuart, Baronet, was officially called out to attend on Her Majesty's person at the ceremony as Hereditary Armour-Bearer of Scotland, and the said Sir Henry James Seton Steuart accordingly attended as one of the Officers of State on that occasion.

Your Petitioner therefore claims to exercise the office of Hereditary Armour-Bearer to the King and Esquire of the Royal Body, and to perform the duties and services pertaining to that office at the approaching coronation of their Majesties.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, etc.



CORNWELL FAMILY OF WEST THURROCK,
ESSEX.

IN the spring of 1898 I acquired from a second-hand book-dealer in Well Street, Hackney, the following: "A New Book of Martyrs," by the Rev. Henry Southwell, LL.D., and "A New System of Geography," by Fenning and Collyer, 1773, vol. i., both of which had formerly belonged to a certain William Cornwell, of West Thurrock, Essex. In case some future genealogist may be interested in the family, and in order to put on record the following particulars, with the editor's kind permission I copy these notes, written in a bold hand on the last page of the latter of the two books before referred to:

- | | | |
|--|-----|--------------------------|
| "W ^m Cornwell, Sener, 1774 " | ... | * "Died April 10, 1796." |
| "W ^m Cornwell " | ... | * "Eightey." |
| "Ruth Cornwell " | ... | * "Sixtey." |
| "Sarah Cornwell " | ... | * "Seventey." |
| "Elezeb. Cornwell " | ... | * "Ninetey." |
| "Ann Cornwell " | ... | * "Eightey." |
| "Susan Cornwell " | ... | * "Sixtey." |
| "Marey Cornwell " | ... | * "Sixtey Years of Age." |
| * "William Cornwell, Junier, Died January 6, 1799." | | |
| * "William and Mary Cornwell, Married September 27, 1795." | | |
| * "William Cornwell, Junier, Born September 27, 1796." | | |
| * "Daniel Cornwell, Born April 25, 1798." | | |
| * "Elizebeth Cornwell, Born December 23, 1799." | | |
| * "Mary Ann Cornwell, Born November 24, 1801." | | |

The undersigned will be very happy to send these two volumes if this note should happen to meet the eye of a descendant.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

5, GROVE VILLAS, WANSTEAD.

* The additions marked with an asterisk have been made by another hand.



ROYAL DESCENTS (*continued*).

A TABLE OF THE LIVING DESCENDANTS OF MARY, QUEEN CON-SORT OF FRANCE, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK, ETC., 1498-1533, YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF KING HENRY VII. (*continued*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

80. *Descendants of the Hon. Frederick James Tollemache, 1804-1888. See Table IV. H.*

1676	1270	Ada Maria Katherine, Lady Sudeley, 1848	Daughter.
1677	1271	Hon. William Charles Frederick Hanbury-Tracy, late Lieutenant 3rd Battalion Royal Scots, 1870	Grandchildren ; children of No. 1676.
1678	1272	Hon. Algernon Henry Charles Hanbury-Tracy, Captain and Brevet-Major Royal Horse Guards, 1871	
1679	1273	Hon. Felix Charles Hubert Hanbury-Tracy, 1882	
1680	1274	Hon. Eva Isabella Henrietta (wife of Henry Torrens Anstruther, Esq., M.P.), 1869	
1681	1275	Douglas Tollemache Anstruther, 1893	Great-grandchildren ; children of No. 1680.
1682	1276	Joyce Anstruther, 1901	
1683	1277	Hon. Florence Emma Louisa (wife of Captain Charles Warden Sergison, of Cuckfield Park, Sussex, D.L.), 1873	Grandchild ; 2nd daughter of No. 1676.
1684	1278	Prudence Ida Evelyn Sergison, 1892	Great-grandchildren ; children of No. 1683.
1685	1279	Cynthia Sergison, 1897	
1686	1280	Hon. Ida Madeleine Agnes (wife of Francis Pelham Whitbread, Esq.), 1875	Grandchild ; 3rd daughter of No. 1676.
1687	1281	Peter Whitbread, 1897	
1688	1282	Beatrice Whitbread, 1894	Great-grandchildren ; children of No. 1686.
1689	1283	Hon. Alice Evelyn Agatha (wife of Bertram William Arnold Keppel, Esq., of Lexham Hall, Swaffham, Norfolk), 1877	
1690	1284	Hon. Rhona Margaret Ada Hanbury-Tracy, 1879	Grandchildren ; younger daughters of No. 1676.

81. *Descendants of the Lady Louisa Tollemache, -1830, and her husband, Sir Joseph Burke, 11th Baronet of Glinsk, 1786-1865. See Table IV. H.*

		Children of Louisa Maria Burke, -1863 (elder daughter and coheir), wife of the Rev. Jacob Montagu Mason, M.A.	
1691—1695		Katherine Elizabeth Camilla, Lady Huntingtower	Younger daughter and coheir.
1696	1285	Same as Nos. 1595-1599	Grandchildren ; children of No. 1691.

82. *Descendants of Lady Catherine Camilla Tollemache, -1863, and her husband, Sir George Sinclair, 2nd Baronet, 1790-1868. See Table IV. H.*

1697	1286	Sir John George Tollemache Sinclair, 3rd Baronet of Ulbster, 1824	Son.
1698	1287	Archibald Henry Macdonald Sinclair, 1890	
1699	1288	Captain George Felix Standish Sinclair, D.L., 1861	Great-grandson ; son of Lieutenant-Colonel Clarence Granville Sinclair, 1858-1895, son of No. 1697.
1700	1289	Algernon Ronald Tollemache Sinclair, 1886	
1701	1290	Dorothy Emma Olivia Sinclair, 1885	Grandson ; son of No. 1697.
1702	1291	Olive Margaret Camilla Sinclair, 1892	
1703	1292	Amy Camilla (wife of John Henry Fullarton-Udny, Esq., of Udny Castle, co. Aberdeen)	Great-grandchildren ; children of No. 1699.
			Grand-daughter ; elder daughter of No. 1697.

- 1704 1293 Nina Mary Adelaide (wife of Lieutenant-General Owen Lewis Cope Williams, of Temple House, Bucks) } Grand-daughter ; younger daughter of No. 1697.
Children (one son and two daughters), if living, of Emilia Magdalen Louisa Sinclair (elder daughter), -1864, and her second husband, Major John Power, -1855.
- 1705 1294 Charles Cecil Gordon Hope-Johnstone, 1846 } Grandson ; elder son of Adelaide Mary Wentworth Sinclair, -1873, and her husband, George Gordon Hope-Johnstone, Esq., 1820-1866.
- 1706 1295 George Wentworth Hope-Johnstone, 1872 }
1707 1296 Edmund William Gordon Hope-Johnstone, 1873 } Great-grandchildren ; children of No. 1705.
- 1708 1297 David Percy Hope-Johnstone, 1876 }
1709 1298 Frances Ellinor Hope-Johnstone }
- 1710 1299 William James Hope-Johnstone, 1855 } Grandson ; younger brother of No. 1705.
- 1711 1300 Hope-Johnstone }
1712 1301 Hope-Johnstone } Great-grandchildren ; children of No. 1710.
- 1713 1302 Hope-Johnstone }
- 1714 1303 Evelyn Anne (widow of Captain Percy Alexander Hope-Johnstone), 1845-1899 } Grand-daughter ; sister of No. 1705.
- 1715 1304 Evelyn Wentworth Hope-Johnstone, 1879 } Great-grandchildren ; children of No. 1714.
- 1716 1305 Constance Hope-Johnstone, 1880 }
- 1717 1306 Alice Hope-Johnstone, 1883 }

83. *Descendants of William Tollemache, 1810-1886. See Table IV. H.*

- 1718 1307 Algernon Seymour Tollemache, late Major 108th Foot, 1842. Son.
- 1719 1308 Algernon Montriou Tollemache, 1884 } Grandson ; son of No. 1718
- 1720 1309 Hon. Orlando St. Maur Weld } Grandson ; son of Emma Maria Tollemache, -1898, 2nd wife of Forester, 1877 } Orlando W. W., 4th Lord Forester, 1813-1894.
- 1721 1310 Matilda Jane (widow of Captain Marcus Augustus Stanley Hare, R.N., -1878), 1840 }
1722 1311 Caroline Elizabeth (wife of Jerome Moriz Neuburger, Esq.), 1852 } Daughters.

84. *Descendants of Gilbert John, 1st Lord Aveland, 1795-1867. See Table IV. H.*

- 1723 1312 Gilbert Henry, 1st Earl of Ancaster, 22nd Lord Willoughby de Eresby, 2nd Lord Aveland, 1830 } Son.
- 1724 1313 Gilbert, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., 1867 }
1725 1314 Hon. Charles Strathavon Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, Captain Scots Guards, 1870 }
1726 1315 Hon. Claud Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, Captain Coldstream Guards, 1872 } Grandchildren ; children of No. 1723.
- 1727 1316 Hon. Peter Robert Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, 1885 }
- 1728 1317 Lady Evelyn Clementina (wife of Major-General Sir Henry Peter Ewart, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.), 1864 }
- 1729 1318 Victor Alexander Ewart, 1891 } Great-grandchildren ; children of No. 1728.
- 1730 1319 Lady Margaret Mary Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, 1866 } Grand-children ; children of No. 1723.
- 1731 1320 Lady Nina Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, 1869 }
- 1732 1321 Lady Cecilia (wife of Thomas Clarence Edward Goff), 1874 }
- 1733 1322 Thomas Robert Charles Goff, 1898 } Great-grandchildren ; children of No. 1732.
- 1734 1323 Elizabeth Moyra Goff, 1897 }

- | | | | |
|------|------|---|--|
| 1735 | 1324 | Lady Alice Heathcote - Drummond - Willoughby, 1876 | } Grandchildren ; children of No. 1723. |
| 1736 | 1325 | Lady Mary Adelaide Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, 1878 | |
| 1737 | 1326 | Clementina Charlotte, Lady Tyron (widow of the late Vice-Admiral Sir George Tyron, K.C.B.), 1833. | } Elder surviving daughter. |
| 1738 | 1327 | George Clement Tyron, Captain Grenadier Guards, 1871 | |
| 1739 | 1328 | Hon. Elizabeth Sophia Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, 1838 | } Grandson ; son of No. 1737.
} Younger surviving daughter. |

(To be continued.)



THE REFORM OF THE COLLEGE AND OFFICES OF ARMS (*continued*).

By A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



WITH regard to royal licenses and the fees thereupon, I think the difference between a royal license for a change of name only and for a change of name and arms should be borne in mind. Whilst apparently no official steps whatever are taken in opposition to unauthorised changes of name, and whilst so little difference is made by the Government in the case of a change of name by royal license, or by means of a deed-poll or newspaper advertisement, it seems to me rather useless for the Crown to insist upon a royal license as the only acceptable method for a change of name only. I do not by this mean in any way to attempt to disprove the fact that, as matters stand at present, it is distinctly a prerogative of the Crown to grant these royal licenses, and I merely suggest what I think would be an improvement for the future. I think the system pursued in Scotland preferable; and I have no doubt that if it were placed before His Majesty in due form, he would be quite prepared to relinquish this prerogative of the Crown, and allow changes of name to be carried through in a similar manner to that adopted in Scotland; or perhaps even more preferable would be the system adopted in the United States of America. There it is done by means of an Act passed at the end of each legislative session, whereby all people changing their names are lumped together into one Act, and the changes confirmed and authorized. This, I think, could be managed at a fee of, say, £5 for each person. It is very seldom that a deed-poll is carried through by a solicitor for a less fee, and I think most people desirous of

changing their names would be willing to pay this sum. If some such procedure as this were authorized for the changing of names, many matters would be simplified, and constant squabbles upon the subject would be prevented. The position as to changes of arms would remain unaltered, precisely as is now the case where a royal license has been granted for a change of name which has contained no reference to the arms; and whilst I think there are many reasons which would dictate additional facilities for a change of name, I do not see that any change need be made, or any greater facilities afforded for change of arms, and I would leave an exemplification necessary, as it is at present, both in England and Scotland. The rules observed in Scotland for a matriculation of arms consequent upon a change of name might well be adopted in England, subject to the necessary English heraldic modifications. By this means a man, having changed his name, is allowed to assume the arms of the assumed name, providing that he has blood descent from that family. If he has none, the arms are only matriculated in compliance with an injunction in a will or settlement or in a deed of entail. This, however, it should be borne in mind, is hardly a matter coming under the entire control of the College of Arms, inasmuch as the Home Office are the real controlling parties concerning changes of name, and though they pass through the College of Arms, the College has little to say in the matter until it concerns a change of arms. Nevertheless, any representations from the College would doubtless have great weight, and I would commend to their attention the possibility of some change in this direction.

In an earlier article in the series, "Things which might be attended to," I alluded to the desirability of some arrangement being effected by which arms and crests, once having been called into legal existence, might be changed or altered or modified without the necessity of an entirely new grant. Beyond a passing reference to this matter, I hardly think it is necessary to again discuss it.

With regard to grants of supporters, there is a manifest difficulty, inasmuch as supporters are granted to Knights Grand Cross of any Order without a hereditary limitation, whilst the limitation that they shall descend with the peerage is attached in the case of the grant to a Peer, the fees being the same. It has always seemed to me a great hardship that a man who has obtained a grant of supporters as a G.C.B. finds that, if he be created a Peer, a second grant must be obtained before the supporters can descend to those who follow him in his peerage, and whilst the fees upon a grant of supporters are the same to a Peer and to a Knight Grand Cross,

the anomaly is only the greater, and—take, for example, a rising statesman, who, in the course of his career, may reasonably hope to obtain a peerage—it stands to reason that no inducement exists to obtain supporters as a Knight Grand Cross when the grant of the peerage would necessitate the payment of fees a second time for the same thing. The suggestion I put forward, therefore, is that a grant of supporters be made at a reduced fee, when no hereditary limitation is attached to the grant, but that the grant can be extended into a hereditary one upon payment of the difference between the proposed reduced fee to a Knight Grand Cross and the present fee to a Peer. I do not think, moreover, in cases such as those of Lord Burton and Lord Roberts, where supporters have been granted to descend with one peerage, and when a second peerage which cannot come into operation in contradiction of the earlier one has been conferred, that these Peers should again be mulcted in the full fee for a renewed grant of their supporters. I think this point is one which (though it is hardly likely to be admitted to be so by anyone concerned) has had a considerable influence in determining the fact that very few Knights Grand Cross nowadays obtain grants of supporters. It is the exception rather than the rule, and whilst supporters are admitted to be correct for the rank of Knight Grand Cross, it certainly is an anomaly that very few of them ever obtain them.

(To be continued.)



THE HONOURS AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN CHURCHILL, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH *(continued)*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 174. Hon. Dudley Churchill Marjoribanks,
D.S.O. | 187. Randolph Gordon Wilson. |
| 175. Anne Emily, Duchess of Roxburghe,
V.A. | 188. Alan Spencer Wilson. |
| 176. Henry John, Duke of Roxburghe. | 189. Jane, Lady Winnington. |
| 177. Lord Alastair Robert Innes-Ker. | 190. Francis Salwey Winnington. |
| 178. Lord Robert Edward Innes-Ker. | 191. Charles Alfred Edward Winnington. |
| 179. Lady Margaret F. S. Orr-Ewing. | 192. John Winston Foley Winnington. |
| 180. Millicent Elizabeth Orr-Ewing. | 193. Frances Jane Winnington. |
| 181. Lady Victoria Alexandrina Villiers. | 194. Iris Harriet Helena Winnington. |
| 182. Lady Isabel Innes-Ker. | 195. Olivia Colville. |
| 183. Lady Evelyn Anne Innes-Ker. | 196. Robert Alfred Colville. |
| 184. Georgiana Elizabeth, Countess Howe. | 197. Mary Catherine, Lady Bonser. |
| 185. Francis Richard Henry Penn, Vis-
count Curzon. | 198. Adeline Williams. |
| 186. Lady Sarah Isabel A. Wilson. | 199. Violet FitzClarence. |
| | 200. Edward Charles FitzClarence. |
| | 201. Captain Gerald Robert Spencer. |
| | 202. Blanche Louisa Fane. |

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN CHURCHILL 39

203. Hubert William Fane.
204. Almeric Cecil Fane.
205. Arthur George Cecil Fane.
206. Robert Gerald Fane.
207. Horatio Alfred Fane.
208. Francis John Fane.
209. Octavius Edward Fane.
210. John Charles, Marquess of Camden.
211. John Charles Henry, Earl of Brecknock.
212. Lady Clementine Frances A. Walsh.
213. Evelyn Frances Henrietta Green.
214. VI. Lord Edward Spencer-Churchill.
215. VII. Edward G. Spencer-Churchill.
216. Augusta Ruby Spencer-Churchill.
217. Agnes Beryl Spencer-Churchill.
218. VIII. John Kemys George Thomas Spencer-Churchill.
219. John Eyre Nelson.
220. Horatio Spencer Nelson.
221. Lucy Caroline Stewart.
222. IX. Victor A. F. Charles, Baron Churchill.
223. Hon. Victor Alexander Spencer.
224. Hon. Victoria Ivy L. Spencer.
225. Hon. Ursula Spencer.
226. XI. John Winston Thomas Spencer.
227. XII. Almeric Stuart John Spencer.
228. Charlotte Frances Bona FitzRoy.
229. George Vere Hugh Cholmondeley.
230. Hugh Henry Vere Cholmondeley.
231. Charles Almeric John Cholmondeley.
232. Edith Charlotte Frances Heaven.
233. Caroline Mary Cicely Cholmondeley.
234. Hon. Caroline Louisa E. Forbes.
235. Georgiana Millicent J. Spencer.
236. XIII. Augustus Campbell Spencer.
237. XIV. Richard Augustus Spencer.
238. XV. Edward Almeric Spencer.
239. Helen Frances Liddell.
240. Evelyn Helen Liddell.
241. Caroline Laura Spencer.
242. Elizabeth Maria Spencer.
243. Augusta Melita Young.
244. Rev. Henry Spencer Stephenson.
245. XVI. William Francis Spencer.
246. XVII. John Almeric Walter Spencer.
247. Sybil Frances Spencer.
248. XVIII. Almeric George Spencer.
249. XIX. Almeric Arthur W. Spencer.
250. Rose Frances Revell-Reade.
251. Charles Spencer Greenway.
252. Mary Spencer Revell-Reade.
253. Evelyn Helen Revell-Reade.
254. Alice Katharine Neish.
255. Frances Feodora Spencer Neish.
256. Dorothy Julia Spencer.
257. Frances Rose, Lady Gunning.
258. Isabella Elizabeth Griffin.
259. Almeric Edward Spencer Griffin.
260. Francis William Latimer Griffin.
261. Noel Henry Rose Griffin.
262. Reginald Herbert Griffin.
263. FitzRoy Nicholas Griffin.
264. Isabel Rose Helen Griffin.
265. Evelyn Ida Griffin.
266. XX. Gerald Robert Spencer (see 196).
- 267-285 same as 197-204.
286. XXI. Charles Francis H. Spencer.
287. XXII. Francis Elmhirst Spencer.
288. XXIII. Henry Montagu Spencer.
289. XXIV. Henry Beresford Spencer.
290. Hilda Agnes Spencer.
291. Eleanor Cicely Spencer.
292. XXV. Hereward George E. Spencer.
293. Luke Gerald, Lord Clonbrock.
294. Hon. Robert Villiers Dillon.
295. Hilda May Dillon.
296. Stella Margaret Dillon.
297. Hon. Fanny Letitia Dillon.
298. Hon. Caroline Anastasia Dealtry.
299. Hon. Helen Isabella Dillon.
300. Hon. Louisa Emilia Dillon.
301. Hon. Katherine Charlotte Dillon.
302. Elizabeth Octavia, Lady Ellis-Nanney.
303. Mary Elizabeth Ellis-Nanney.
304. Lilah Georgina, Baroness Annaly.
305. Hon. Luke Henry White.
306. Hon. Lilah Charlotte Sarah White.
307. Hon. Lucia Margaret White.
308. Hon. Harriet Knox.
309. Constance Georgiana Knox.
310. Hon. Evelyn Mary Vanden Bempde-Johnstone.
311. Leopold E. V. Bempde-Johnstone.
312. William, Baron Bagot.
313. Hon. Walter Lewis Bagot, D.S.O.
314. Edward Luke Henry Bagot.
315. Marjorie Olive Bagot.
316. Hon. Louisa Bass.
317. William Arthur Hamar Bass.
318. Sibell Lucia Levett.
319. Hon. Katherine Jane Smythe.
320. Barbara Emily Smythe.
321. Hon. Elizabeth Sophia L. Newdigate.
322. Lucia Charlotte Susan Newdigate.
(? issue of Lady Elizabeth Spencer,
died 1812, married John Spencer.)
(? issue of Lady Charlotte Nares,
d. 1802.)
323. Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury.
324. Anthony, Lord Ashley.
325. Margaret Emily Levett.
326. Evelyn Harriet, Baroness Maghera-morne.
327. Hon. Norah Evelyn McGarell Hogg.
328. Lady Mildred Georgiana Allsopp.
329. Anthony Victor George Allsopp.
330. Winifred Violet Allsopp.
331. Susan Violet, Countess of Mar and Kellie.
332. John Francis Ashley, Lord Erskine.
333. Hon. Francis Walter Erskine.
334. Lady Ethel Maud Warrender.
335. Victor Alexander A. G. Warrender.
336. Violet Helen Marie Warrender.
337. Right Hon. Evelyn M. Ashley, P.C.
338. Wilfred William Ashley.
339. Anthony Henry Evelyn Ashley.
340. Lilian Blanche Georgiana Pakenham.
341. Hercules Dermot W. Pakenham.
342. Anthony Lionel George Ashley.
343. Anthony Cecil Ashley.

344. Victoria Elizabeth, Baroness Templemore.
345. Hon. Hilda Caroline Chichester.
346. Lady Edith Florence Ashley.
347. Margaret Jane Ashley.
348. Emily Frances Viscountesse de Satgé.
349. Noel Armar Lowry-Corry, D.S.O.
350. Armar Valentine Lowry-Corry.
351. Rosemary Victoria Lowry-Corry.
352. Oscar Henry Lowry-Corry.
353. Reginald Charles Lowry-Corry.
354. Berta Mary de Bunsen.
355. Hilda Violet Helena de Bunsen.
356. Violet Edith Lowry Corry.
357. Montagu William, Baron Rowton.
(? issue, if any, of Lady Amelia Sophia Boyce.)
358. XXVI. Aubrey John Spencer.
359. XXVII. Aubrey Vere Spencer.
360. Ethel Frances Spencer.
361. Caroline Mildred Spencer.
362. XXVIII. George Trevor Spencer.
363. XXIX. Edmund Vere Spencer.
364. XXX. Charles Gordon Spencer.
365. XXXI. Frederick A. M. Spencer.
366. Mildred Frances Spencer.
367. Frederica Marion Spencer.
(? issue of Elizabeth Spencer and Lacy Rumsey.)
368. Ella Louisa Harvey.
369. Emily Jane Pembroke Campbell.
370. XXXII. John Trevor Spencer.
371. Lilian Mary Spencer.
372. Harriet Spencer.
373. Adelaide Davison.
374. Frederick William Spencer.
375. Vernon Henry, Viscount Bolingbroke and St. John.
(? issue, if any, of daughters of fourth Viscount Bolingbroke.)
376. Rev. Canon Maurice W. F. St. John.
377. Henry Percy St. John.
378. Geoffrey Robert St. John.
379. Margaret Olivia St. John.
380. Ursula Mary St. John.
381. Captain Ferdinand John St. John.
382. Aline Tidswell.
383. Major John Henry St. John.
384. Normanby Hay St. John.
385. Henry Warren St. John.
386. Frederick George St. John.
387. Walter Cecil St. John.
388. Edward Archibald St. John.
389. Sophy Rose St. John.
390. Mary Lilian St. John.
391. Margaret Zeline St. John.
392. Alfred Henry Valentine St. John.
393. Frederic Robert St. John.
394. Frederic Oliver St. John.
395. George Ronald St. John.
396. Terence Alexander St. John.
397. Violet Rhoda St. John.
398. Dorothy Emily Olga St. John.
399. Natalie Edith St. John.
400. Mary Caroline St. John.
401. Frederick Edward M. St. John.
402. Aubrey Beauclerk Lennox St. John.
403. James Frederick St. John.
404. Henry Augustus B. St. John.
405. Aubrey St. John.
406. Henrietta St. John.
407. Louisa Dianna Bell.
(? her issue.)
408. Charles William Pelly St. John.
409. Henry Edmund St. John.
410. Alexander Storey St. John.
411. Annie Elphinstone North.
412. Emily Jane Georgiana St. John.
413. Margaret St. John.
414. Florence St. John.
415. Admiral Henry Craven St. John.
416. Montagu Rodney St. John.
417. Henrietta Doreen St. John.
418. Harry Lionel Rodney St. John.
419. Francis Gerald St. John.
(? issue of Mabel Elinor Rowena Morland.)
420. Cecil Violet Annie Rich.
421. Charles Rodney St. John Rich.
422. Eleanor Dora Stocley.
423. Rosamond Aline.
424. Edward George St. John.
425. Violet Boycott St. John.
426. Anne Hickman.
(? issue of above.)
427. Aubrey De Vere Beauclerk.
428. Sidney de Vere Beauclerk.
429. Augusta Howe.
430. Henry Beauclerk Howe.
431. Frances Cecil Howe.
432. Reginald Lake Howe.
433. Charles Maitland Howe.
434. Ida Louisa Howe.
435. Evelyn Howe.
436. Louisa Katherine Beauclerk.
437. Isabella Julia Palatiano.
438. Constantine Beauclerk Palatiano.
439. Louisa Katherine A. Palatiano.
440. Veronika Rosa Palatiano.
441. Captain Ferdinand Beauclerk.
442. Charles Sidney Beauclerk.
443. Henry Sidney Beauclerk.
444. Robert Sidney Beauclerk.
445. Neville Alfred de Vere Beauclerk.
446. William Topham Beauclerk.
447. Mary Beauclerk.
448. Amelius George Beauclerk.
449. Georgiana Beauclerk.
450. Caroline Elizabeth Cope.
451. Emily Kathleen Beauclerk.
452. Ida Burney.
453. George Norman Burney.
454. Charles Powlett Aldridge.
455. Henry Herbert Aldridge.
456. Captain John Bartelot Aldridge.
457. Robert Hesketh Bevan.
458. Humphrey Charles Bevan.
459. Rev. Robert Eden Henley.
460. Rev. Arthur Keith Henley.
461. Charles Beauclerk Henley.

(To be continued.)



BOOKPLATE PRESENTED BY THE "GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE"
TO MR. LUKE G. DILLON.

The design is by Mr. Graham Johnston.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

WITH the present number the sixth volume of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE commences, and it is proposed to signalize this by several new and, it is believed, acceptable features, which may perhaps be summarized as follows:

Bookplates.—*With each succeeding number of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE specimen “ex-libris” or bookplates will accompany each copy of the magazine. Every month a bookplate will be presented by the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE to some subscriber. The majority of these will be the work of Mr. Graham Johnston or Miss Helard. Those by the former artist will be characteristic drawings in heavy outline of the medieval type, those by the latter will be chiefly half-tone blocks from wash drawings. For the purposes of the bound volume these will be printed in the pages of the magazine, but for the benefit of collectors a loose print upon plate paper will be also inserted with each copy. Those subscribers who may desire to be presented with a bookplate will be required to send in applications, with full particulars of what may be desired in the way of design. The Editor reserves to himself the decision and selection, but each application must be accompanied by an order for the magazine to be forwarded for twelve months, except in the cases of past subscribers who have already purchased the magazine during an equivalent period. In the latter event, if the magazine has been supplied direct from the publisher, it will only be necessary to call attention to the fact, otherwise it will be necessary to forward the front covers of twelve copies of the magazine. No charge will be made to the selected subscriber, who will be presented with 100 prints, but the gift is conditional on sufficient usage being made of the prints to entitle them to properly rank as bookplates. In the selection priority will be given according to date of application and length of subscription. Quarterings must not exceed six in number. The bookplate accompanying the present issue is presented by the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE to Mr. Dillon. It is a characteristic example of the work of Mr. Graham Johnston. In addition to the foregoing, the Editor is hoping to make arrangements to present additional specimens of plate impressions of bookplates, and will be glad to hear from subscribers who may be willing to lend their plates for this purpose.*

Coloured Frontispieces.—*With the present number it will be noticed that the first of our coloured frontispieces is issued, The example chosen is the well-known coat of arms of Mowbray, concerning which an*

article appeared in an earlier number of the magazine. It is proposed to reproduce a series of arms from the Early Rolls of Arms in colour.

Monumental Brasses.—It is proposed to issue a series of illustrations of the chief monumental brasses in this country.

Family Histories.—The advantage of putting into print, and thus permanently recording the details of family history—even if it be only a short history of some four or five generations—is of such great importance in perpetuating family history that the Editor and Proprietor of the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE* are making special arrangements to facilitate this for their subscribers. As they are in a position to place work of this character upon terms below those which would usually be charged to anyone embarking upon such a venture—terms, it may be added, which do not in any way approach the popular idea of the cost of printing a private family history—arrangements are now being made, and will be announced in detail in our next issue, for special rates at which subscribers to the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE* will be able to record their family histories in type. The Editor regrets that it is not possible, as had been intended, to insert the exact figures in the current number of the magazine. These terms are specially and exclusively offered to subscribers to the magazine, subject to the condition that the Editor is at liberty, after arrangement with the subscriber concerned, to use any portion of the history or any of the blocks in the pages of the magazine, or to issue copies of the family history as a supplement to the magazine.

Tabular Pedigrees.—Special terms upon the above lines are being arranged for the benefit of subscribers to the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE*.

Pedigree Work and Record Searching.—The Editor has been frequently asked to recommend searchers and pedigree investigators in the different Record Offices, and, believing a list of competent workers will be of service to the readers of the magazine, a list is being prepared, which will appear in an early number of the new volume.

Index.—The Index to the fifth volume of the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE* will be published with the June number.



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The Editor begs to state that, as the arrears of back correspondence sent for publication have now been overhauled, all queries forwarded for publication will for the present be inserted without any charge. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

At p. 550 we read: "Nobody yet has been able to prove that arms are a necessity." What is the limit of a need? It is understood that no patent for a baronetcy will pass Herald's College unless arms are proved or *granted*, so the grant may become a *necessary* condition for acceptance of a royal favour; further, it is also understood that our City Companies exact a "coat" from all admitted to their courts of assistants. This is not a public appointment, so the majority, like Woolwich, adopt an "invention." FITZ GLANVIL.

ARMS FOR IDENTIFICATION.

Can any of your readers assign a coat which I have seen on an old fireback?—per bend three arrows, points uppermost. Above the shield nothing particular to be made out (on account of wear) but a helmet with mantling. Probably a Sussex family.

THE MILLENARY OF KING EDWARD THE ELDER.

King Edward the Elder, the son of Alfred the Great, acceded to the throne on his father's death, and was crowned "with the royal crown" by Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, at Kingston-upon-Thames on Whit Sunday, 902. Thus, by a strange coincidence, exactly one thousand years separate the accessions and the coronations of King Edward the Elder and King Edward VII.

The Anglo-Saxon coronation-stone is still preserved in the market-place at Kingston-upon-Thames, and the Mayor, Dr. W. E. St. L. Finny, is arranging to celebrate the millenary in a suitable manner. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, who is an honorary freeman of the borough, has accepted the Mayor's invitation to luncheon for the Saturday preceding Whit Sunday. There will be a special church service in the parish church on Whit Sunday, and on Whit Monday there will be a procession of trades and tableaux in the morning and Old English sports in the afternoon.

At the Royal County Theatre there will be special performances illustrative of the coronation of King Edward the Elder at Kingston. His Majesty the King has written to the Mayor expressing his interest in the event and the proposed celebration.

THE GREYS OF HORTON GRANGE.

I should be much obliged if any of your readers would inform me whether any record exists of the marriages of the early Greys of Horton Grange. The earliest marriage recorded in the Visitation pedigrees of Northumberland is that of the Thomas Grey who married one of the Fenwicks of Wallington, the names of his six predecessors appearing without any information with regard to their marriages. I should also be glad to be informed whether anything is known of the relationship between the Greys of Horton and other Northumberland Greys before the marriage of Isabel Grey of Horton with Sir Ralfe Grey of Chillingham. OLIVER.

SANDERSON OR SAUNDERSON FAMILY.

I should be obliged for any particulars, no matter how small, relating to the following. Ancestry and descendants particularly desired :

1. Rev. John Sanderson, of Gouldington, Beds.
2. Edward Sanderson, Mayor of Leeds, 1788-89 ; ob. 1794.
3. Lawrence Sanderson, of Radwell Grange, Herts ; ob. 1797.
4. Rev. Samuel Sanderson, Nonconformist minister, of Bedford ; born at Sheffield ; ob. 1766.
5. John Sanderson, Methodist minister ; ob. at Dundee, 1802, æt. forty.
6. Captain John Sanderson ; buried at Shadwell, 1783.

Information regarding the Sandersons of Aberford and Armthorpe, Yorks ; of Grimsby and Deeping St. James, Lincolnshire ; of Sawtry, Buckden, and Didlington, Hunts ; and of Penrith, Cumberland, will also be very thankfully received and much appreciated. I may add that I have consulted the usual books of reference, and that I shall be very pleased to reciprocate.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

September 17, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, September 17, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to signify his intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer, whose claims have been submitted for His Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against their names :

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
5th Lancers	Lieutenant F. B. Dugdale	On March 3, 1901, Lieutenant Dugdale, who was in command of a small outpost near Derby, having been ordered to retire, his patrol came under a heavy fire at a range of about 250 yards, and a Sergeant, two men, and a horse were hit. Lieutenant Dugdale dismounted and placed one of the wounded men on his own horse ; he then caught another horse, galloped up to a wounded man and took him up behind him, and brought both men safely out of action.
2nd Battalion the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)	Sergeant W. B. Traynor	During the night attack on Bothwell Camp on February 6, 1901, Sergeant Traynor jumped out of a trench and ran out under an extremely heavy fire to the assistance of a wounded man. While running out he was severely wounded, and being unable to carry the man by himself, he called for assistance. Lance-Corporal Lintott at once came to him, and between them they carried the wounded soldier into shelter. After this, although severely wounded, Sergeant Traynor remained in command of his section, and was most cheerful, encouraging his men till the attack failed.

His Majesty has further been pleased to approve of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned Soldiers, in recognition of their gallant conduct during recent operations in South Africa :

4792 Corporal J. Shaw, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment.

2983 Corporal W. T. Lintott, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.

397 Private Edmund Sweeney, 5th Queensland Imperial Bushmen.

WAR OFFICE, September 17, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :

To be an Honorary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz., His Royal Highness Prince Waldemar of Denmark.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST.
MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, September 13, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George :

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order :

William Edward Goschen, Esq., His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the King of Denmark.

DOWNING STREET, September 16, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable" by Richard William Pennefather, Esq., who has served for more than three years as a Member of the Executive Council of the State of Western Australia.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE "LONDON
GAZETTE,"

Friday, September 13.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST.
JAMES'S PALACE, September 16, 1901.

The King commands that the Court shall wear Mourning for one week for the late Honourable William McKinley, President of the United States. The Mourning to commence from this date.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"
September 17, 1901.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
September 14, 1901.

The Secretary for Scotland has been pleased, by Warrant under his hand and Seal, bearing date the 10th instant, to appoint James W. Moir, Esq., Solicitor, Alloa, to be Sheriff-Clerk of the Shire of Clackmannan, in the room of James Wallace, Esq., resigned.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"
September 20, 1901.

FOREIGN OFFICE, September 10, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Don José Albiñana y Martínez as Vice-Consul of Spain at Montreal ; Don Joaquín Boada as Vice-Consul of Spain at Gibraltar ; Don Alejandro Berea as Vice-Consul of Spain at Liverpool ; and Mr. A. J. H. Dubuc as Vice-Consul of Belgium at Winnipeg, with jurisdiction over the Province of Manitoba.

DOWNING STREET, September 17, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of John Gardiner Austin, Esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Barbados.

DOWNING STREET, September 17, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the reappointment of Benjamin Howell Jones and Duncan Macrae Hutson, Esqrs., and for the appointment of Jacob Henry de Jonge, Esq., to be Members of the Executive Council of the Colony of British Guiana.

WAR OFFICE, September 20, 1901.
ERRATUM.

The description of the undermentioned Officer, who was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath, in recognition of his services in South Africa, in the *Gazette* of April 19, 1901 (p. 1494), is as now, and not as therein, stated : Major V. C. M. Sellheim, Queensland Mounted Infantry.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"
September 24, 1901.

DOWNING STREET, September 23, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of John Thurburn, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hong-Kong.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"
September 27, 1901.

AT THE COURT AT SAINT JAMES'S,
September 26, 1901.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Honourable Sir Charles Stewart Scott, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

DOWNING STREET, September 25, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of the reappointment of John Burkinshaw and Lim Boon Keng, Esqrs., to be Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

WHITEHALL, September 27, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to nominate the Reverend Edwyn Hoskyns, M.A., Vicar of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, and Honorary Canon of Manchester, to be

Bishop-Suffragan of Burnley, in the Diocese of Manchester.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, September 26, 1901.

Notice is hereby given, that a Petition has been presented to His Majesty in Council by certain Inhabitant Householders of Aston Manor, in the county of Warwick, praying for the grant of a Municipal Charter of Incorporation; and notice is hereby further given that the said Petition will be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the thirty-first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE," September 27, 1901.

Fifth Re-publication of List CCXCIII of the Names of Soldiers whose Personal Estate is held by the Secretary of State for War for distribution amongst the Next-of-Kin or others entitled.—Effects 1896-97.

Name.	Rank.	Regiment, etc.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.
Burrell, William ...	Private	91st Regiment	12	9	6
Chadwick, William ...	Driver	Royal Artillery	4	11	0
Howard, Charles ...	Corporal	Royal Artillery	41	14	7
Nelmns, Charles T. ...	Private	2nd Batt. Manchester Regiment	17	16	2
Pearce, Stephen ...	Acting Bombardier	Royal Horse Artillery	14	11	10
Preston, Henry ...	Driver	Royal Artillery	5	4	2
Shannon, John ...	Private	2nd Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers	11	13	4
Symmons, Alfred ...	Driver	Royal Horse Artillery	10	2	4
Thomas, H. ...	Private	Medical Staff Corps	23	3	0
West, William Henry	Private	2nd Batt. Welsh Regiment ...	15	12	10



By the Way.

JOAN OF ARC has suffered many things at the hands of the historian. There are those who would say that she escaped the scaffold and lived and died and raised up children. A lady, the widow of General Cuny, has just died at Cherbourg, and she is declared to be a descendant of the actual family of "La Pucelle." Her maiden name was, certainly, Milcien d'Arc. Madame Cuny never pretended that the maid had been married, but always said that she was descended from Pierre d'Arc, the brother of the heroine. This Pierre was an interesting personage, ennobled by Charles VII., and the question of his descendants has much occupied genealogists. It seems, however, proved that the line was extinct in 1501; therefore this good lady was not descended either from Joan or her brother, but from some branch

of the family. Still, no doubt the heroine will continue to stand ancestor to a considerable portion of the population.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

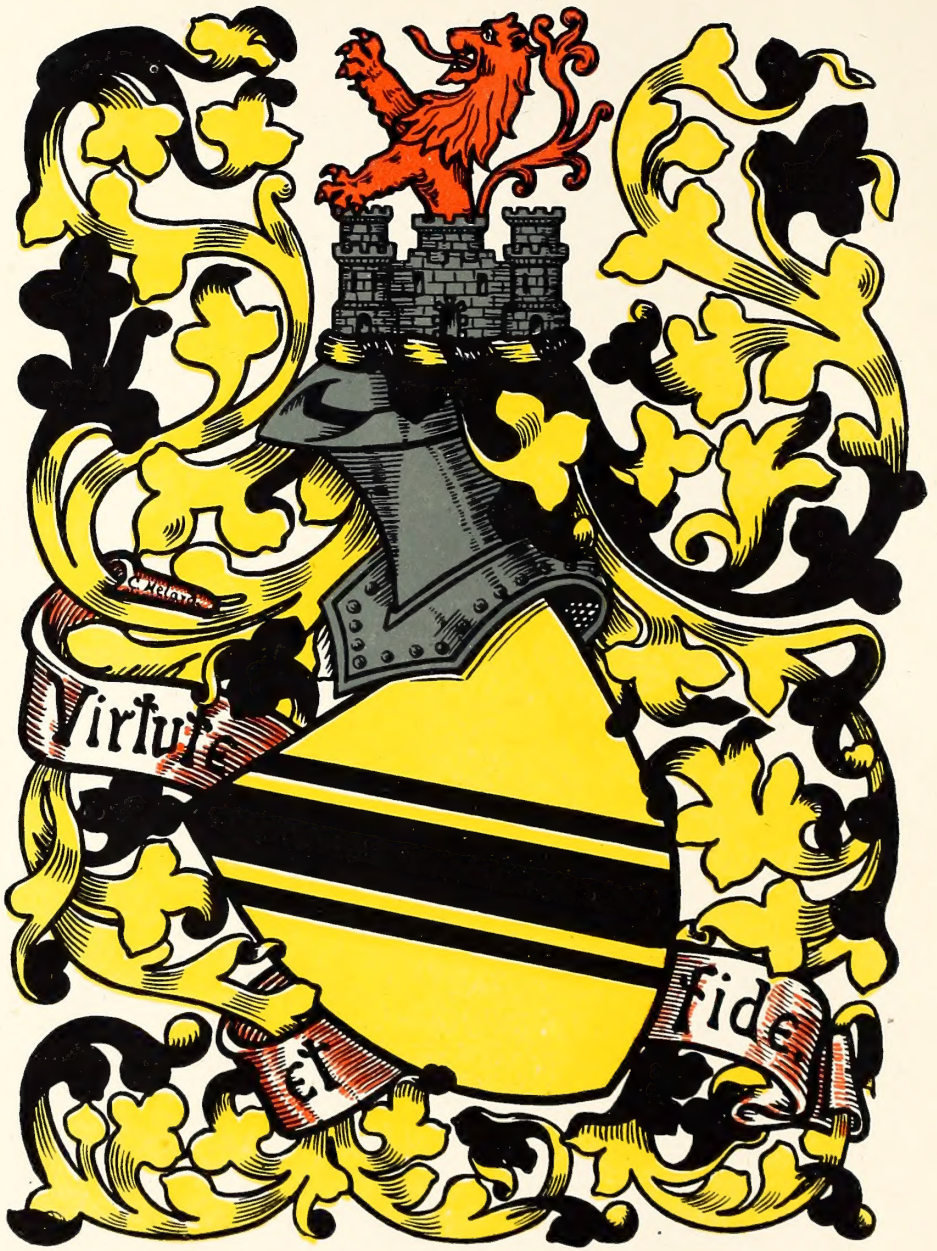
A famous litigation case is recalled by the report of the death of Mr. George Willis, from injuries received by an electric-car accident in London. For fifty years Mr. Willis was engaged in litigation with Earl Howe respecting the valuable estates of William Jennens, which had come into the possession of the Earl's family. Mr. Willis held that he was the direct descendant of William Jennens, and entitled to the estates. Large sums had been unsuccessfully spent by Mr. Willis and his friends to establish his claim.

A curious custom which obtains in connection with the letting of a piece of land at Bourne, known as "the White Bread Meadow," was recently observed. The land was let by auction, and at each bid a boy was started to run to a given public-house, the land being let to the person whose bid had not been challenged when the last boy returned. The money—in this case amounting to £5 7s. 6d.—was partly spent in a bread-and-cheese and onion supper at a public-house, and the remainder in loaves of bread delivered to every house in a certain district of the town.

The late Lord Kimberley incidentally observed on one occasion that he lived in a house which for four hundred years had descended from father to son. One of Lord Kimberley's ancestors fought at the Battle of Agincourt. Another, the noble Earl told his friends at an East Anglian dinner, received from John o' Gaunt a gold cup. "I have never been able to find that cup," said Lord Kimberley, "or come upon any trace of it. Probably another member of the family pocketed it and pawned it." He possessed a coral rosary which had been given by the Queen of Henry V. to the wife of his ancestor of that day.

A decided confirmation of the opinions of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE appeared recently in the *Ottawa Citizen*. The sentiment will commend itself to the English in every clime: "We cannot for the life of us understand this agitation for a new British flag. There is nothing wrong with the present flag. It has been good enough so far to live under, to fight under, to die under. It has circled the world. It is handsome. It is historic. It is good enough for the British people in the British Isles or in the colonies. Let it alone."





THE ARMS OF HARLEY.



The Genealogical Magazine.

JUNE, 1902.

THE ARMS OF HARLEY.



OUR frontispiece to the present number represents the well-known coat of arms of the Shropshire family of Harley, of which family probably the most distinguished descendant was the statesman, Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. It is singularly appropriate that this coat of arms should figure early amongst those we propose to illustrate, inasmuch as "the Harleian MSS.," a term so often on the lips of genealogists, owe their description and their collection to this Harley family. The earliest record of these arms would seem to be their appearance, under the name of Sir Richard Harlee, of Salop, upon a roll of the reign of Edward II. The blazon of the arms is "or, a bend cottised sable." The original crest was "a buck's head proper"; but the later crest of the family, "a castle triple-towered proper, and issuing from the centre tower a demi-lion rampant gules," is said (*vide* MS. of the late Mr. George Morris, of Shrewsbury, published under the title of "The Armorial Bearings of Shropshire Families," by the Rev. W. A. Leighton) to have been adopted by Brian de Harley, Governor of Montgomery and Dolvorgan Castles, *temp.* Henry IV., in lieu of the stag's head, in consequence of his successful defence of the above castles against Owen Glendower. The reproduction of the arms in our frontispiece is from a design by Miss Helard.

With the death of Lady Langdale the direct line of the Harley family became extinct, and the family of that name now seated at Brampton Bryan succeeded to the estates under the will of Lady

Langdale. Though doubtless they originally descended from a common ancestor with the Oxford family, they descend immediately from Harley of Beckjay, a village in the immediate vicinity of Brampton Bryan; but the pedigree, as it is given in Burke's "Landed Gentry," would appear to require some correction in the light of information which has recently become available. At our especial request, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, an acknowledged authority upon Shropshire pedigrees, has kindly forwarded us some notes upon the Beckjay branch of the family.



THE HARLEY FAMILY OF BECKJAY, SHROPSHIRE.

BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.



IN the late Mr. E. P. Shirley's "Noble and Gentle Men of England," under the heading of HARLEY OF DOWN-ROSSAL, it is stated that "the present family who now represent this ancient lineage"—*i.e.*, the Harleys of Brampton Bryan, ancestors of the Earls of Oxford—"are descended from William, third son of John Harley, Esq., who signalized himself at Flodden Field in 1513. He died in 1600, having seated himself at Beckjay, in this county. The family afterwards became citizens of Shrewsbury, and acquired Down-Rossal, the present seat, in 1852." Mr. Shirley gives as his authorities for this statement Brydges's "Collins" and Joseph Morris's MSS.

There is a tombstone in Old St. Chad's churchyard, Shrewsbury, to the memory of several members of the Harley family, but which, from the dates recorded on it, was evidently erected after 1807, whose inscription commences thus :

"William Harley,
Eldest son of Richard, who was admitted
A Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1691,
And grandson of Thomas of Beckjay,
Whose grandfather William ob. 1600,
And was second brother of John Harley,
Of Brampton Bryan Castle, Esq., ob. 1606 ;
Died 23rd July, 1764, aged 63."
Etc.

The same descent of the Harleys of Down-Rossal from William Harley of Beckjay is also given in recent editions of Burke's

“Landed Gentry,” which makes this William to be third son of John, who fought at Flodden Field. The present writer has also given the same parentage for William of Beckjay, in Blakeway’s “History of Shrewsbury Liberties” (*sub* “Rossall, anciently Down-Rossall”), which he edited for the Shropshire Archæological Society’s *Transactions* (Second Series, vol. ix., p. 168). Shortly after the publication of these *Transactions*, this alleged relationship between William of Beckjay and John of Brampton Bryan was severely criticised by a writer in *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, vols. vi. and vii., to whose criticism we are indebted for some of the following facts.

The pedigree of Harley of Down-Rossal was compiled by the late Joseph Morris of Shrewsbury, mainly from the Shrewsbury Burgess Rolls and the Registers of Clungunford, in which parish Beckjay is situate. The first entry in the Burgess Rolls is as follows: “1691, October 2. Richard Harley de villa Salopiæ, gen., filius Thomæ Harley de Becjay com. Salop yeoman, et Ricardus filius suus, admissi.” For this admission a fine of £10 10s. was paid. From this time down to 1831 Richard’s descendants were regularly admitted burgesses of Shrewsbury. The Clungunford Registers, which commence in 1559, carry the pedigree back to William Harley of Beckjay, who had ten children baptized between 1564 and 1590, and was himself buried at Clungunford, July 29, 1600.

Morris found it stated in Collins’s “Peerage” (by Brydges) that John Harley of Brampton Bryan, who fought at Flodden Field in 1513, left issue four sons—John, Thomas, William, and Edward; and he evidently jumped at the conclusion that the third son, William, must be the same person as William of Beckjay. But there are reasons for believing that this was not so. There is extant at Hereford the will of one John Harley of Beckjay, dated July 14, 1568, in which he mentions his sons Richard and William. This John Harley of Beckjay is mentioned as being assessed for lands in Subsidy Rolls of 37 Henry VIII. and 1 Elizabeth (Public Record Office, Lay Subsidies, Salop, $\frac{1}{2} \frac{6}{10} \frac{6}{10}$, $\frac{1}{10} \frac{6}{10} \frac{6}{10}$, and $\frac{1}{2} \frac{6}{10} \frac{7}{10}$), and he was buried at Clungunford on December 30, 1568. After 1568 William Harley of Beckjay appears on the Subsidy Rolls, and his will, dated in 1600, is also at Hereford. So that there would seem to be no reasonable doubt but that William Harley of Beckjay was son of John Harley of Beckjay, and not of John Harley of Brampton Bryan.

Very probably John Harley of Beckjay was in some way

connected with the Brampton Bryan family, for Brampton Bryan and Clungunford are only a few miles apart, and the Harleys do not appear on the Subsidy Rolls as residing at Beckjay until after 1520. But how or in what way the families residing at Brampton Bryan and at Beckjay were connected has never yet been satisfactorily shown.

Joseph Morris's pedigrees are not always very trustworthy. They are founded on the pedigrees recorded at the Visitations, the Shrewsbury Burgess Rolls, and Shropshire Parish Registers. But wills and inquisitions postmortem he paid little heed to, these records being deposited outside Shropshire, and therefore beyond his reach.

As regards the Brampton Bryan Harleys, it might be noted that John Harley, who fought at Flodden, died August 6, 1542. His inquisition postmortem shows that his son and heir, John Harley, was aged twenty or thereabouts, and then married to Maud Warncombe. This Maud was living at Brampton Bryan, a widow, on January 21, 1589, when she made her will. She mentions in it her sons Thomas, William, and Richard, and two daughters. Her husband, John Harley, must have died between 1581 and 1584, as in the former year he was assessed to the Lay Subsidy, whilst in 1584 his widow, Maud Harley, and son Thomas were assessed. The alleged date of his death, 1606, as given on the Shrewsbury tombstone, is, then, evidently incorrect.

The Harley family of Down-Rossal, have a direct lineal descent of nine generations from John Harley of Beckjay, who died in 1568; but at present their alleged paternal descent from the old knightly family who long resided at Brampton Bryan has not been sufficiently proved. Mr. Eyton has shown that the Harleys took their name from the Manor of Harley, in Shropshire, and were seated there at least as early as the reign of Henry II., but that the grander origin assigned to them by the Heralds had no foundation in fact (*"Antiquities of Shropshire,"* vi. 231). Although the connection between the Harleys of Down-Rossal with the old Brampton Bryan family is not yet clear, still, the present younger generation have an undoubted descent from the Harleys, Earls of Oxford, on the maternal side, by reason of the marriage of the second Lord Rodney with Anne Harley, grand-daughter of the third Earl of Oxford. And it is quite possible that the exact connection with the old family on the paternal side may yet be shown!

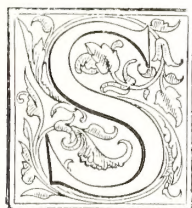
THE ROYAL ARMS AND THEIR USE BY TRADESMEN (*concluded*).

By E. A. EBBLEWHITE, F.S.A.,

Of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

[REPRINTED, WITH ADDITIONS, FROM "THE IRONMONGER," JANUARY 4, 1902.]

II.—THEIR USE BY TRADESMEN.



SINCE the very institution of monarchy in this country tradesmen have, of course, supplied the Sovereign with goods, but it was apparently not until after the general removal of tradesmen's signs in London in the early part of the reign of George III. that the Royal tradesmen began to distinguish their shops by putting up the Royal Arms and the words "By Appointment," thus indicating that they held a warrant of appointment to the Royal Household, which had been obtained from the Board of Green Cloth.

Such appointments were usually issued to a firm, and continued to be held by such firm during the lifetime of the then King or Queen, or other member of the Royal Family authorizing the issue of the warrant, unless forfeited by order of the Board for misconduct by any member of the firm.

The Board of Green Cloth, presided over by the Lord Steward of the Household, was established prior to the reign of King Henry I., and has judicial powers over those connected with the Royal palace. It is so called "because they sit with the Steward of the Household at a board covered with a green cloth in the counting-house as recorders and witnesses to the truth." It was formerly known as the "Court of Virge," and was amended by Act of Parliament 22 George III., cap. 82. The Treasurer and Comptroller are members, and there is a secretary and three clerks.

Until comparatively recent times the warrant-holder had to take an oath similar to that administered by the City Chamberlain to the new freemen of London, promising allegiance, and undertaking to assist in quelling riots or disturbances against the King's Peace. Although this ceremony has been discontinued the obligation as to loyalty and good conduct remains; and the warrant, which is issued to one or more individual members of a trading firm is, *ipso facto*,

void on the death or bankruptcy of such individual member or members, does not continue over with changes in the firm, and is still liable to forfeiture at the hands of the Board of Green Cloth.

These warrants are issued by the Lord Steward's Department (*Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace*), the Lord Chamberlain's Office (*St. James's Palace*), the Master of the Horse's Office (*Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace*), the Keeper of the Privy Purse (*Privy Purse Office, Buckingham Palace*), the Lord Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra (*Marlborough House*), and other Government departments, and may be held "to the King," "to the Queen Alexandra," "to the late Queen Victoria," and to other past and present members of the Royal Family. All such warrants equally confer the right to use the Royal Arms—subject, of course, to the introduction of the proper marks of difference (referred to in the first part of this article) to indicate to which member of the Royal Family the appointment is held. Under no circumstances whatever is a warrant-holder entitled to fly the Royal Standard; and, as this offence has been much committed in recent years, a notice was issued in November, 1901, by the several departments of the Royal Household, pointing out that their warrants do not carry any right to use the King's personal flag.

There is no doubt that the commercial status of a Royal tradesman is much coveted, and that the "outward and visible sign" of his privileges is regarded by the general public as some guarantee of the quality of the goods which he supplies. No fees are payable by the tradesmen to the department issuing the warrant, nor do the Commissioners of Inland Revenue require a license to be taken out by him for the use of the Royal Arms in connection with matters relating merely to his trade, as on bill-heads, trade-labels, etc., or on his shop-front. It will be readily understood, therefore, that among the many thousands of tradesmen coveting those privileges there have been a number who have falsely assumed the Royal Arms with intent to mislead the public, and great have been the efforts to cope with this evil.

In 1840 the majority of the warrant-holders formed themselves into a protective association, but it became practically merely a dinner club instead of a society for safeguarding their privileges, owing to three difficulties which were encountered, namely:

1. The absence of a ready legal remedy;
2. The want of an officially recognized list of the Royal tradesmen; and,
3. The non-recognition of the association as a legal entity.

As to (1) the warrant-holders have now full statutory authority for their prosecutions by virtue of two Acts of Parliament. By The Patents, Designs, and Trade-Marks Act, 1883 (46 and 47 Vic., cap. 57), s. 106, it is enacted that :

“ Any person who, without the authority of Her Majesty, or any of the Royal Family, or of any Government department, assumes or uses in connection with any trade, business, calling, or profession, the Royal Arms, or arms so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, in such a manner as to be calculated to lead other persons to believe that he is carrying on his trade, business, calling, or profession by or under such authority as aforesaid, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Twenty pounds.”

And this section was advertised by the Board of Green Cloth in the *London Gazette* of February 22, 1884, thus :

“ BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH,
“ BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
“ February 19, 1884.

“ Notice is hereby given that by Section 106 of the Patents, Designs, and Trade-Marks Act, 1883 (46 and 47 Vic., cap. 57) a penalty of £20 is incurred by any persons who without proper authority assume the Royal Arms with a view to lead other persons to believe that they are employed under any department of Her Majesty's Household.

“ SYDNEY, Lord Steward.”

Again, by Section 20 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887—

“ Any person who falsely represents that any goods are made by a person holding a Royal Warrant, or for the service of Her Majesty or any of the Royal Family, or any Government department, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding Twenty pounds.”

The prosecutions before the Justices of the Peace under the first of these Acts have turned mainly on questions of fact, as to which there has been no appeal either to Quarter Sessions or to the High Court ; and any rival tradesman or other member of the public is able to initiate such prosecutions that a summary conviction may be secured under 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 43. On the point as to whether there be any evidence upon which the magistrates can properly convict, a case could be taken to the High Court by way of

appeal under 20 and 21 Vic., cap. 43, and the Summary Jurisdictions Act, 1879, s. 33.

There have been a number of prosecutions, and it will be perhaps sufficient to refer to the decision in a recent one. In the case of *Cameron v. G. C. Kennedy, Esq.* (Metropolitan Magistrate), at the London Quarter Sessions on January 12, 1900, reported in the *Justice of the Peace*, lxiv., 41, it was made clear that the use of the Royal Arms on letter-paper, billheads, etc., with the words "Late Contractor to Her Majesty's Government" (though the words "By Appointment" did not appear, and though the offender had, in fact, had contracts with the War Office), is illegal.

The second difficulty of the warrant-holders to which I have referred above has been met by the publication of official lists in the *London Gazette*. The first of these, dated January 1, 1888, were published by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Mistress of the Robes. The second issue of lists (dated January 1, 1890) was on January 24 and 31, 1890, by the Mistress of the Robes, the Lord Steward, and the Lord Chamberlain, and they have been fairly regularly published since. The last publication of lists was in the *London Gazette* of November 1, 1901, and showed the following totals:

Privy Purse Office	...	...	...	...	148
Lord Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra	...	...	...	...	144
Ditto ditto (as "to Queen Victoria")	...	...	...	...	64
Lord Steward	...	...	...	...	222
Ditto (as "to Queen Victoria")	...	...	...	...	157
Lord Chamberlain	...	...	...	...	173
Ditto (as "to Queen Victoria")	...	...	...	...	144
Master of the Horse	...	...	...	...	85
Ditto (as "to Queen Victoria")	...	...	...	...	24
Total					1,161

Proper lists are now also published at intervals by the warrant-holders themselves.

The remaining difficulty of the warrant-holders has been practically overcome by their registration under the Companies' Acts in 1895 as "The Incorporated Association of her Majesty's *and other Royal* [the italicized words have been adopted since] Warrant-holders, Limited," but it is suggested that the members should soon seek to improve their status by obtaining, if possible, a Royal charter of incorporation. They must, as it is, seek to change their title, and this affords their best opportunity for a petition to the Crown. Any Royal tradesman can become a member of the asso-

ciation by a subscription of £1 5s. per annum. It has a president, vice-president, committee, treasurer, and a secretary, whose address is 8, Hanover Square, W.

Mr. S. K. Holman, the Secretary of the Association, has received the following letter in reference to the use of the Royal Arms, which was printed in the *Chemist and Druggist* of March 8, 1902 :

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
ST. JAMES'S PALACE, S.W.,
February 15, 1902.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your inquiry concerning the right to use the Royal Arms, I am desired by the Lord Chamberlain to inform you that only those firms holding Warrants of appointment to His Majesty have the right to this privilege. These Warrants are now only granted to tradesmen who actually and habitually supply the King.

His lordship desires me to add that the only exception which has been made to this rule is in the case of firms who held Warrants of appointment to Her late Majesty, and who have not been reappointed to the King, His Majesty having commanded that they may be permitted to style themselves "By Appointment to the late Queen Victoria," retaining the right to the use of the Royal Arms.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) ARTHUR ELLIS,
Major-General.

THE SECRETARY,
Warrant Holders' Association.

Orders for goods from tradesmen for the use of the Royal household come through the various departments referred to in the second part of this article, and a tradesman who has received one or more such orders, if desirous of obtaining a Royal Warrant, should apply to the head of the department for the privilege, though it does not by any means follow that the application will be successful. There is no difference in degree of importance between warrants issued by the several departments, except that the King's warrant-holders may claim precedence of the Queen's, the Prince of Wales's of the Princess's, and so forth.

The use of the arms of foreign rulers, Princes, and Princesses by tradesmen is also governed by special rules, of which here again there is much abuse ; but this matter requires special consideration, and is not within the scope of the present article.

[The foregoing article, which was written by Mr. Ebbelwhite for publication in a trade journal which is hardly likely to reach the hands of many of our readers, is republished with his consent, and by permission of the Editor of *The Ironmonger*.

Debrett's "Peerage" has taken the Royal warrant-holders under its special protection, and it has always seemed to us an amusing commentary that the book itself is a flagrant offender. A prosecution of Debrett by the Association would be a delicious touch of humour impossible to equal. Burke's "Peerage" also plays with the Royal Arms on its cover, and in our opinion equally reprehensibly, but doubtless the warrant to Messrs. Harrison and Sons would avoid any legal liability.—ED. G. M.]

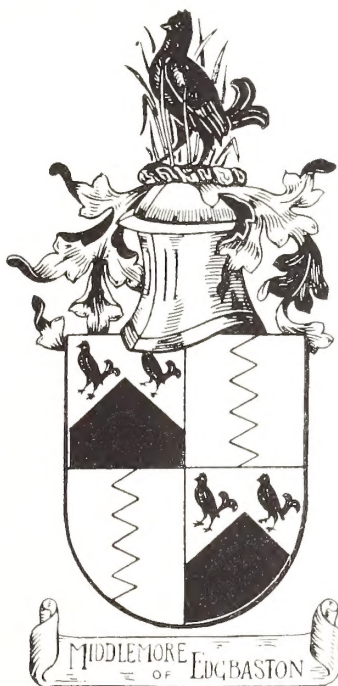


"SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF MIDDLEMORE OF WARWICKSHIRE AND WORCESTERSHIRE."



THE above volume, by W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L., assisted by W. F. Carter, B.A., was printed for private circulation, and issued by Phillimore and Co., of Chancery Lane, and we should at once say that its handsome get-up in white vellum and black cloth (argent and sable being the colours of the family) leaves nothing whatever to be improved upon. Excellently printed upon paper of the most expensive kind, its appearance is the outcome of searches instituted nearly twenty years ago by Mr. Thomas Middlemore, now of Melsetter, for the purpose of placing upon the official records the pedigree of his branch of the Middlemore family, the ultimate result being the official registration of a pedigree of no less than nineteen generations in the male line. In these days, when more than half of the Peerage and Baronetage are using arms granted in decidedly modern days, one turns with peculiar pleasure and gratification to a family with such a pedigree and such a well-substantiated claim to ancient armory. That the claim *has* been properly substantiated, and that the pedigree is without a flaw, the name and the reputation of the principal author, no less than the official registration of the pedigree, are ample evidence. It is difficult, in the space of a few pages, in dealing with a closely-

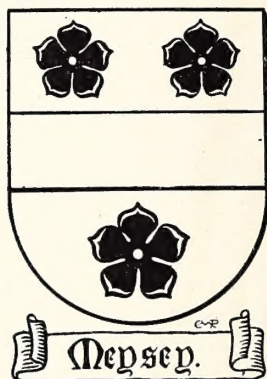
printed quarto volume of 327 pages, to convey any idea of the contents of the book, or the enormous amount of labour and research necessary for its production, but Mr. Middlemore, for whom the book has been produced, may rest happy in the knowledge that the "Record" of the House of Middlemore must always remain a model for a work of the Family History type. An expensive model this particular style may be, but that is another matter. In the early part of the book is an abbreviated key pedigree, in chart form, showing the cadency of the various branches of the family from the direct senior lines of Middlemore of Edgbaston, which became



extinct about the close of the seventeenth century, and Middlemore of Haselwell, which became extinct in 1704, when Haselwell Hall was sold. The surviving representatives in the male line (the only proved branch of the family extant) come from the Middlemores of Hawkeslow, who descended from the younger son of Thomas Middlemore, living in 1393, and his heiress wife, Isabel Edgbaston.

The armorial bearings used by the Middlemores—per chevron argent and sable in chief two moorcocks of the last, combed and wattled gules—like most ancient heraldry, are very simple in character; and, further, they obviously belong to the "canting,"

or allusive, class of coats of arms. The crest—a moorcock sable, combed and wattled gules amongst reedy grass proper (*i.e.*, in the middle of a moor)—is evidently a further play upon the name. “It does not seem possible to ascertain the source of these arms. They were certainly in use in the fifteenth century; and, from the fact that all armigerous branches of the family have continuously quartered the arms of the Edgbaston heiress, it is reasonable to infer that they were borne by the Middlemores at a still earlier date.” The achievement of the present Mr. Middlemore adds to the foregoing arms of Middlemore two quarterings—viz., per pale indented or and azure (for Edgbaston) and sable, a hawk argent, belled, between three cinquefoils or (for Hawkeslow). The Edgbaston quartering will be at once recognised as the coat which figured in the second and third quarterings of the old, unauthorized coat of



arms adopted by the Corporation of Birmingham, and it still remains as part of the field in the modified design granted to the city at a more recent date. The volume is profusely illustrated, and by the kindness of Mr. Middlemore we are enabled to reproduce some of the illustrations. Alice, the third child of Thomas Middlemore and Anne Littleton, married William Barnes, of Talton, Esquire, formerly of Barcheston, who died May 8, 1561, and was buried in Tredington Church, Worcestershire. A handsome brass appears to have been erected to their memory, which in the time of Nash would appear to have been perfect. In 1882 a slab, 7 feet by 3 feet, remained in the south aisle, with matrix indicating the position of the brasses formerly thereon. In its original state it consisted of the effigies of husband and wife standing on an inscribed plate of brass. Between them was a shield, and underneath the husband and wife were groups of sons and daughters. The fragments of the



Come the bodies of Willm Barnes of
 his wife daughter of Thomas Giddelmor
 Alin Barnes died the viiith daie of Maye
 1561 and whiche Alice his wyffe contin-
 uer death died in the year of o^r lord
 1562 god haue merce

REMAINS OF A BRASS TO ALICE BARNES. (See opposite page.)

brass were loose, and were kept in the vestry. An illustration of these fragments will be found on p. 61.

The illustration of the tomb on this page represents the altar-



TOMB OF WILLIAM AND ANNE WILLINGTON IN BARCHESTON CHURCH.

tomb of William Willington and his first wife, Anne Middlemore, which still exists in Barcheston Church, in that part of the church called "Willington's ile." Upon the tomb is the effigy of the husband,

dressed in sixteenth-century armour, but with ruff and tunic and sleeves slashed from elbow to wrist. His wife's effigy, with similar sleeves and ruff, lies beside, while on the side of the tomb are half-



length figures of the children. The inscription upon the tomb is as follows: "Here lyeth the bodies of William Willington of barson esquier and Anne his wyeffe whiche William dyed the fyrste



daye of Maye in the yere of our lorde God M.C.C.C.C.L.V. unto whose Soules 't Bodyes God grante a joyfull resurrection; Amen."

The illustration immediately above is a curious example of how

little reliance can be placed upon the accuracy of arms set up in public places during the last two centuries. It is taken from an esquire's plate still remaining in Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster amongst the Bath Stall Plates, and commemorates the service as an Esquire of John Francis Richard Middlemore to his kinsman Viscount Tyrconnell, at the installation of the latter. The wording of the certificate is worthy of note, and is as follows:

"MONTAGU, E. M.

"By virtue of a Power (given me by His Majesty under the Great Seal of Great Britain) I do hereby grant this certificate for an Allowance and Confirmation that you John Francis Richard Middlemore of ye Inn^r Temple, Esquire, have actually perform'd the duties of an Esquire, as required at the Creation of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, and as such did attend upon the Right hon^{ble} the Lord Viscount Tyrconnell, Knight of the Bath in that Ceremony whereby you the said John Francis Richard Middlemore are during the Term of your natural Life to Enjoy all Rights, Liberties, Privileges, Exemptions, and Advantages which the Esquires of the Sovereign's Body, or the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber do Lawfully Enjoy, or are Entitled unto by Virtue of any Grant, Prescription, or Custom whatsoever. And the eldest Son of you shall likewise have and Use the Addition and Title of Esquire in all Acts, Proceedings, and Pleadings. And, this being attested under Seal, and Entered with the Register of the said most Honourable Order, shall be to you as well as to all others a sufficient Warrant. Dated the 20th day of June in the Eleventh Year of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lord King George, Anoqz Dni 1725

"To Our very Loving Friend

"John Francis Richard Middlemore Esquire

"Entered by

"EDWD^d YOUNGE, Register."

The arms of the various families with whom different members of the family of Middlemore contracted alliances will be found scattered throughout the volume. Some are the work of Mr. G. W. Eve, but the majority are by Miss Phillimore, as are others of the illustrations.



JUDGMENTS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.



THE Court of Claims appointed to consider and determine the various petitions and claims to render suit and service at the forthcoming Coronation of their Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra on May 14 delivered judgment as follows :

On the rival claims of the Earl of Ancaster, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, Earl Carrington, and the Duke of Atholl to perform the duties and services of the office of Lord Great Chamberlain, and to have all fees, etc., belonging thereto, the court holds that the title of the claimants is not before the court, having been referred to the Committee for Privileges by His Majesty, but adjudges that the person entitled in pursuance of the report made by the committee to His Majesty may exercise such duties as have heretofore appertained to the office of Lord Great Chamberlain, and have such profits as thereto of right belong, together with such privileges as His Majesty may be pleased to determine.

On the claims of the Bishop of Durham and the Bishop of Bath and Wells to support their Majesties at their Coronation and to have certain privileges, and of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to instruct the King and Queen in the rites and ceremonies, and to assist the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to have cloth, etc., for fee, the court adjudges that the claims be allowed on the same terms as in 1838.

On the claim of the Archbishop of York to be assigned a place and part consistent with his rank in the Church and realm, to act for all purposes in place of the Archbishop of Canterbury, if absent, and to crown the Queen Consort, the court makes the following note: The Archbishop stated that he need not trouble the court longer, as His Majesty had accepted the suggestion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, that he, as Archbishop of York, should crown Queen Alexandra. The President announced the opinion of the Commissioners that in these circumstances no claim of right being before the court, it was not necessary for the court to come to any decision on the present occasion; His Majesty's pleasure must be conclusive on such a matter, and the claim was removed from the jurisdiction of the court without any right being decided. The Archbishop not pressing any further claim

to act for the Archbishop of Canterbury, if absent, his petition was not considered by the court.

On the claim of the Earl of Erroll to walk as Lord High Constable of Scotland, and to have a silver baton tipped with gold at each end, with His Majesty's arms at one end and his own at the other, the court adjudges that the claim be allowed, and that the claimant have a new baton as equipment.

On the claim of the Walker Trustees to exercise the office of the Usher of the White Rod of Scotland by deputy, the court adjudges that the claimants' right to be present by deputy (to be approved by His Majesty) be allowed, but that no duties be assigned by this court.

On the rival claims of Lord Grey de Ruthyn, the Earl of Loudoun, and Lord Hastings to carry the Golden Spurs, and on the claim of Lord Hastings to carry the Second Sword, the court adjudges that there being no sufficient evidence as to the nature of the office or hereditary privilege, no one of the claimants has made out his claim to carry the Golden Spurs, and that no order be made as to the claim of Lord Hastings to carry the Second Sword.

On the rival claims of the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Shrewsbury to provide a glove for the King's right hand and support His Majesty's right arm while he is holding the Sceptre, the court adjudges that the claim be allowed to the Duke of Newcastle on the same terms as those on which it was allowed to the Duke of Norfolk in 1838.

On the claim of the Earl of Shrewsbury to be present in respect of the office of Lord High Steward of Ireland and carry a white staff as such, the court adjudges that if His Majesty is pleased to summon the Earl of Shrewsbury to attend as Lord High Steward of Ireland, he may carry a white staff.

On the claim of the Clerk of the Crown to record the proceedings in the Abbey, and compile the list of those doing homage at the ceremony, and to be assigned a suitable place thereat to discharge his duties, and that the Registrar of the Privy Council may be associated with the clerk for these purposes, also to have five yards of scarlet cloth, the court adjudges that the claim be allowed, but the fee be referred to the pleasure of His Majesty.

On the claim of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms to carry up the courses at the banquet, and the claim of Frank Dymoke as owner of the Manor of Scrivelsby to exercise the office of the King's Champion, and who asks for revival in his

favour of Baronetcy granted to his predecessor in title of Scrivelsby in lieu of his rendering services at last two Coronations, the court considers that their claims are excluded from their jurisdiction under the said Royal Proclamation, the services being confined to the proceedings in Westminster Hall.

On the claims of Rear-Admiral T. H. Butler Fellowes, that his niece, Miss Beatrice Fellowes, may be allowed to perform the office of "Herbstrewer," and of Mrs. Arthur Fellowes Gordon, that her daughter may be allowed the same office, the court considers that the claims are excluded from their jurisdiction under the Royal Proclamation of June 26, 1901, as the alleged service forms no part of the proceedings in Westminster Abbey.

On the claims of the Heralds and Pursuivants of Scotland, Sir James Balfour Paul (Lyon King of Arms of Scotland) to be assigned customary place at the Coronation; of Sir Arthur Vicars (Ulster King of Arms) and Henry Claude Blake (Athlone Pursuivant of Arms) to be assigned usual place at the Coronation, and to have all the advantages appertaining to their offices, the court adjudges that the right of the respective claimants to be present be allowed, but that no duties be assigned by this court.

On the claim of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London to attend and bear the Crystal Sceptre or Mace in the Abbey, also to perform certain services in Westminster Hall and have fees therefor, the court adjudges that the Lord Mayor has by usage a right, subject to His Majesty's pleasure, to attend in the Abbey during the Coronation and bear the Crystal Mace. The court considers the further claim of the said Mayor, etc., of the City of London to be excluded from the consideration of the court.

On the claim of the Barons of the Cinque Ports to be assigned a station within the Abbey in attendance on the King, and that their ancient privileges may remain undisturbed, the court adjudges that if it is His Majesty's pleasure to have a canopy, then the Barons of the Cinque Ports are entitled to bear it.

On the rival claims of the Earl of Lauderdale, Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn, and the Rev. R. C. Scrimgeour to act as Hereditary Standard Bearer of Scotland, the court considers that the right to the office of Hereditary Standard Bearer of Scotland is vested in the family of Scrymgeour, and that the petitioner, Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn, has established a *prima facie* title to represent that family, and the court adjudges that the claim of the petitioner, Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn, be allowed him

to be exercised on the day of their Majesties' Coronation. And as to the petitions of the Earl of Lauderdale and the Rev. R. C. Scrimgeour, it is adjudged by the court that the claim of the petitioners to exercise the claim at the Coronation be disallowed.

The court referred a large number of claims to the Executive Committee for the purposes of the arrangements for the Coronation.

The court adjudged that no order be made on several claims. Others were withdrawn, and many were considered by the court to be excluded from their jurisdiction under the Royal Proclamation, the services being confined to the proceedings in Westminster Hall.



“THE MANORS OF WIKE BURNELL AND WYKE WARYN, IN THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER.”



THE above volume, which has upon its title-page the subsidiary title “With some Account of the several Lords thereof, of their Families, of the Village and of the Immediate Neighbourhood, from the Seventh Century to the Present Time,” is by Mr. C. E. Mogridge Hudson, and was printed for the author by James Parker and Co., of Oxford, and a few of the 100 copies printed are for sale at 30s. each. Of all the family histories—and they have been many—which it has been our lot to read, we have never yet come across one which could so confidently be recommended as of interest to the “general reader,” even if destitute of personal association with the place and people comprised in its subject-matter. Teeming with anecdote, trite observation, folk-lore, and with occasionally a touch of philosophy, its style and matter takes one back in thought to the days when the *Tatler*, the *Rambler*, and the *Spectator* were powers in the land.

The variety of the subjects touched upon by the writer can only with difficulty be indicated, and one must perforce refrain from quotation, for the simple reason that if one once begins one would never end.

The opening chapter deals with “The Saxon Period,” the origin of the name of Wick, the foundation of various abbeys in the neighbourhood, and certain Saxon charters. The next chapter

deals with "The Rise and Fall of Pershore Abbey," and includes a most interesting account of the Pleasure Fair. In the fourth chapter, which deals with the Saxon holdings of land, there is, *inter alia*, a detailed explanation of the origin of the word "linches," which is interesting when considered in connection with the remarks on the subject which appeared in our review (GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, May) of the "History of Rous Lench." The next chapter, which describes the tenure of land under the Norman system of manors, is of considerable interest, and from it we learn that no new manors have been created in England since 1290. The sixth chapter, which is devoted to the "Wick Manors," incidentally traces the origin of the bear which afterwards became the favourite badge of the Earl of Warwick. In dealing with the Manor of Wyke Waryn, on p. 62, our author very tersely puts forward the explanation of a curious point in heraldry which has often proved a puzzle to students of armory, and which is one of the standing pegs for the gibes of many writers. After saying that the systematic emblazonment and use of arms did not come into vogue till a later period, he continues: "And so, when persons living earlier than that are credited with arms, it must be understood that these have been attached to them by their descendants as representing as nearly as possible the knightly badges that they were during their life in the habit of using."

The Wick Manors appear to have had a most interesting ownership, passing through the hands of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, the Lords Latimer, Queen Katherine Parr (who resided at Wyke House for some years), Sir Anthony Kington, Anthony Babington, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, to the Hazlewood family, who finally gambled it away. A special chapter is devoted to Queen Katharine Parr, who was nearly as much married as her Royal consort. King Henry died at fifty-eight, having married six wives; Katherine died at thirty-six, having had four husbands. "This gives an average of one husband to nine years in her case, whilst Henry's average is one wife to 9·7 years. Surely, therefore, . . . we can appreciate the saying that one person may steal a horse, whilst another must not look over the gate." If in each case the author had deducted, say, eighteen years of infancy, the comparative averages would have been still funnier. The remainder of the book is devoted to family history pure and simple, dealing with the Hazlewood, Hudson, Smith, De Nolcken, Oldaker, Mogridge, Whitehead, and Bennett families and pedigrees, together with various Royal descents.

In recently reviewing in these pages a critical essay upon Amy Robsart, we had occasion to refer to a certain Act of Parliament, of which at the then time of writing we could speak but vaguely. By a lucky coincidence a paragraph in the work (p. 23) now before us relates to the matter: "To what lengths the country went to prevent all possibility of this foreign succession is manifest in 13 Elizabeth, chap. i. By this somewhat profligate statute, passed by Parliament and assented to by our 'Virgin' Queen—as the English historians are so fond of calling her—it was enacted that, as Elizabeth was not married, the crown should pass to any natural issue that she might have; and by the same statute it was made high treason for anyone to deny the legitimacy of such succession."

In conclusion, we would congratulate Mr. Hudson most heartily upon the production of a most interesting and frequently amusing volume, and would wish to bear our little testimony to the present and future value of his work.



"ARMORIAL FAMILIES."

A DIRECTORY OF GENTLEMEN OF COAT ARMOUR.



PROBABLY the issue of few works heretofore published has resulted in such a wide and marked dividing line, as is evident in the present case, between the friends of the book, who highly praise the lines upon which it is conducted, and the openly avowed enemies of the book, who can find no single word to say in its favour. It must be a strange work that can earn no single word of praise even from its enemies. The result is that it has been to all intents and purposes impossible to obtain from any source an impartial review of it. A partisan review is merely so much space of advertisement. There are a number, but a limited number, of recognised heraldic writers, but one cannot for long write upon heraldic subjects without associating one's self with one or other of the two sets of opinions into which heraldic writing must be divided. Of those whom I know to have extensive heraldic knowledge, I could think of but one of whose opinions upon the book I was wholly ignorant. To that one I applied for a review of the fourth edition of the book, but the reply I received was the statement that "reviewing was not

in his line.” Consequently, I propose to use the space which would ordinarily be devoted to a review of the work for an explanation upon a point as to which my critics seem to be under some

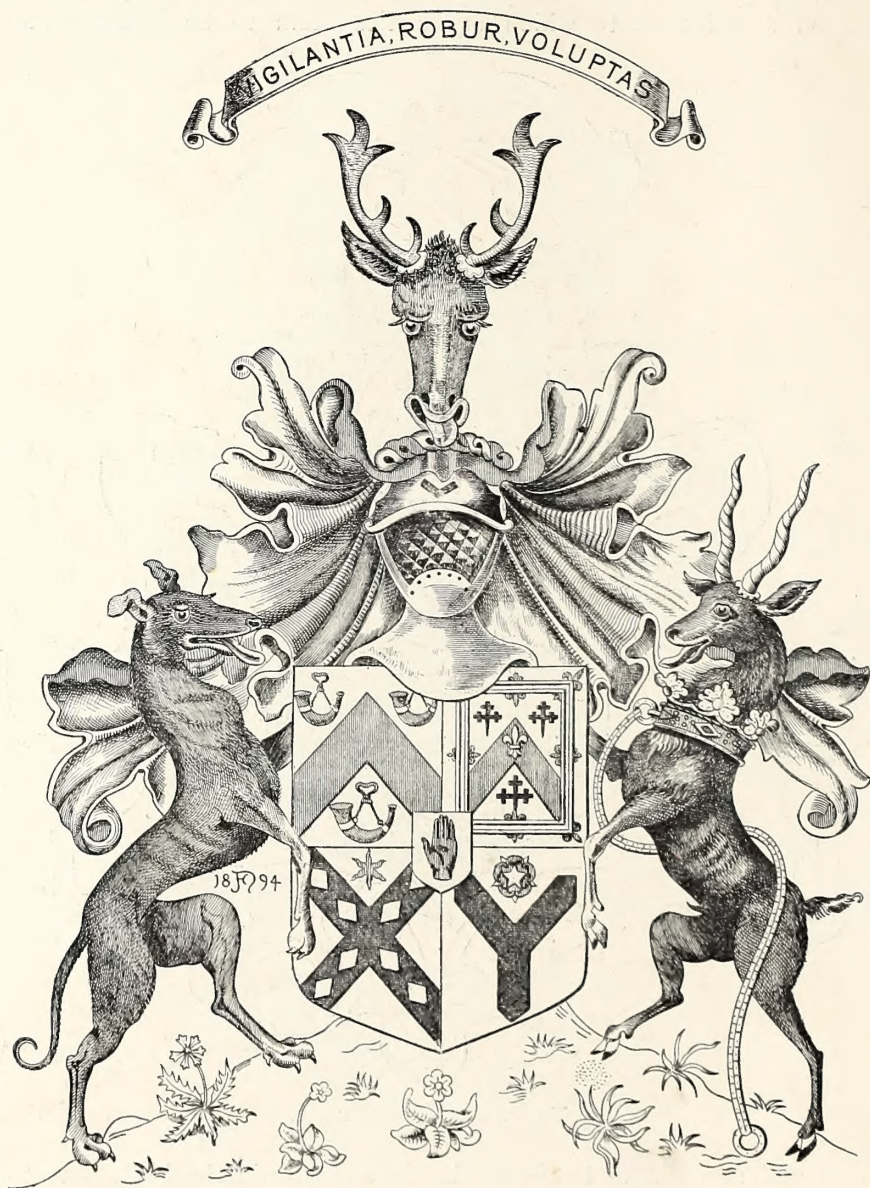


THE ARMS OF BRISBANE.

misunderstanding. I refer to the italic entries in the book. As to these I wrote in my last preface :

“ ‘*Armorial Families*’ has been much criticised on account of the differentiation effected by the use of italic type, into which usage a meaning has been read by my critics which I have never myself

given to it. If one were to compile a book upon the 'colour' line, and say therein that, whilst all those in Roman type were admittedly



THE ARMS OF HUNTER-BLAIR.

of pure white descent, the remainder should each be judged according to the particular remarks added to each name, no one



THE ARMS OF THE MARQUESS OF AILSA.



THE ARMS OF SUTHERLAND-DUFF-DUNBAR.

would, as a consequence, be justified in asserting that this remainder were all entered as *niggers*. And yet this kind of position is what is usually attributed to my book. In the preface to the first edition I wrote: ‘Where I could discover that the arms without doubt were lawfully borne, I have inserted them in ordinary type; and, to the extent of the knowledge I have, I honestly believe



THE ARMS OF LIBERTY.

that every person so included is, by the law of the realm and the laws of arms, unquestionably a gentleman of coat-armour. In the cases in which I could not satisfy myself that the right to arms legally existed, the entries are in italics. I give the information for what it is worth, and each entry upon its own merits, subject to any qualifying remarks by which it is accompanied.’”

To the many who think that the italic entries have a different

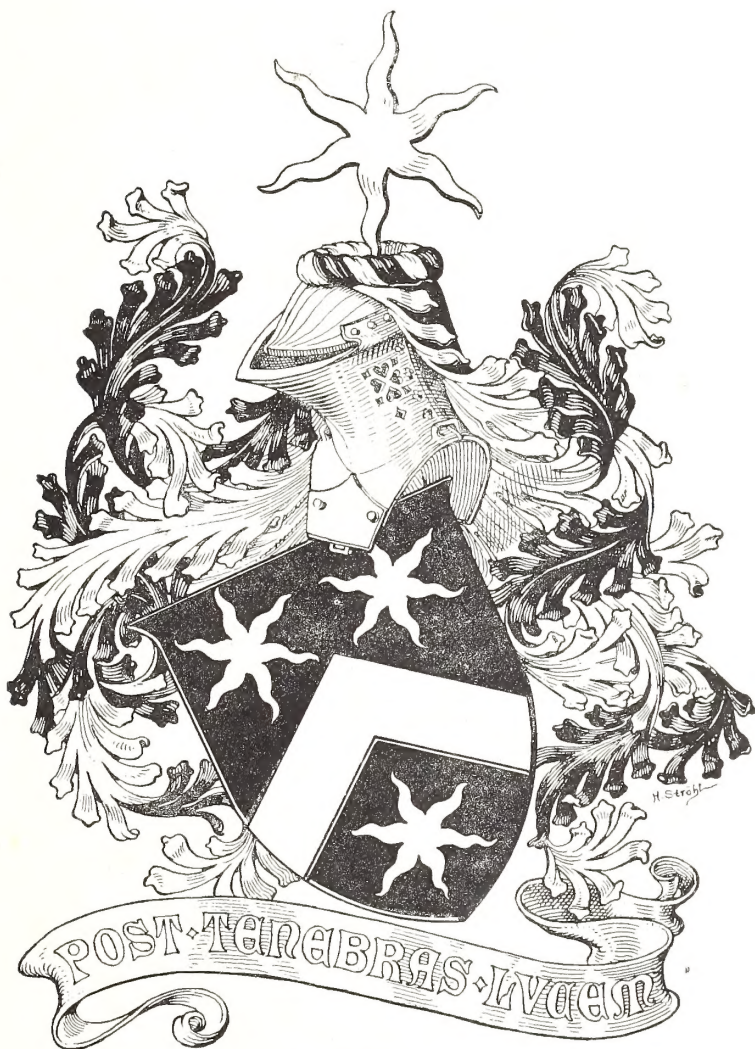
meaning, I would point out that a large number are specifically so entered at the request of those concerned. My great difficulty is in



THE ARMS OF HOPE.

dealing with those families claiming arms to which no right has been established by proof of descent in modern days, but which arms

are probably borne correctly if the printed pedigrees which have been published are genuine statements of descent. It is easy enough to find out that a certain coat of arms was recorded and confirmed at the Visitations, or granted at a certain date, but if no official



THE ARMS OF LANGDALE.

pedigree has been subsequently recorded, how is one to know that the present claimants are descended legitimately or at all from the original grantee of the arms? When so many published pedigrees are being day by day broken down, one's faith in printed books of

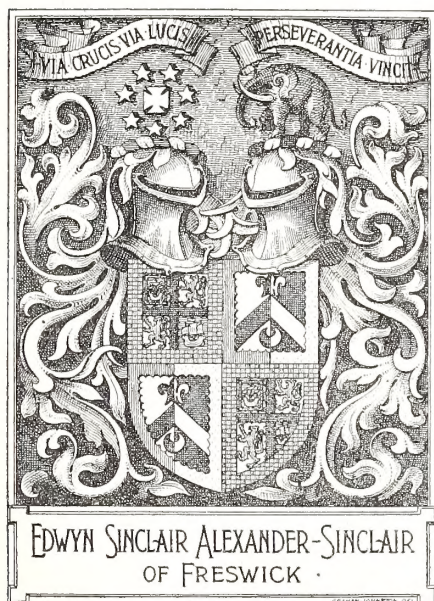
pedigrees grows less and less. I openly confess my difficulty, and in all open-mindedness I ask my critics to suggest a plan by which this difficulty can be met. I don't offer a reward, but certainly I should be willing to present, if I can see my way to adopt the suggestion, a copy of "Armorial Families" to anyone who will suggest to me a workable plan by which I can safeguard the accuracy of the book and yet get over the difficulty I have stated.



THE ARMS OF BANNERMAN.

With the illustrations of "Armorial Families" I have little to do—in fact, nothing beyond passing them as correct or incorrect according to heraldic rules, and therefore [perhaps I may] be pardoned if I take the opportunity of pointing out the great degree of excellence which many attain. In the first edition of my book I rigidly confined the engravings to the English official "type" of

design, and though Mr. G. W. Eve and Mr. Forbes Nixon, who did a large number of the earlier drawings, complained strongly of the restrictions then imposed, I did not modify the rule until the third edition. In the light of the wonderful creations for which Mr. Eve has been since responsible, I have greatly regretted that I ever attempted to impose any restraint whatever upon his work, and I have no doubt I have equally lost much excellence and originality in the work executed for me by Mr. Forbes Nixon. But ten years ago, when the compilation of “Armorial Families” was



THE ARMS OF ALEXANDER-SINCLAIR.



THE ARMS OF GLAZEBROOK.

commenced, there was but a small proportion of the public which appreciated anything beyond the everyday type of heraldic art then in vogue, and in starting a new book I felt bound to attempt to please the artistic taste of my subscribers. The blocks showing the arms of Brisbane of that ilk and Hunter-Blair are typical examples of the excellent work of its kind which Mr. Eve and Mr. Forbes-Nixon respectively did for me. For the second edition the same lines were pursued, but a change was made in the third edition. Many of my subscribers had expressed a preference for the heavy line mediæval type of illustration, or else for the repro-

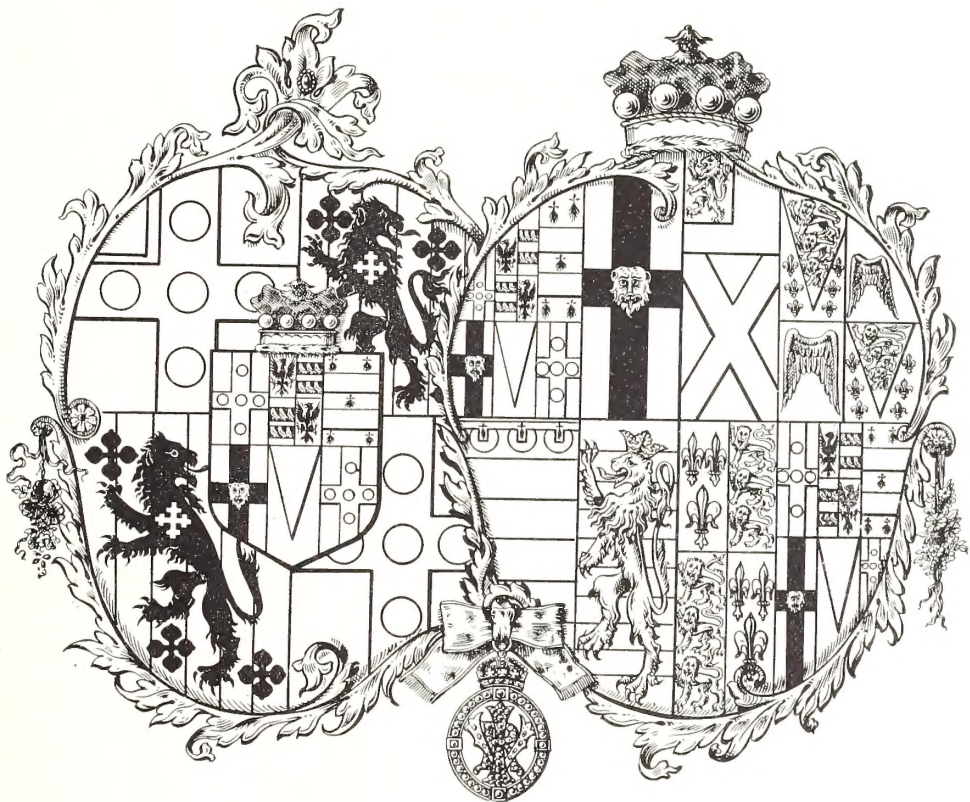
duction of bookplates or for the adoption of some special type of illustration. The whole subject was given very careful consideration, and, in view of the circumstances which I have stated, it was decided to entirely relinquish any attempt at uniformity in the style of illustration, and, within certain limits, to allow subscribers to the volume to submit their bookplates for reproduction, or otherwise



THE ARMS OF RICHARDSON.

indicate their personal preferences as to types of design. About the same time the movement to discard the use of tincture lines had begun to make itself much felt, and the difficulty of attempting to harmonize heavy outline work with the use of tincture lines led me to fall in with the now more popular practice of discarding such use entirely, except in those cases in which bookplates were forwarded to me for reproduction. The lines adopted for the

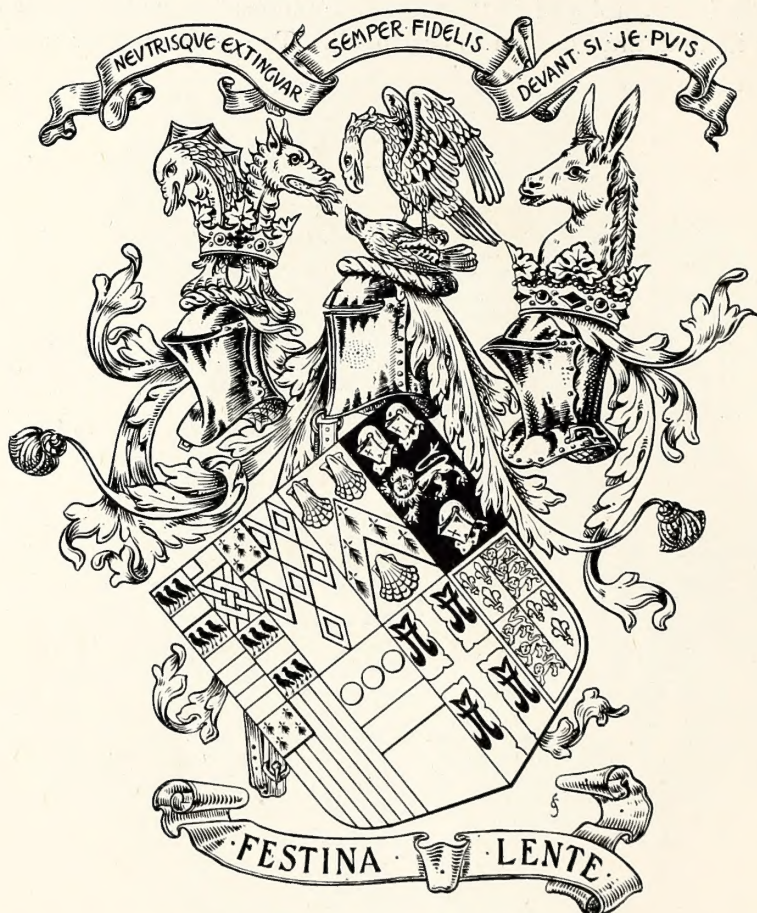
illustrations in the fourth edition closely followed the lines of the third. In one particular, however, a change has been made, inasmuch as in some cases an entirely new method of reproduction has been adopted. If this method in the future obtains in other pages a greater use and popularity than is possible from the few cases in which it is employed in “*Armorial Families*,” it will nevertheless owe its first introduction to that book. The great artistic merit of



THE ARMS OF BARONESS KINLOSS.

the paintings upon Scottish patents of grant or matriculation led me to try the experiment of reproducing them direct from the Lyon Register by means of photography and half-tone blocks. Probably the most successful of all the blocks of this character in the recently published edition is the illustration of the arms of the Marquess of Ailsa, and another very successful instance occurs in the case of the arms of Sutherland-Duff-Dunbar. The illustration of the arms of

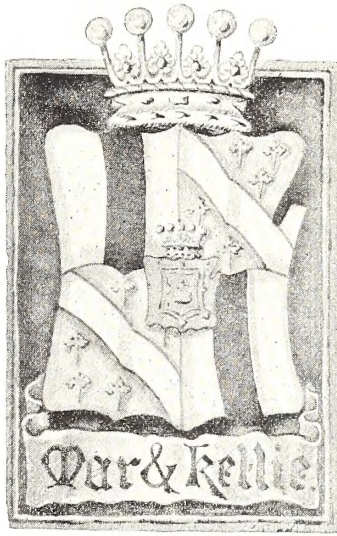
Liberty was made in the same manner, but in this case the reproduction is from a painting by Mr. Eve. The arms of Hope and Langdale are the work of Herr Strohl, a well-known German artist. From the bookplates which have been reproduced, the arms of



THE ARMS OF MAINWARING-ELLERKER-ONSLow.

Alexander-Sinclair by Mr. Graham Johnston, of Bannerman by Mr. Eve, of Glazebrook by Mr. Sherborne, and of Richardson by Miss Helard, may be, perhaps, selected as typical and good examples. The arms of Baroness Kinloss and of Mainwaring-Ellerker-Onslow are by Mr. Scruby.

A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



"THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE" PRESENTATION BOOKPLATE.

(The design is by Miss Helard.)

THE HONOURS AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN CHURCHILL, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH (*continued*).

462. Constance Laura Gregory.
463. Robert Henley Gregory.
464. Francis Stewart Gregory.
465. John Stephen Gregory.
466. Violet Emily Gregory.
467. Mary Noel Gregory.
468. Beatrice Mary Henley.
469. Ethel Maude Henley.
470. Mildred Caroline Henley.
471. Mable Augusta Henley.
472. Anna Maria Scrase-Dickins.
473. Charles Robert Scrase-Dickins.
474. Captain Spencer W. Scrase-Dickins.
475. Alwyne Frederick Scrase-Dickins.
476. Compton Beauclerk Scrase-Dickins.
477. Mary Caroline Peel.
478. Caroline Marian Peel.
479. Joan May Cecilia Peel.
480. Hon. Caroline Diana Keith-Falconer.
481. Charles Adrian Keith-Falconer.
482. Adrian Wentworth Keith-Falconer.
483. Victor Francis A. Keith-Falconer.
484. Diana Mary Keith-Falconer.
485. Florence France-Hayhurst.
486. Kenneth France-Hayhurst.
487. Geoffrey Reginald France-Hayhurst.
488. Marion France-Hayhurst.
489. Ida Madalene Keith-Falconer.
490. Evelyn Millicent Keith-Falconer.
491. Sybil Blanche Keith-Falconer.
492. Sir Henry R. Fletcher-Vane, Bart.
493. Frederick Drummond V. Wing.
494. Evelyn Diana Wing.
495. Algernon Henry Fitzroy.
496. Lieut.-Colonel Claude George Henry Sitwell, D. S. O.
497. Dorothy Cecilia Sitwell.
498. Cecil Frederick Sitwell.
499. Herbert Wellington Sitwell.
500. Herbert Fitzroy Sitwell.
501. ——— Sitwell (b. June 21, 1898).
502. Evelyn Juliet Fay Sitwell.
503. Evelyn Millicent Sitwell.
504. Joyce Cecilia Sitwell.
505. Blanche Adeliza St. Clair Erskine, Countess of Rosslyn.
506. Frances Evelyn, Countess of Warwick.
507. Leopold Guy F. M. Greville, Lord Brooke.
508. Hon. Maynard Greville.
509. Lady Marjorie Blanch E. Greville.
510. Blanche, Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox.
511. Ivy Gordon-Lennox.
512. James Francis Harry St. Clair Erskine, Earl of Rosslyn.
513. Francis Edward Scudamore St. Clair-Erskine, Lord Loughborough.
514. Lady Rosabelle Millicent St. Clair-Erskine.
515. Hon. Alexander Fitzroy St. Clair-Erskine.
516. Millicent Fanny, Duchess of Sutherland.
517. George Granville Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, Marquess of Stafford.
518. Lord Alister St. Clair Sutherland-Leveson-Gower.
519. Lady Rosemary Millicent Sutherland-Leveson-Gower.
520. Sybil Mary, Countess of Westmorland.
521. Vere Anthony Francis St. Clair Fane, Lord Burghersh.
522. Lady Enid Victoria Rachel Fane.
523. Lady Angela Forbes.
524. Miss ——— Forbes (daughter of above, born 1897).
525. George Edward Montagu.
526. John William Montagu.
527. James Drogo Montagu.
528. Phyllis Mary Hamilton Montagu.
529. Anne Diana Lang.
530. Emily Stuart Maurice.
531. Charles John Maude.
532. Hubert William Maude.
533. Constance Margaret Maude.
534. Eustace Downman Maude.
535. George Maude.
536. Ruth Katinka Maude.
537. Cyrene Marie Maude.
538. Ashley Henry Maude.
539. Edith Frances Maude.
540. Sybil Margaret Maude.
541. Dorothea Clara Maude.
542. Frances Clara Maude.
543. Alice Muriel Maude.
544. Alwyne Edward Maude.
545. Alwyne Esme Maude.
546. Kathleen Cecil Maude.
547. Mary Charmien Maude.
548. Frederick William Maude.
549. John William Ashley Maude.
550. Nora Diana Maude.
551. Katharine Elizabeth Maude.
552. Emily Diana Baird.
553. Edward Ashley Baird.
554. Randolph Eustace Wemyss Baird.
555. Helena Emily Baird.
556. Alice Anne Baird.
557. Katrine Maclean Baird.
558. Mary Isabel Baird.
559. Diana Margaret Baird.

560. Georgina Marian Baird.
561. Constance Kennedy Baird.
(Descendants, if any, of Mary
Beauclerk and her husband,
Count Jenison Walworth.)
562. Sidney James Agar, Earl of Nor-
manton.
563. Lady Georgina Mary E. F. Agar.
564. Lady Alexander Henrietta A. Agar.
565. Lady Caroline Amy Cora Agar.
566. Hon. Francis William Arthur Agar.
567. Caroline Elizabeth, Countess of
Clarendon.
568. George Herbert Hyde Villiers, Lord
Hyde.
569. Lady Edith Villiers.
570. Lady Mary Beatrice Agar.
571. Lady Margaret E. D. Campbell.
572. Iain Edward Herbert Campbell.
573. Lady Mary Adelaide Foley.
574. Henry Foley.
575. Mildred Caroline Foley.
576. Herbert Welbore Ellis Agar.
577. Charles Herbert Agar.
578. Constance Diana Agar.
579. Laura Mary O'Neill Agar.
580. Herbert Horatio Nelson, Viscount
Trafalgar.
581. Hon. Charles Horatio Nelson.
582. Hon. Thomas Horatio Nelson.
583. Hon. Edward Agar Horatio Nelson.
584. Albert Francis Joseph H. Nelson.
585. Henry Edward Joseph H. Nelson.
586. Charles Sebastian Joseph H. Nelson.
587. Edith Mary Josephine Nelson.
588. Mary Winefride Nelson.
589. Lady Alice Mary Diana Nelson.
590. Lady Constance J. Pleydell-Bouverie.
591. Lady Mary Catherine Shaw.
592. Sidney, Earl of Pembroke and Mont-
gomery.
593. Reginald, Lord Herbert.
594. Hon. George Sidney Herbert.
595. Lady Beatrix Frances G. Herbert.
596. Lady Muriel Katherine Herbert.
597. Hon. Michael Henry Herbert.
598. Sidney Herbert.
599. Michael George Herbert.
600. Lady Mary Catherine, Baroness Von
Hügel.
601. Baroness Gertrud Von Hügel.
602. Baroness Hildegard Von Hügel.
603. Baroness Thekla Marie Von Hügel.
604. Lady Elizabeth Maude Parry.
605. Dorothea Ponsonby.
606. Elizabeth Ponsonby.
607. Constance Gladys, Countess De Grey.
608. Lady Gladys Mary Juliet Lowther.
609. Richard James, Earl of Clanwilliam.
610. Richard Charles, Lord Gillford.
611. Hon. Theodosia B. C. M. Meade.
612. Hon. Arthur Vesey Meade.
613. Hon. Herbert Meade.
614. Hon. Edward Brabazon Meade.
615. Lady Elizabeth Selina G. Dawson.
616. Kaitiliu Elizabeth Anne Dawson.
617. Lady Katherine Meade.
618. Lady Beatrice Meade.
619. Lady Adelaide Jane Meade.
620. Charles Francis Meade.
621. Mary Elizabeth Blanche Meade.
622. Rev. Hon. Canon Sidney Meade.
623. Francis Henry Meade.
624. Robert Sidney Stuart Meade.
625. Elizabeth Cecilia Meade.
626. Constance Selina Meade.
627. Charles Adolphus, Earl of Dunmore.
628. Alexander Edward, Viscount Fin-
castle.
629. Lady Evelyn Cobbold.
630. John Murray Cobbold.
631. Winifred Cobbold.
632. Pamela Cobbold.
633. Lady Muriel Gore-Browne.
634. Lady Grace Barry.
635. Gerald Barry.
636. Hubert Wyndham Barry.
637. Lady Victoria Alexandrina Murray.
638. Lady Mildred Murray.
639. Susan Catherine Mary, Countess of
Southesk.
640. Hon. Lancelot D. Carnegie, M.V.O.
641. Mariota Susan Carnegie.
642. Capt. Robert Francis Carnegie.
643. Lady Dora Susan de Rodakowski.
644. Raymond Juzio Paul de Rodakowski.
645. Susan Ottilia de Rodakowski.
646. Lady Helena Mariota Carnegie.
647. Lady Katherine Agnes B. Morgan.
648. Evan Frederick Morgan.
649. Gwyneth Erica Morgan.
650. Constance Euphemia Woronzow,
Baroness Elphinstone.
651. Sidney Herbert, Baron Elphinstone.
652. Hon. Mountstuart William Buller-
Fullerton-Elphinstone.
653. Hon. Lilian Buller Fullerton-Elphin-
stone.
654. Lady Alexandrina Victoria Cunliffe.
655. John Robert William, Viscount de
Vesci.
656. Hon. Mary Gertrude Vesey.
657. Yvo Richard Vesey.
658. Osbert Eustace Vesey.
659. Thomas Eustace Vesey.
660. Thomas Henry, Marquess of Bath.
661. John Alexander, Viscount Weymouth.
662. Lady Alice Kathleen Violet Thynne.
663. Lady Emma Margery Thynne.
664. Lord Alexander George Thynne.
665. Lady Alice Emma Shaw-Stewart.
666. Katherine Georgina Louisa, Countess
of Cromer.
667. Lady Beatrice Thynne.
668. Lady Georgina Mary Vesey.
669. Hon. Elizabeth Emma B. Smith.
670. XXXIII. John Poyntz, Earl Spencer.
671. XXXIV. Rt. Hon. Charles R. Spencer.
672. XXXV. Albert Edward J. Spencer.
673. XXXVI. Cecil Edward R. Spencer.

(To be continued.)



JOHN CHURCHILL, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Bookplates.—With each succeeding number of the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE* specimen “*ex-libris*” or bookplates will accompany each copy of the magazine. Every month a bookplate will be presented by the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE* to some subscriber. The majority of these will be the work of Mr. Graham Johnston or Miss Helard. Those by the former artist will be characteristic drawings in heavy outline of the medieval type, those by the latter will be chiefly half-tone blocks from wash drawings. For the purposes of the bound volume these will be printed in the pages of the magazine, but for the benefit of collectors a loose print upon plate paper will be also inserted with each copy. Those subscribers who may desire to be presented with a bookplate will be required to send in applications, with full particulars of what may be desired in the way of design. The Editor reserves to himself the decision and selection, but each application must be accompanied by an order for the magazine to be forwarded for twelve months, except in the cases of past subscribers who have already purchased the magazine during an equivalent period. In the latter event, if the magazine has been supplied direct from the publisher, it will only be necessary to call attention to the fact, otherwise it will be necessary to forward the front covers of twelve copies of the magazine. No charge will be made to the selected subscriber, who will be presented with 100 prints, but the gift is conditional on sufficient usage being made of the prints to entitle them to properly rank as bookplates. In the selection priority will be given according to date of application and length of subscription. Quarterings must not exceed six in number. The bookplate accompanying the present issue is from a design by Miss Helard. In addition to the foregoing, the Editor is hoping to make arrangements to present additional specimens of plate impressions of bookplates, and will be glad to hear from subscribers who may be willing to lend their plates for this purpose.

Coloured Frontispieces.—With the first number in the current volume it would be noticed that the first of our coloured frontispieces was issued. The example chosen for the present number is the coat of arms of Harley. It has been arranged to reproduce a series of arms from the *Early Rolls of Arms* in colour.

Monumental Brasses.—It is proposed to issue a series of illustrations of the chief monumental brasses in this country.

Family Histories.—The advantage of putting into print, and thus permanently recording the details of family history—even if it be only a short history of some four or five generations—is of such great importance

in perpetuating family history that the Editor and Proprietor of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE are making special arrangements to facilitate this for their subscribers. As they are in a position to place work of this character upon terms below those which would usually be charged to anyone embarking upon such a venture—terms, it may be added, which do not in any way approach the popular idea of the cost of printing a private family history—arrangements are now being made, and will be announced in detail in our next issue, for special rates at which subscribers to the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE will be able to record their family histories in type. The Editor regrets that it is not possible, as had been intended, to insert the exact figures in the current number of the magazine. These terms are specially and exclusively offered to subscribers to the magazine, subject to the condition that the Editor is at liberty, after arrangement with the subscriber concerned, to use any portion of the history or any of the blocks in the pages of the magazine, or to issue copies of the family history as a supplement to the magazine.

Tabular Pedigrees.—*Special terms upon the above lines are being arranged for the benefit of subscribers to the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.*

Pedigree Work and Record Searching.—*The Editor has been frequently asked to recommend searchers and pedigree investigators in the different Record Offices, and, believing a list of competent workers will be of service to the readers of the magazine, a list is being prepared. Many applications have been received from professional searchers to be included in this list, and these are being dealt with. The list in future numbers will be much more extensive, but the following are believed by the Editor of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE to be competent searchers, who will undertake work at reasonable prices.*

List of Searchers at District Probate Registries, etc.

Norwich—F. Johnson, 33, Queen's Road, Great Yarmouth.

Ipswich—M. B. Hutchinson, 37, Lower Brook Street, Ipswich; F. Johnson, 33, Queen's Road, Great Yarmouth.

Bury St. Edmunds—F. Johnson, 33, Queen's Road, Great Yarmouth.

Winchester—Mrs. Henniker-Gotley, Emphott, Liss, Hants.

York—A. Gibbons, 34, Heworth Green, York.

Durham—John J. Howe, 35, Sherburn Road, Durham.

Canterbury—Hubert B. Curling, Canterbury.

Worcester—J. Harvey Bloom, Whitchurch, Stratford-on-Avon.

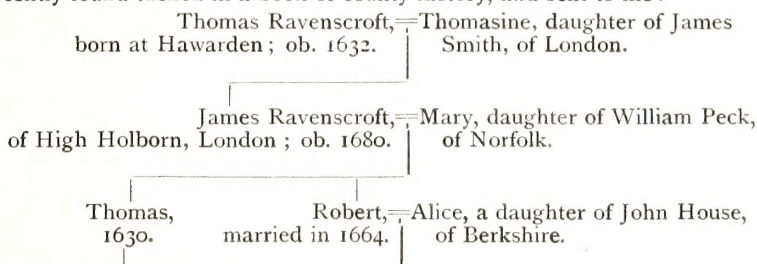
London—Stokes and Cox, 75, Chancery Lane, W.C.; E. Walford, 45, Bernard Street, W.C.; E. M. Grogan, Rose Mount, Seven-oaks.

Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The Editor begs to state that, as the arrears of back correspondence sent for publication have now been overhauled, all queries forwarded for publication will for the present be inserted without any charge. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

RAVENS CROFT.

The following is a copy of what appears to be a cutting from a printed pedigree recently found tucked in a book of county history, and sent to me:



In the same book also was found a piece of old paper on which was written in not very old ink:

"In the yeare 1666.

"Robert Ravenscroft (a son of James Ravenscroft, Esquire,
 of High Holborn, London), was Clerke of Purley, near Reading.

"ROBERT RAVENS CROFT."

If any of your readers can suggest from what printed pedigree the former was cut out, or, as regards the latter, can throw any light on the meaning and accuracy of "Clerke of Purley," I should be grateful.

I might add there is no record at Purley that will help except a marriage register between "Robert Raudiscott and Alice House, 1665."

The Gables, Southcote Road, Reading.

W. RAVENS CROFT.

~~~~~ ARMS AND GENEALOGIES OF OLD KINGS, DUKES AND COUNTS.

Can you or any of your readers supply me with information of any books or publications which would give particulars of the arms and genealogies of the old Kings and Dukes and Counts, such as the following?

Visconti, Doria, Scaligar, Dukes of Milan, Italy.

Fyol, Carinthia, Gortz, Misnia, Wettin, Namur, etc., Dukes and Counts.

40, Old Broad Street, London.

H. AINS LIE HILL.



GAZETTE OF THE MONTH.

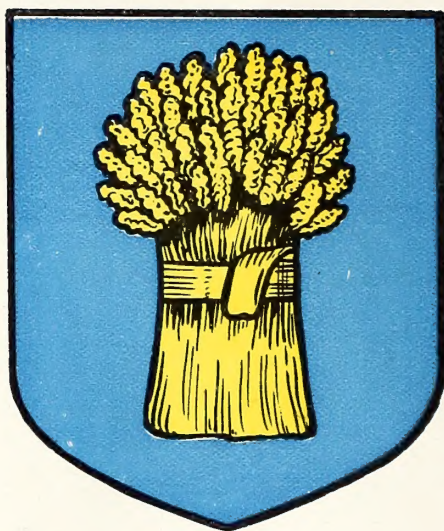
OWING to the pressure on our space in the present issue, this is unavoidably postponed.

By the Way.

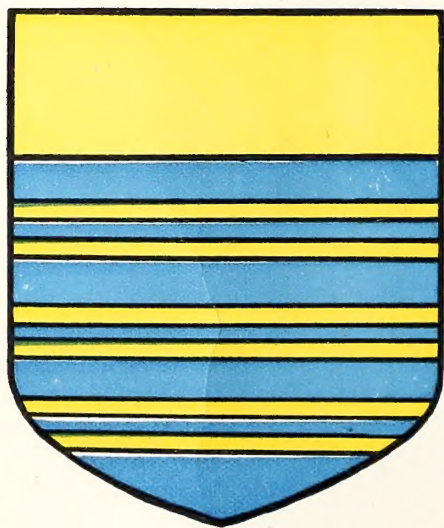
DOES the ancient ceremony of "throwing the dart" survive anywhere in the United Kingdom but in Cork, where it was carried out this week? Every third year the Mayor—he is now Lord Mayor—of Cork proceeds in state to the mouth of Cork Harbour, and there throws into the sea a dart with a gilded head and a shaft of mahogany, saying as he does so, according to immemorial custom: "I cast this javelin into the sea, and declare that so far seaward as it falls extends the right and dominion of the Corporation of Cork to and over the harbour, as well as the rivers, creeks, and bays within the same." The ceremony is a somewhat picturesque survival of the times when the Mayors of Cork—as in other cities—were Admirals of the Port, and thus indicated their authority. It is, of course, now no more than an excuse for a trip down the harbour and a banquet on board the steamer.

At the last meeting of the Council of the City of Westminster, held at the Town Hall, Caxton Street, Colonel Probyn, the Mayor, presiding, the General Purposes Committee recommended the Council to adopt the motto *Regni Jurisque Sedes*. The Mayor read a letter from Lord Doneraile objecting to the motto as being bad Latin. Dean Vere moved as an amendment to substitute the words *Custodi Civitatem Domine*. That, he said, would suit the City arms, which mainly consisted of a portcullis, the emblem of security. The amendment was carried. A letter was read from Somerset Herald, stating that the proposed arms had been approved by the Heralds' College.

The throne of the Border gipsies is as often vacant as the presidential chair of a South American Republic, and yet we hear of no violent insurrections or sudden political revolutions in the economy of the Yetholm cadgers. Nor does the ruling potentate now habitually suffer from the liability of his ancestors to end his days on the "widdie." We incline to believe, judging from the village ceremony and the backsheesh that was going on a few years ago when the deceased king was crowned, that somewhat similar motives prevail in the selection of royal successors which have often been attributed to the Cardinals in the election of a Pope. They chose an old man in order that the opportunity of choosing another might not be indefinitely delayed. Charles Faa Blythe, whose lamented decease again renders the gipsy throne vacant, was a man of ripe years when he was acclaimed in 1898. He had been a navvy in his youth, and with his queen conducted a lodging-house in his more mature years, so that he, at any rate, may be supposed to have led the life of a useful and virtuous person, with a greater respect for the law of *meum et tuum* than many of his illustrious ancestors, for he claimed to be of the pure blood of Johnnie Faa and other celebrated Faas, many of whom died prematurely, for the good, it may be presumed, of the country.



“GROSVENOR.”



“MEINILL.”



“SCROPE.”



The Genealogical Magazine.

JULY, 1902.

THE GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COUNTS.

BY OTHO-WILLIAM P. V. R. V. DE P. BRUNSTORFF.



IN the May number of the Genealogical Magazine I gave a short account of the "Mediatized" Dukes, Princes, and Counts, and of the "Titular" Dukes and Princes of Germany and Austria-Hungary, which will be completed by the following list of the "Titular" Counts. With some few exceptions the title of Count belongs to all members of these families in the male line, the title of Countess to their wives and unmarried daughters. Their style is "The Highborn" (Hochgeboren). All these titles were either confirmed or granted by the Emperors of the ancient "Holy Roman Empire of the Teutonic (or Germanic) Nation," or by the Sovereign Princes of the various German States and the Austrian Emperors. In the first case the bearers are "Counts of the Holy Roman Empire," often confounded in this country with the "Roman Counts," who, however, are of Vatican origin. The names of the said families are:

1, Abensperg. 2, Adelmann. 3, Ahlefeldt. 4, Aichelburg. 5, Alberti d'Enno. 6, Alberti de Poja. 7, Albertoni. 8, Alexandrowicz. 9, Almasy. 10, Almeida. 11, Altan. 12, Alten (cadets are courtesy barons). 13, Althann. 14, Alvensleben (cadets are courtesy barons). 15, Amadei. 16, Andlaw-Homburg. 17, Andrassy. 18, Apponyi. 19, Arco. 20, Armansperg. 21, Arnim. 22, Arundell

of Wardour. 23, Arz. 24, Asseburg. 25, Attems. 26, Auersperg. 27, Bacquehem (cadets are courtesy barons). 28, Badeni. 29, Baillet de Latour. 30, Ballestrem. 31, Banffy de Losontz. 32, Barbo. 33, Basselet de la Rosée. 34, Bassewitz. 35, Batthyany. 36, Baudissin. 37, Bawarow. 38, Beckers. 39, Behr. 40, Behr-Negendank. 41, Beissel. 42, Belcredi. 43, Beldi. 44, Bellegarde. 45, Belrupt-Tissac. 46, Bennigsen. 47, Bentheim-Tecklenburg-Rheda. 48, Bentinck. 49, Benzel. 50, Berchem. 51, Berchtold. 52, Berenyi. 53, Berg. 54, Berg-Schönfeld. 55, Berghe de Trips. 56, Berlepsch. 57, Berlichingen. 58, Bernstorff. 59, Beroldingen. 60, Bethlen. 61, Bethusy-Huc. 62, Beust. 63, Bielski. 64, Bigot de St. Quentin. 65, Bismarck. 66, Bissingen. 67, Blankensee-Firks (cadets are barons). 68, Blankensee-Pückler. 69, Blankenstein. 70, Blome. 71, Blücher. 72, Blumenthal. 73, Bnin-Bninski. 74, Bobrowski. 75, Bocholtz. 76, Bohlen. 77, Boineburg. 78, Bolza. 79, Bombelles. 80, Bonda. 81, Boos. 82, Bopp. 83, Borch. 84, Borcke. 85, Borkowski. 86, Borries. 87, Bose. 88, Bossi. 89, Bothmer. 90, Braid. 91, Brandenburg. 92, Brandis. 93, Bray. 94, Breda. 95, Bredow. 96, Bressler. 97, Breza. 98, Brockdorff. 99, Brühl. 100, Bubna. 101, Büdingen. 102, Bukuwki. 103, Bulgarini. 104, Bullion. 105, Bülow. 106, Büнау. 107, Buonaccorsi di Pistoia. 108, Buquoy. 109, Bussche. 110, Buttler-Brandenfels-Treusch. 111, Buttler de Clonebough. 112, Buxhöwden. 113, Bylandt. 114, Caboga. 115, Cappy. 116, Carmer. 117, Cartlow (cadets are courtesy barons). 118, Cassis-Faraone. 119, Cavriani. 120, Ceschi a Santa Croce. 121, Chorinsky. 122, Choteck. 123, Christalnigg. 124, Clairon d'Haussonville. 125, Clam. 126, Collalto. 127, Colloredo. 128, Consolati. 129, Coreth. 130, Coronini. 131, Coudenhove. 132, Courten. 133, Csaky. 134, Csekonics. 135, Hutten-Czapski. 136, Czarnecki (cadets are courtesy barons). 137, Czernin. 138, Cziraky. 139, Dambsky. 140, Dankelmann. 141, Daun. 142, Debinski. 143, Decken (cadets are courtesy barons). 144, Degenfeld-Schonburg. 145, Demblin. 146, De Roye. 147, Des Enffans d'Avernas. 148, Des Fours-Walderode. 149, Dessewffy. 150, Deym. 151, Dezasse. 152, Diesbach. 153, Dillen-Spiering. 154, Dobrzensky. 155, Dohalsky. 156, Dohna. 157, Dönhoff. 158, Douglas (of Sweden). 159, Douglas (of Scotland, cadets are courtesy barons). 160, Draskovich. 161, Drechsel. 162, Drohojowski. 163, Droste. 164, Dubsky. 165, Dunten. 166, Dyhrn. 167, Dzieduszycki. 168, Ecchils. 169, Eckbrecht. 170, Egger. 171, Egloffstein. 172, Eickstedt. 173, Einsiedel.

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174, Eltz. 175, Ems. 176, Engl. 177, Enzenberg. 178, Erdödy. 179, Erlach. 180, Escherny. 181, Esterhazy. 182, Eulenburg. 183, Ezdorf. 184, Faber-Castell. 185, Fabrice. 186, Falkenhayn. 187, Ferrari. 188, Ferri. 189, Festetics. 190, Festi. 191, Finck de Finckenstein. 191a, Firmian. 192, Fischler. 193, Flemming. 194, Folliot de Crenneville-Poutet. 195, De la Fontaine-d'Harnoncourt-Unverzagt. 196, Forgach. 197, Forni. 198, Francken-Sierstorff. 199, Frankenberg-Ludwigsdorff. 200, Fredro.

201, Fries. 202, Froberg. 203, Fuchs. 204, Fünfkirchen. 205, Fürstenberg. 206, Fürstenstein. 207, Galen. 208, Galler. 209, Garnier (cadets are courtesy barons). 210, Gatterburg. 211, Geldern-Egmond-Arcen. 212, Geloës. 213, Gersdorff. 214, Gessler. 215, Giovanelli. 216, Giustiniani. 217, Gleichen. 218, Gleispach. 219, Goëss. 220, Goltstein. 221, Goltz. 222, Goluchowski. 223, Gorcey. 224, Götzen. 225, Gozze. 226, Grävenitz. 227, Grebenstein. 228, Grimani. 229, Grimaud d'Orsay. 230, Groeben. 231, Grote. 232, Grotta. 233, Grundemann. 234, Grünne. 235, Guicciardi. 236, Guiot du Ponteil. 237, Gurowski. 238, Gyulai. 239, Gyürky. 240, Hachenburg (cadets are courtesy barons). 241, Hacke. 242, Hadik. 243, Haeseler. 244, Hagen. 245, Hagenburg. 246, Hahn. 247, Haller. 248, Hamal. 249, Harbuval-Chamaré. 250, Hardegg. 251, Hardenberg. 252, Hartenau. 253, Hartig. 254, Haslingen. 255, Hatzfeldt. 256, Haugwitz. 257, Hegnenberg. 258, Helldorff (cadets are courtesy barons). 259, Helmstatt. 260, Henckel de Donnersmarck. 261, Hendl. 262, Hennin. 263, Herberstein. 264, Hertzberg. 265, Hessenstein. 266, Heussenstamm. 267, Hirschberg. 268, Hoditz. 269, Hoensbroech. 270, Hoffmann de Hoffmannsegg. 271, Hohenau. 272, Hohenthal. 273, Hohenwart. 274, Holck. 275, Holstein. 276, Holstein. 277, Holtzendorff. 278, Hompesch. 279, Hopffgarten. 280, Houwald (cadets are barons). 281, Hoverden. 282, Hoym. 283, Hoyos. 284, Hübner. 285, Hue de Grais. 286, Hügel. 287, Hugonay de Szent Györgyi. 288, Hülsen. 289, Hundt. 290, Hunolstein (cadets are courtesy barons). 291, Hunyady. 292, Huyn. 293, Igelström. 294, Ingelheim. 295, Ingenheim. 296, Inn-and-Knyphausen. 297, Itzenplitz. 298, Iankovich. 299, Iancovics. 300, Iellacic de Buzim.

301, Ienison-Walworth. 302, Kageneck. 303, Kalckreuth. 304, Kalnein. 305, Kalnoky. 306, Kanitz. 307, Karatsonyi. 308, Karnice. 309, Karolyi. 310, Kaunitz. 311, Kessenbrinck (cadets are courtesy barons). 312, Keglevich. 313, Keller. 314, Kesselstadt. 315, Kessler. 316, Keyserlingk. 317, Khuen. 318, Kiel-

mansegg. 319, Kinsky. 320, Kirchbach. 321, Klebelsberg. 322, Kleist. 323, Klinckowström. 324, Klot-Trautvetter (cadets are barons). 325, Kolowrat. 326, Komorowski. 327, Konarski. 328, Königsacker. 329, Königsdorff. 330, Königsegg. 331, Königs-marck. 332, Koenneritz (cadets are barons). 333, Korff. 334, Kornis. 335, Kosküll. 336, Kospoth. 337, Kottulinsky. 338, Koziembrodzki. 339, Krasicki. 340, Krasinski. 341, Krassow (cadets are barons). 342, Kreith. 343, Krockow. 344, Kuenburg. 345, Kulmer. 346, Kun. 347, Königl. 348, Kwilecki. 349, Lacki (cadets are courtesy barons). 350, Laczynski. 351, Lamberg. 352, Lambsdorff. 353, Lamezan. 354, Lanckorowski. 355, Landsberg-Velen-Gemen (cadets are barons). 356, Lanjus. 357, Lanthieri. 358, Lasocki. 359, Lasperg. 360, Lavaulx. 361, Lazansky. 362, Lazar. 363, Ledebur. 364, Ledvchowski. 365, Lehdorff. 366, Lerchenfeld. 367, Leublfing. 368, Leutrum. 369, Leyden. 370, Lichtenberg. 371, Lichtervelde (cadets are courtesy barons). 372, Limburg-Stirum. 373, Linden. 374, Lippe-Falkenflucht. 375, Lodron-Laterano. 376, Loë (cadets are barons). 377, Loesch. 378, Logothetti. 379, Lonyay. 380, Grodkow-Los. 381, Löwenstein-Scharffeneck. 382, Lubno-Lubienski. 383, Luchesini. 384, Luckner. 385, Ludolf. 386, Lusi. 387, Lüttichau. 388, Lützwow. 389, Luxburg. 390, Lynar. 391, Mac Caffry of Kean More. 392, Magnis. 393, Maglath. 394, Malabaila di Canale. 395, Maldegghem. 396, Maldura. 397, Maltzan. 398, Mamming. 399, Manci. 400, Mandelsloh.

401, Mannteuffel. 402, Manzano. 403, Marchant-Ansembourg. 404, Marenzi. 405, Marogno. 406, Marschall. 407, Martini. 408, Marzani. 409, Matuschka. 410, Mavros. 411, Meyerle (cadets are courtesy barons). 412, Mazzuchelli. 413, Mecinski. 414, Medem. 415, Melchiori. 416, Mellin. 417, Mels-Colloredo. 418, Mengden. 419, Mengersen. 420, Mensdorff-Pouilly. 421, Meran. 422, Meraviglia-Crivelli. 423, Merenberg. 424, Merveldt. 425, Mersey de Bielle. 426, Miaczynski. 427, Michalowski. 428, Mielzynski. 429, Mieroszowski. 430, Mikes. 431, Mirbach. 432, Mirbach-Harff (cadets are barons). 433, Mittrowsky. 434, Mnische. 435, Moltke. 436, Montecuccoli. 437, Montgelas. 438, Monts. 439, Mörner. 440, De la Motte. 441, Moy. 442, Du Moulin. 443, Mülinen. 444, Münnich. 445, Münster. 446, Mycielski. 447, Nadasdy. 448, Nako. 449, Neidhardt de Gneisenau. 450, Nemes. 451, Nesselrode. 452, Neuhauss. 453, Nicelli. 454, Niczky. 455, Nidda. 456, Nimptsch. 457, Norman. 458, Normann. 459, Nostitz. 460, Nugent. 461, Nyary. 462,

Nys. 463, Oberndorff. 464, O'Donell. 465, Oeynhaus. 466, Oldofredi. 467, Oppersdorff. 468, Oriola. 469, Orssich. 470, Orttenburg. 471, Osten (cadets are courtesy barons). 472, Ostrowski. 473, Otting. 474, Pace. 475, Pachta. 476, Palffy. 477, Pallavicini. 478, Pappenheim. 479, Paulucci di Calboli. 480, Pechy. 481, Pejacsevich. 482, Pergen. 483, Perponcher-Sedlnitzky. 484, Pestalozza. 485, Petrowitz. 486, Pfeil-Klein-Ellguth. 487, Piatti. 488, Pilati. 489, Pinto. 490, Pizzamano. 491, Plater. 492, Platz. 493, Plessen (cadets are barons). 494, Plettenberg. 495, Pozzi. 496, Podstatzky-Lichtenstein. 497, Polheim. 498, Polier. 499, Pongracz. 500, Poninski.

501, Posadowsky-Wehner. 502, Pöttickh de Pettenegg (cadets are barons). 503, Pötting-Persing. 504, Potulicki. 505, Potworowski. 506, Pourtales. 507, Pozza. 508, Praschma. 509, Prebentow. 510, Preysing. 511, Prokesch. 512, Pückler. 513, Puppi. 514, Raczynski. 515, Raday. 516, Radetzky. 517, Rambaldi. 518, Randwyk. 519, Rantzau. 520, Razumovsky. 521, Rechteren. 522, Recke. 523, Redern. 524, Rehbinder. 525, Reichenbach. 526, Reichenbach-Lessonitz. 527, Reigersberg. 528, Reina. 529, Reischach. 530, Renesse-Breidbach. 531, Rességuier de Miremont. 532, Reuttner. 533, Reventlow. 534, Reventlow-Criminil. 535, Revertera de Salandra. 536, Rex. 537, Rey. 538, Rhena. 539, Rhoden. 540, Riechieri. 541, Riccardelli. 542, Richthofen (cadets are barons). 543, Rittberg. 544, Robiano. 545, Roedern. 546, Rogendorf. 547, Rohde. 548, Romer. 549, Roon (cadets are courtesy barons). 550, Rossetti. 551, Rothenburg. 552, Rothkirch. 553, Rüdte de Collenberg. 554, Rumerskirch. 555, Russocki. 556, Rzysszczewski. 557, St. Genois. 558, St. Ignon. 559, St. Julien. 560, Salburg. 561, Saldern-Ahlimb-Ringenwalde (cadets are courtesy barons). 562, Salis. 563, Sandizell. 564, Saracini de Belfort. 565, Sardagna. 566, Sarntheim. 567, Saurma. 568, Schack (cadets are courtesy barons). 569, Schack de Wittenau. 570, Schaffgotsch. 571, Schall-Riau-court. 572, Schallenberg. 573, Schaumburg. 574, Scheler. 575, Schellart. 576, Schenk de Castel. 577, Schenk de Stauffenberg. 578, Schimmelmann. 579, Schirndinger. 580, Schlabrendorff. 581, Schlieben. 582, Schlieffen. 583, Schlik. 584, Schlippenbach. 585, Schlitz-Görtz. 586, Schmettow. 587, Schmidegg. 588, Schönfeld. 589, Schulenburg. 590, Schweinitz. 591, Schwerin. 592, Schwicheldt. 593, Seckendorff. 594, Seebach. 595, Ségur-Cabanac. 596, Seherr-Thoss. 597, Seidlitz-Sandreczki (cadets are courtesy barons). 598, Seilern. 599, Seinsheim. 600, Seldern.

601, Serenyi. 602, Sermage. 603, Seyboltstorff. 604, Seydewitz. 605, Seyssel d'Aix. 606, Sickingen. 607, Siemienski. 608, Sierakowski. 609, Sigray. 610, Sigray de St. Marsan. 611, Sizzo. 612, Skorzewski. 613, Skrzyuski. 614, Soden. 615, Sola (cadets are courtesy barons). 616, Somssich de Saard. 617, Spangen. 618, Spannochi. 619, Sparr. 620, Sparre-Kroneberg. 621, Spaur. 622, Spee. 623, Spiegel. 624, Sponeck. 625, Sporck. 626, Spreti. 627, Sprinzenstein. 628, Stackelberg. 629, Stainach. 630, Stainlein. 631, Starhemberg. 632, Starzenski. 633, Sternberg. 634, Stillfried. 635, Stockau. 636, Stomm. 637, Stosch. 638, Strachwitz. 639, Strassoldo. 640, Straten-Ponthoz. 641, Stubenberg. 642, Stubick. 643, Stürgkh. 644, Suminski. 645, Sweeters-Sporck. 646, Szapary. 647, Szechenyi. 648, Szecsen de Temerin. 649, Szembek. 650, Szeptycki. 651, Szirmay. 652, Szoldrski. 653, Sztaray. 654, Taaffe. 655, Tarnowski. 656, Tattenbach. 657, Tauffkirchen. 658, Taxis. 659, Teleki de Szek. 660, Tellez da Sylva Taronca. 661, Terlago. 662, Thoroczky. 663, Thun-Hohenstein. 664, Thürheim. 665, Thurn-Valsassina. 666, Thurn-Valsassina-Taxis. 667, Tiele-Winckler (cadets are courtesy barons). 668, Tiefenhausen. 669, Tisza. 670, Toggenburg. 671, Toldalagi. 672, Török. 673, Trampe. 674, Trapp. 675, Trenck (cadets are courtesy barons). 676, Triangi. 677, Tschirschky-Renard (cadets are barons). 678, T'Serclaes-Tilly. 679, Tyszkiewicz. 680, Ueberacker. 681, Uetterodt. 682, Ungnad. 683, Unruh. 684, Uxkull. 685, Valmarana. 686, Vay. 687, Venier. 688, Verridella Bosia. 689, Vetter. 690, Villers. 691, Vitzthum. 692, Voltolini. 693, Voss. 694, Vrints. 695, Wachtmeister. 696, Wagensperg. 697, Waldeck. 698, Walderdorff. 699, Waldersee. 700, Waldener (cadets are barons). 701, Waldstein-Wartenberg. 702, Walewski. 703, Wallis. 704, Wallwitz. 705, Wartensleben. 706, Wedel. 707, Welczeck (cadets are barons). 708, Welser. 709, Welsperg. 710, Wenckheim. 711, Wengersky. 712, Werthern (cadets are barons). 713, Wesdehlen. 714, Westarp. 715, Westerholt. 716, Westphalen. 717, Wickenburg. 718, Widmann. 719, Wielopolski. 720, Wilamowitz (cadets are courtesy barons). 721, Wilczek. 722, Wilding. 723, Wimpffen. 724, Wintzingerode. 725, Wisborg. 726, Wiser. 727, Wisniewski. 728, Witzleben (cadets are courtesy barons). 729, Wodzicki. 730, Wolanski. 731, Wolff-Metterrich. 732, Wolkenstein. 733, Wollowicz. 734, Woracziczky. 735, Wrangel. 736, Wratislaw. 737, Wrba. 738, Wrschowitz. 739, Wurmbrand. 740, Wydenbruck. 741, York. 742, Yrsch. 743, Ysenburg. 744, Zabiello.

745, Zaluski. 746, Zamoyski. 747, Zay. 748, Zech. 749, Zech-Burkersroda. 750, Zech-Neuhofen. 751, Zedlitz. 752, Zedtwitz. 753, Zelenski. 754, Zeppelin. 755, Zichy. 756, Zierotin. 757, Zieten. 758, Zeiten-Schwerin (cadets are courtesy barons). 759, Zoltowski (cadets are courtesy barons).

To these 760 families might be added some more now extinct in the male line, and one or two to which the countal title has been granted during the last year. Readers knowing German will no doubt be struck by the international character of the above names, and, indeed, nearly every country of Europe has contributed some families to the list—England, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, the Balkans, Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands being represented. The large number of names derived from non-German nationalities inside the German Empire and Austria-Hungary, such as Magyars, Poles, Czechs, and Slavs of all kinds, will be easily distinguished by the linguist.

A few words more about the families mentioned of British extraction. Of them, only the Arundells of Wardour have not become domiciled in Germany, and therefore belong rather to the category of Englishmen bearing foreign titles than to that of German noblemen of foreign descent. These were treated in an article that appeared in the *Standard* on October 24, 1900. The writer of that paragraph said about the Arundells:

“‘No foreign shepherd shall brand my sheep,’ exclaimed Queen Elizabeth when she was asked to recognise the title of Count of the Holy Roman Empire, which Rudolph II. conferred upon Sir Thomas Arundell of Wardour in 1595. Yet, despite her imperious Majesty’s declaration, foreign shepherds have between that day and this branded a goodly number of British sheep. On the whole, however, the spirit of her prohibition has been carefully observed; and of all the titular distinctions that have been conferred during the last three hundred years by foreign Sovereigns upon British subjects, comparatively few have been officially recognised at the English Court. When Sir Thomas Arundell returned from valiantly fighting the Turks on behalf of Hungary, the question of the status of a foreign nobleman in England arose probably for the first time. The difficulty did not last long, since very shortly afterwards he was created a Peer. There has always been a somewhat contemptuous feeling in England with regard to foreign titles, the growth, no doubt, of a belief that, even when genuine, they are easily come by, and sometimes bought for actual cash, and of the further conviction that many of them are not above suspicion. But nothing—not

even an English peerage—is more genuine and, in its way, more honourable than a creation of the Holy Roman Empire, and a title which, like that of the Arundells, has been borne for three centuries must always be a distinction.” So far the *Standard*.

The Counts Buttler of Clonebough received their title from the Emperor Leopold I. in 1681.

Hugh Sholto Oscar George Douglas, of Ralswick, in Prussia, a member of the Royal Prussian Staatsrath, who claims descent from the noble Scotch House of that name, was created a Baron of the kingdom of Prussia in 1886, and a Count of the said kingdom in 1893.

Well known are the Counts Gleichen. The late Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg married, in 1861, Lady Laura Seymour. As he belonged to a “mediatized” house, his wife and children did not receive the princely title, but were created Counts and Countesses Gleichen of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

The Counts MacCaffry of Kean More descend from one Robert who emigrated into Austria in 1748.

The Austrian Nugents descend from the celebrated Austrian Field-Marshal Laval Nugent (a descendant of the fifteenth Lord Delvin, and cousin of the Earl of Westmeath), who was created Austrian Count Nugent in 1847 and Princeps Romanus in 1858. The present representative of this family is his grandson, Laval Llewellyn William, Count Nugent, Princeps Romanus.

The O'Donells of Austria claim descent from the Earls of Tyrconell, and were created Austrian Counts O'Donell in 1763.

Of the Counts Salis, a branch settled in England in the beginning of the eighteenth century, where they received royal license to bear the title of Count in 1809. The present head of this branch is Count John Francis Charles de Salis of Loughgur, co. Limerick, a D.L. for Limerick and a second secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

The head of the Taaffe family enjoys the distinction of being at the same time a Count of the Holy Roman Empire and an Irish Peer. The best-known member of this family was the father of the present holder of the title, the late Austrian Prime Minister.



"THE TAUNTONS OF OXFORD."



R. ELLIOT STOCK has just issued, in an attractive form, bound in white vellum, "The Tauntons of Oxford," by One of Them. The opening remarks of the Preface give the keynote of slightly cynical but amusing and exact adherence to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, which marks the entire volume. How many people with a pedigree in the male line back to the Commonwealth and in the female line to the Conquest would one be likely to find disposed to write in the style of the following extract from the author's preface?

"To me has been reserved the honour of disclaiming that part of the pedigree that is incapable of proof, and of building the part which is true on the solid rock of the Heralds' College.

"In thus shearing our pedigree of its false splendour, and more especially in acquiring a new grant of arms, I have probably shown a lamentable deficiency of worldly wisdom.

"That the majority of people labour under a great misconception with regard to new arms I am well aware, and, until everybody becomes an heraldic expert, I presume that this misconception is likely to continue."

The pedigree of the Oxford Tauntons as officially recorded in His Majesty's College of Arms commences with the Rev. Joseph Taunton, Vicar of Quethiock, in the county of Cornwall, who died in the year 1712. He took his degree at Exeter College, Oxford, being made B.A. in 1663, and was instituted into the living of Quethiock (pronounced Gwithick) September 3, 1673. He was buried at Quethiock May 26, 1712.

His monument in Quethiock Church is too illegible to be of any genealogical value. In the register of his burial his name is spelled "Tanton."

The most distinguished member of the family would seem to be Sir William Elias Taunton, Knt., Judge of the King's Bench, of Freeland Lodge, who was baptized at St. Aldate's Church, Oxford, September 28, 1772; knighted at St. James's Palace, November 17, 1830; educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxon; B.A., 1793; M.A., 1796; Barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn, 1799; Commissioner of Bankrupts, 1801; Recorder of Oxford, 1806; King's Counsel, 1821; Benchet, 1822; Serjeant-at-Law, 1830; Judge

in the Courts of King's Bench, 1830. Married Maria, youngest daughter of Henry William Atkinson, Provost of the company of Moneyers at the Royal Mint, London. (N.B.—Lady Taunton's brother, Sir Jasper Atkinson, was also a Moneyer at the Royal Mint, whilst another of her brothers, Sir Henry Esch Atkinson, Commander in the Royal Navy, was knighted by the Marquis of Normanby, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1836.)

The narrative account of the pedigree is brought down to the present day, and then follow various chart pedigrees of the several branches of the Taunton genealogy. After these we have genealogical tables to show how the six quarterings of Tanner, Tregarthian, Hender, Cornewall, Chamberlayne, and Pever are brought into the Taunton achievement by a marriage between Juliana Tanner and Nathaniel Taunton, M.D., and the Royal Descent of the former is here added.

The next (eventual) heraldic heiress with whom the Tauntons matched was Frances Grosvenor. Her descent in the male line and two Royal Descents are included, together with the details of the quarterings she inherited and transmitted—namely, Grosvenor, Grosvenor of Eton, Grosvenor ancient, Mobberley, Downes, Pulford, Phesant, Peshall, Peshall ancient, Knighton, Caverswell, Chetwynd, Malpas, Praers, Blackenhall, Praers, and Winstanton. A short pedigree to show "founder's kin," a pedigree of Garnett and Elder, a copy of the Grant of Arms in 1886, a detailed description of the full arms and quarterings of Taunton, a pedigree of Bennett and De Salis, and other Royal Descents, brings us to a short chapter of anecdotes of various members of the family, etc., in which is a delightful legal anecdote about Judge Taunton, whose portrait, reproduced from the work under notice, will be found on p. 101.

"It is recorded of Judge Taunton that once when a case came before him the counsel for one of the litigants asked that an order should be enlarged. After considering for a moment, he gave permission for the order to be enlarged, whereupon the counsel employed on the other side waxed indignant, declaring that in all his experience he had never heard of such an extraordinary proceeding. 'I have great pleasure,' said Judge Taunton, 'in enlarging the order and the learned counsel's experience at the same time.'"

We then come to some notes on the Grosvenor family, as to which, after pointing out that a detailed account of the family is unnecessary, the writer of the book proceeds:

"I merely wish to make a few remarks of my own that seem to have escaped other writers on genealogical matters.

“In the first place, Sir Gilbert le Grosvenor, who is stated to have come over with William of Normandy at the Conquest, is



JUDGE TAUNTON.

described as nephew to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester; but Hugh Lupus was himself nephew to King William. Now, William could not have been very old when he overthrew Harold at Hastings. It

seems, therefore, rather improbable that Sir Gilbert le Grosvenor, who was his nephew's nephew, could actually have fought with him at Hastings, especially when William lived to reign for twenty-one years after, and was not very old when he died.

"The name Grosvenor does not occur in any of the versions of the Roll of Battle Abbey. Not that any of these versions of this celebrated Roll are considered authentic by modern critics, who say that many names were subsequently added by the monks to please ambitious parvenus. The name Venour is on the Roll, however, and it is just possible that this Venour was the Grosvenor of our quest. The addition of 'Gros' would then be subsequent to his fattening on the spoils of the Saxon and cultivating a corporation. 'Venour' means hunter, and 'Gros' means fat. Gilbert's uncle, Hugh Lupus, was, we know, a fat man; in fact, he was nicknamed 'Hugh the Fat.' The Grosvenors of that period probably inherited obesity from their relative, Hugh Lupus, therefore, and the fable that they were called Grosvenor on account of their office of 'Great Huntsman' to the Dukes of Normandy is not to be relied on.

"We are further on told by the old family historians that when Sir Robert Grosvenor lost the day in that ever-memorable controversy with Sir Richard le Scrope, Baron of Bolton, concerning the coat of arms—Azure, a bend or—borne by both families, Sir Robert Grosvenor took for his arms one of the garbs of his kinsman, the Earl of Chester.

"It did not seem to occur to these worthies that the Earl of Chester, who was their ancestor's uncle, never bore the garbs in his arms, but a wolf's head.

"It is true that one or two subsequent Earls of Chester bore garbs, but these Earls were far too distantly connected with the Grosvenors to render it likely that the latter would borrow their new arms from this source.

"It is curious that there should have been in this same county of Chester a family of almost identical name also bearing a garb in their arms, though their garb was surrounded by three bezants.

"The name of this family was Grasvenor, or Gravenor, and, moreover, the tinctures of their arms were identical with those of Grosvenor. It is far more likely, therefore, that the coat assumed by Sir Robert after the adverse decision of the Court of Chivalry was taken from that of Grasvenor, or Gravenor, and that the two families were known at that time to be of common origin, although their connection with each other has subsequently been lost.

“In French both *gros* and *gras* mean fat, and we have both forms in Grosvenor and Grasvenor.

“A chief huntsman to Royalty would have been Grandvenor, not Grosvenor or Grasvenor.

“All these criticisms of mine, however, only affect the origin of the arms, and not the ancient and almost Royal descent of this illustrious race. Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, was a son of the Duke of Brittany, as is plainly stated in his epitaph.

“This connection of uncle and nephew, then, between ‘Hugh the Fat’ and Gilbert Grosvenor implies a maternal descent from the Dukes of Brittany for the first ancestor of the Grosvenor family.

“In virtue of their descent from an heiress of the house of Grosvenor, it is only necessary to add the Tauntons of Oxford are Grosvenors, heraldically speaking, and that quartering so many ancient coats through the Tanners and the Grosvenors with our brand-new grant is like putting old wine into new bottles.

“Hugh Lupus left no son to succeed him, and the subsequent descent of the Earldom of Chester was somewhat erratic. So I think there is some point in my arguments regarding the coat assumed by Sir Robert Grosvenor of Hulme.”

An appendix, which deals with a possibly cognate family of Taunton descending from an Edmund Taunton, of Hilfield, co. Dorset, and an account of the Tauntons of Southampton, with a few remarks upon the Boer War, bring the little volume to a conclusion.

It is most attractively printed and got up, and is illustrated by various portraits, facsimiles of signatures, and illustrations of arms. We commend the writer strongly for the honesty of his point of view and the thorough and comprehensive way in which he has dealt with his facts, and we trust the extended second edition of the volume which is hinted at may soon be necessary. Perhaps then it may be possible to insert an illustration referred to towards the close of the book. The paragraph without the illustration it refers to reads curiously.



THE ORLE OF MARTLETS.

BY E. M. CHADWICK.



WHILE many objects used as heraldic charges are appropriate to and may be aptly employed to symbolize certain ideas, it is nevertheless quite erroneous to suppose, as some do, that every charge has a definite signification; and, if we except canting coats, it is probable that charges are quite the exception which are adopted in order to convey a clearly intelligible meaning either to the skilled herald or to the ordinary observer. It would be idle to seek for some such purpose in every combination of charges which composes a coat of arms. There is, however, one such combination which is of so exceptional a nature—that is, so different in manner of composition from other early armorials—that it may be regarded as pretty certain that it has not been assumed arbitrarily or for any other than a definite purpose generally intelligible at the time of its origin, though now forgotten. I refer to the orle of eight martlets and the inescutcheon borne by a number of English families, some of whom have, I believe, long disappeared, such as De Valence, Erpingham, Emenfield, Marlion; whilst some are at present existing, among whom are Rashdale, Chadwick, Brownlow, Gladstone, Marley (perhaps representing the ancient Marlion), and a dozen or more of others. It is probable that the arms were first borne by some person of prominence, and assumed by his friends and vassals, which would explain their being borne by so many families. There is a tradition that a follower of the Norman Kings received a grant of lands in Lancashire, of which Rochdale was the centre, and from which he or his descendants derived the name of De Rochdale. Many Normans who had grants in the North of England found it a difficult matter to dispossess the Saxon land-holders, and were glad to make a compromise by which the latter became their vassals and retained the lands. The tradition asserts that the grantee of Rochdale found a considerable part of his allotment in the possession of a Saxon family residing at a “wick,” or fortified house, bearing the name of their ancestor, one Ceadda, Ceaddas-wyk, which name, modernized as Chadwick, has been borne ever since both by the place and the family. Domesday Book furnishes no evidence to support this story, and there are some difficulties of date; but it is

remarkable that the arms of Rochdale, as borne before being hideously modernized, and those of De Rochdale and Chadwick are identical, excepting a change of tincture in the last. De Rochdale (now no doubt represented by Rashdale and Richdale, who bear the same arms without difference) bore Sable, an inescutcheon within an orle of eight martlets argent, and the town of Rochdale the same; the arms of Chadwick of Chadwick were the same with the change of gules to sable. They are still so borne by Chadwick of Healey, who is no doubt the chief of the name, and, with differences, are borne by all persons of the name, and some of similar names, probably derivatives, though of these there is one (Sedgewick) whose field is sable.

It is remarkable that the Parish Church of Rochdale is named St. Chad's, and this may perhaps bear in some way on the subject.

Can any of the correspondents of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE throw any light on this subject, either in explanation of the peculiar combination of the charges which compose the coat or its history?

Why are the martlets invariably eight in number, and why do they in most cases enclose an inescutcheon?

It may be observed that the extinct (?) families of Erpingham and Emenfield bore the arms with the same tinctures as Chadwick. In the case of Marlion, Marley, Merley, and Morley the coat may be a canting one; but if so, why should it follow so precisely that of De Rochdale instead of some other array of martlets (merlettes)? One family of Marley has a variation of the arms closely resembling the well-known coat of De Valence.

I would be glad if any of your correspondents who may be able to do so would furnish any information or suggestion on this subject, which is one of interest to quite a number of families.

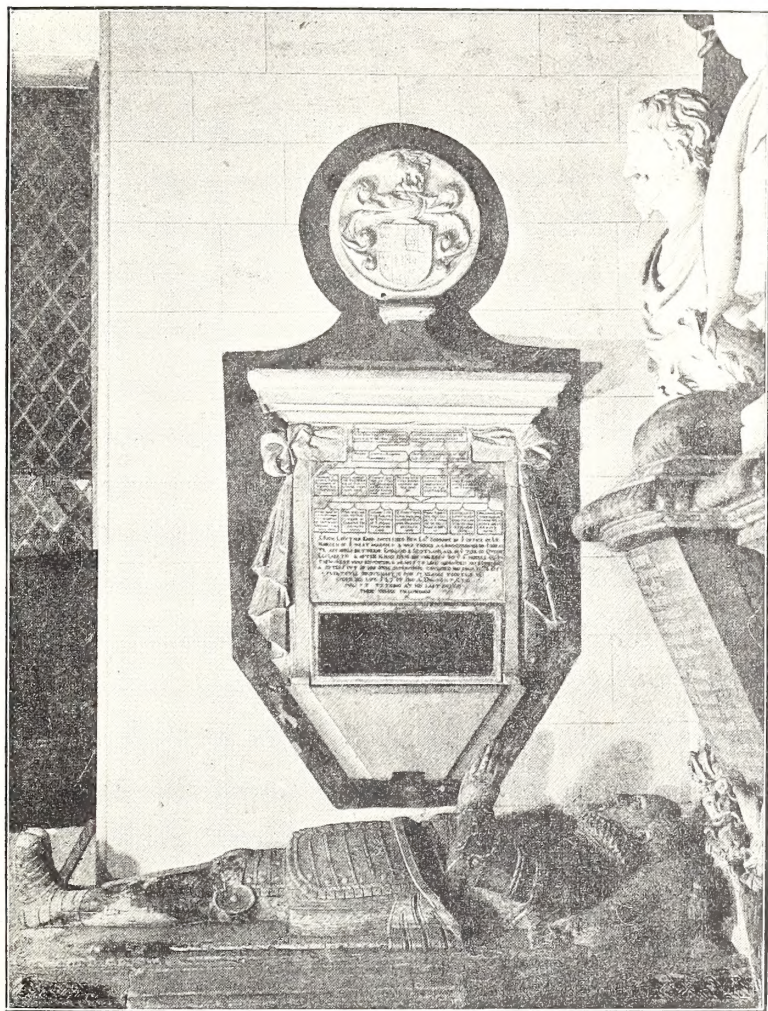


“SOME NOTES ON THE LOWTHERS WHO
HELD JUDICIAL OFFICE IN IRELAND IN
THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.”



UNDER the above title Sir Edmund T. Bewley reprints from the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society's *Transactions* a paper which he read at Durham, June 20, 1901. In this he gives many interesting particulars of three bearing the name of Lowther who held judicial office in Ireland. These are Sir Gerard Lowther, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in Ireland (1610-24); Sir Lancelot Lowther, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland (1617-37); and Sir Gerard Lowther, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland (1628-34), and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland (1634-60). Considerable confusion has resulted from the similarity of the names and appointments of the two Sir Gerard Lowthers, which has been increased by the fact that the parentage of the Lord Chief Justice is involved in obscurity. He is probably the Gerard Lowther who matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, June 7, 1605, being then described as "arm. fil. nat. max: aged 15." In an unofficial pedigree compiled by Sir William Betham he is stated to be the natural son of Sir Christopher Lowther, of Lowther. Sir Edmund Bewley goes to some trouble to identify Sir Gerard, and incidentally discloses the reason which may have turned his attention to the Lowthers by referring to a deed of conveyance of Dockray Hall, Penrith, at one time the property of Sir Gerard, to which deed, dated May 7, 1659, Thomas Bewley, of Woodhall, in the parish of Caldbeck, and Mungo Bewley, his brother, of Ivegillhead, in the parish of Hesket, were parties. Sir Gerard was Lord Chief through the troublous times of the Commonwealth, and his own troubles began in 1640, when, in company with the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and the Bishop of Derry, he was impeached for high treason. Parliament, however, resolved "that the House should proceed no further upon the said articles of accusation against the said Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice." At that time Sir Gerard appears to have been very much in the confidence of the King, for in October, 1643, a royal letter was transmitted to him, stating that "whereas we have special occasion to use your advice in matters

which very much import our Kingdom of Ireland," he must hold himself in readiness to proceed to the King at Oxford. But, like so many others at the period, Sir Gerard eventually cast in his lot with the Cromwellian party, and "undoubtedly not only submitted



himself to the Parliamentary régime, but seems to have done all in his power to ingratiate himself with the new rulers." In the words of another writer, "Sir Gerard Lowther acquired a large property by steering with unprincipled craft through the boisterous ocean of contemporary troubles." In conclusion, we can only say that

Sir Edmund Bewley's little historical contribution is deserving of much praise, and forms a most interesting and comprehensive narrative.

The accompanying illustration is of a monument in the south transept of Lowther Church, Westmorland, which is placed above the recumbent effigy of a knight in plate armour. In its way it is unique, for it bears a tabular genealogy of the Lowther family. The pedigree is already in print in the Harleian Society's publication of the Visitation of Cumberland, so there is no necessity to again reprint it, but it might be well to add here a footnote from Sir Edmund Bewley's paper upon the point:

"In the pedigree of Lowther, of Lowther, recorded by Richard St. George, Norroy King of Arms, at his Visitation of Cumberland in 1615 (as published in vol. vii., p. 3, of the Harleian Society's publications), the Christian name of the testator [Sir Gerard Lowther, Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland], as well as that of his uncle, Gerard Lowther, of Penrith, is given as 'Edward.' This, however, is an error. The original MS. from which the Visitation has been printed (Harl. MS., 1536) has been examined, and the name in each case is 'Gerard.'"

Following the tabular pedigree is the inscription: "Sr Rich. Lowther King: succeeded Hen: Lo^d Scroope in ye office of Lo: Warden of y^e West Marches, and was thrice a Commissioner in y^e greate affayres between England and Scotland, all in y^e time of Qveene Elizabeth, and after he had seene his children to y^e fourth degree, given them vertuous education and meanes to live, advanced his brothers and sisters ovt of his owne patrimonye, governed his family, and kept plentifull hospitalyte for 57 yeares, he ended his life ye 27 of Jan. A^o Dni 1607 Ætat. suæ 77, vttring as his last breth these verses following."

The verses were never added, though a brass plate was inserted for their reception. Llewellyn Jewitt, in the *Reliquary* (vol. xvii., p. 191), says that this is a striking example of "*blank verse*."



DR. ROBERT UVEDALE, BOTANIST AND
HORTICULTURIST.

BY CHAS. H. CROUCH.



IN the summer of 1900 I came across, amongst a collection of pamphlets, papers, etc., on a Farringdon Street bookstall, a portion (51 pages) of an old Hebrew Bible, which had formerly belonged to Dr. Robert Uvedale, the well-known horticulturist and botanist, and master of the Enfield Grammar School.

The Bible was printed in Amsterdam, and is dated "CICIDCLXI." The preface is signed "Mr. Johannes Leusden, Linguae Sanctæ Professor," and the size is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

On the title-page is the autograph of "Rob: Uvedale," while a fly-leaf contains a record of the births of his children. Thinking the find was of sufficient value, I have had it bound in appropriate covers, and have since presented it to the library of the school of which the Doctor was at one time master.

According to the "D. N. B." (vol. 58, p. 76) and Robinson's "History of Enfield" (1823, vol. i., p. 110), Dr. Uvedale was born in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, on May 25, 1642, and was brother of Thomas Uvedale, of Hampton Wick, and eldest surviving son of Robert Uvedale, of Westminster, a member of a branch of the Uvedales of Dorsetshire. Robinson says Dr. Uvedale was nephew of Sir William Uvedale, of Horton, co. Dorset, a younger branch of the Uvedales of Wickham, Hants.

After being educated at St. Peter's College, Westminster, he was, in 1659, elected Queen's Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Fellow in 1664. About the latter date Robert Uvedale became Master of the Grammar School at Enfield, and settled at the Manor House, sometimes called Queen Elizabeth's Palace, and now known as the Palace School.

In 1666 he proceeded M.A., becoming LL.D. of Cambridge in 1682. He was appointed in 1696 to the Rectory of Orpington, Kent, with the chapelry of St. Mary Cray.

Lysons, in his "Environs of London," 1795 (vol. ii., p. 285) mentions a cedar-tree planted by the botanist at Enfield (about 1670), and speaks of it as "now one of the finest in the kingdom, and measuring at 3 feet from the ground 12 feet in girth." It is

said to have come from Mount Lebanon, and is still in a flourishing condition.

Dr. Uvedale is honoured by having some plants named after him; the one most well known is Uvedale's Polymnia (*Polymnia Uvedalia* of Linnæus), introduced from North America in 1699 (see Loudon's "Hortus Britannicus," 1830, p. 363. Dr. Uvedale's "Herbarium" is in the British Museum, forming vols. 302-315 of the Sloane Collection.

Dr. Robert Uvedale died at Enfield on August 17, 1722, aged eighty, where he was buried.

By his marriage with "Mary [died 1740, aged eighty-four], second daughter of Edward Stevens, Esq., of Cherrington, Gloucestershire, by his wife Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Matthew Hale" ("Memoirs of Sir Matthew Hale," by J. B. Williams, F.S.A., 1835, p. xiii), he had five sons and six daughters. The "D. N. B." states he had five daughters and three sons.

Of his sons, Robert Uvedale became D.D. and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Enfield from 1721 till his death in 1731; James Uvedale, M.A., was Rector of Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire; and Samuel Uvedale, B.A., was Rector of Barking, Suffolk, and father of Admiral Samuel Uvedale, of Bosmore House, Suffolk, who died in 1808. Robinson ("History of Enfield," vol. i., p. 111) in a footnote records that "Dr. Uvedale's eldest daughter, Johanna, married a gentleman of the name of Bullen (descended from the family of Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wiltshire), and her principal descendant and representative [in 1823] is Richard Frewin, Esq., of Great George Street, Westminster. A great-grandson of the botanist—viz., the Rev. Robert Uvedale, M.A.—was Vicar of Fotherby, near Louth, Lincolnshire, in or about 1833. Rachel, eldest daughter of the above Mr. Stephens, married the Rev. Robert Bull (son of Bishop Bull), Prebendary of Gloucester, and Rector of Tortworth, Gloucestershire.

In case someone in the future may be interested in this family, with the Editor's permission, I append an exact copy of the entries before referred to:

"Edward^s Uvedale, natus Enfelde in Comit: Middlx Kalendis Julij Anno Dni 1679. Obijt 7^{mo} Jdus Octobris 1679.

"Robertus Uvedale, natus 9^{to} Kalendas Septembris horâ nonâ vespertinâ 1680.

"Jacobus Uvedale, natus 15^{to} Kalend: Augusti. horâ sextâ matutina 1682.

"Maria Uvedale, nata 8^{vo} Jdus Maij horâ 5^{ta} Pomerid : 1684.
Obijt 4^{to} Jdus Feb : 1691.

"Joanna Uvedale, nata 5^{to} Jdus Aprilis paulo ante horâ 5^{ta} Post
meridie 1686.

"Johannes Uvedale, natus 9^{no} Calendas Martij inter horas 8^{va} et
9^{na} vespertin : anno 1687.

"Margaretta Uvedale, nata 6^{to} Calend. Martij horâ undecimâ
nocturna 1689.

"Anna Uvedale, nata 7^{imo} Jdus Novembris hora octavâ Matutina
1691.

"Maria Uvedale, nata Prid : Non : Octob : intr horas 2^{do} et 3^{tia}
Post Meridie.

"Elizabetha Uvedale, nata 6^{to} Jdus Decembris hora Octavâ
vespertina Anno 1695.

"Samuel Uvedale, natus 5^{to} Kal. Junij Anno 1699 paulo post
octavâ vespertina."

It would be interesting to know how Dr. Robert Uvedale was
connected with the Uvedales of Dorsetshire.



A SUPPLEMENT TO THE "BOOK OF PUBLIC ARMS."

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF EALING.



N our issue for April last (vol. v., p. 549) we published an illustration of the newly granted arms of the Borough of Ealing. The blazon was added thereto, but for some reason, which we are at a loss to explain, and for which we must apologize, certain words were omitted. The blazon should read : "Per chevron gules and argent, in chief on the dexter side two swords in saltire, *points upwards proper, pomels and hilts or* ; and on the sinister side three seaxes barwise in pale of the third, pomels and hilts to the dexter of the fourth, in base an oak-tree fructed and eradicated also of the third." The words in italics were unfortunately omitted, and we are indebted to several of our correspondents for pointing this out to us.



THE REFORM OF THE COLLEGE AND OFFICES OF ARMS (*continued*).



Now come to the question of certificates of arms. As to this, in the first place, I consider it is a mistake that any certificate of arms certifying that such and such arms do of right belong to this, that, or the other person, is ever issued under the hand of a single officer of arms. I think a rule should be made that such certificates, including certified paintings of arms, ought to be signed and issued on behalf of and under the Seal of the Corporation of the College of Arms by the Registrar. At the present time a certificate of arms is not issued for the arms of any person other than a grantee whose name is not officially recorded upon some pedigree showing descendants of the grantee. The result is that the grandson of a grantee is under the necessity of going through the formality of entering up the pedigree of his grandfather's descendants before he can obtain a certificate of his own right to arms. Every effort, moreover, is made to discourage the registration of what is technically known as a "herring-bone" pedigree—that is, a pedigree showing that one man is the son of another, who is the son of another, etc., without specifying or alluding to any other issue that may have been born.

I have no wish to advocate the wholesale registration of these herring-bone pedigrees, because, as every genealogist knows, whilst it is comparatively easy to "fake" a herring-bone descent, it is very difficult indeed for anyone other than a most skilled genealogist to compile a pedigree showing the whole of the descendants which, in conjunction with evidence, will not exhibit, if it be false, some danger-signal to an examiner. I will give one instance which is a matter of my own knowledge, and concerns a pedigree that I myself tried to work out, and which will explain my meaning. There is a certain Visitation family named X——, who were formerly resident at a tiny village in Worcestershire and in the three or four villages adjacent. There are descendants of the family still in existence, though they do not occupy any very prominent position. There is another titled family of the same surname, who have always believed and asserted themselves to be descendants of the Visitation family, and I have no doubt whatever that in some way or other that contention must be correct. The pedigree was put into my hands to endeavour to work out the connection. Living in this village there

was a certain Thomas X——, whose connection with the old family was quite easily provable by the earlier wills. I worked back the pedigree of the modern family, and there is no doubt whatever that they descend from a certain Thomas X——, who was living in the same little village in Worcestershire as were the original Visitation family. When I discovered the will of a Thomas X—— of that village, mentioning his sons, who belonged undoubtedly to the family I was tracing back, I thought I had found proof of the connecting-link, and I am fairly certain that if I had searched no further, and had submitted the Visitation pedigree with that will and all the necessary subsequent wills and certificates of birth and marriage, which were all in order, to any genealogist, the descent would have been admitted, and would have been accepted unquestioningly. I thought I had proved the pedigree, and I simply went on searching with the idea of obtaining additional information for the pedigree; and, to my chagrin, I subsequently found that a year or two later another Thomas X—— of the same little village made his will, being unmarried and without issue, bequeathing his property to his brothers and other relatives, who were all of the old family. Consequently, there is no doubt that there were two men of the same surname—and it is a very uncommon one—living in the same little village at the same time. The one undoubtedly belonged to the old family, and the other undoubtedly belonged to the new. What the connection between the two men is I am utterly at a loss to ascertain, and all efforts on my part have failed to produce the explanation. But if the question had only been that of a herring-bone pedigree, without additional issue or other details, no one would have dreamed that any flaw existed in the pedigree if it had only been put forward in the straight line, father and son only being mentioned.

But I would give one more instance, which will show how great are the coincidences which exist in real life, and which it is almost impossible to provide against in a herring-bone pedigree. Some years ago a Royal License was issued to Thomas Edmond Z—— to take the surname of Y——. He had married Maria, the elder daughter of John Y——. He had three sons, whose names are John, Arthur, and George, and the second Christian name of the youngest is Edmond. Now, there are two people living near Shrewsbury who use the name of Y—— Z——, though, as far as I can learn, in one case the former surname may be merely a Christian name. The same double name appears in the Army List, and I am told of a family of the name in Manchester, and there is also

a family living in the neighbourhood of Oswestry. All these use the name Y—— Z——. It is with regard to this last-named family that the chief coincidence exists. In that case a Thomas Z—— married Mary, the daughter of John Y——, and had four sons, who I understand all use the double surname of Y—— Z——. Those four sons are named John, Arthur, George, and Edmund, though I am not sure as to the order of the priority of birth. That is the most startling genealogical coincidence that I have ever come across, for, as far as I can ascertain, there is not the slightest relationship on either side between any of the several families who use this same double name.

The foregoing is enough proof, if any need it, to genealogists of the necessity for protection against mistakes in identity, which cannot be guarded against in a herring-bone pedigree, which consequently is always most inadvisable, and yet it is a distinct hardship that a man, before getting a certificate of arms for himself, must place the pedigree of the whole of his family upon record. As the rest of the family benefit, it is a hardship that (as generally happens) one member, who is often not the head of the family, has to bear the whole of the expense; and, whilst the ordinary law allows the evidence of a man as to the identity of his grandfather to be accepted, I cannot but think that it would be a means of inexpensively recording information, and also a means of meeting an evident difficulty, if it were possible to issue *provisional* certificates of arms, which would answer all purposes of every-day convenience without mulcting any one member of a family in the whole of an expense which should be shared by his relatives. It would also provide against another difficulty. A man may enter at the College of Arms his pedigree from his grandfather upon his own solemn affirmation, without the necessity of producing documentary evidence. Whether this is a good plan or not, I hesitate to express an opinion. I merely say that this practice has been followed from the very earliest times, and is in strict accordance with the rules of evidence as they would be admitted in the House of Lords. A man's affirmation, failing direct evidence to the contrary, is in itself evidence as to his children, his brothers and sisters, his father and mother, and to his grandparents, also to his uncles and aunts.

If I quote what I would suggest as the wording of one of these provisional certificates, I shall be able more readily to indicate my meaning :

“Whereas John Jones, of 29, Sloane Street, in the county of London, has represented to us that he was born at 24, Hertford

Street, Mayfair, on June 26, in the year 1850, and that he was the second son of Frederick Jones, then residing at the last-mentioned address, but formerly of Herne Hill, in the county of London, and previously of Pontefract, in the county of York. That the said Frederick Jones, who died at 24, Hertford Street, Mayfair, on December 20, 1870, and was buried at Brompton Cemetery on the 24th of the same month, was married, on August 7, 1847, at St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, to Maria Alice, elder daughter of Herbert Archer, of the city of Bristol, who survived her husband, and was the mother of the said John Jones. That the said Frederick Jones, who was born at Pontefract aforesaid on January 14, 1817, and there baptized, was the fourth and youngest son of Ellis Jones by his wife Ann Griffiths, who were married on July 10 at Pontefract. That Ellis Jones was the eldest son of George Ellis Jones and Martha Jones his wife, and was baptized at Pontefract on March 27, 1780. That Sir John Thomas Jones, Knight, Alderman and Lord Mayor of the City of London, was the son of the said George Ellis Jones and Martha Jones his wife, and was baptized at Pontefract on September 8, 1781. That the said Sir John Thomas Jones obtained Letters Patent, bearing date June 1, 1842, granting the arms following—*i.e.* to say, sable on a chevron invected, plain cottised between three boars' heads erminois, a rose between two pheons gules. *Crest*: On a wreath of the colours, a boar's head erminois between two branches of palm proper—to himself and his descendants, and to the other descendants of his father, the said George Ellis Jones. It is hereby certified that, *subject to the accuracy of the representations made to us and as herein specified*, the said John Jones, of 29, Sloane Street, in the county of London, appears to be entitled to lawfully bear the arms and crest above mentioned. This Provisional certificate is subject always to the provision that the statements herein and the consequent right to the arms above specified are at all times liable to be set aside by the production of evidence to the contrary effect, and that neither the College of Arms nor any of its officers is or shall be held liable or responsible for the accuracy of any statement contained herein, and that this certificate shall not of itself confirm, grant, give, or confer any right or title to the aforesaid or any other arms or crest."

The fee for such a certificate should be about £2 2s.

At first sight a certificate which manifestly officially certifies nothing may appear to be quite useless, and the suggestion no more than one for the creation of purposeless procedure. But these certificates, if, as they would be, properly recorded, whilst not being

in themselves evidence, must of necessity eventually develop into a most extensive and valuable collection of pedigree references, which would be at hand ready sorted in case the full pedigree needed to be compiled and placed upon record. That the issue and recording of these provisional certificates would not diminish the number of pedigrees properly and officially placed on record I am confident. Who are the people who record pedigrees? There are, first, peers and baronets, who record them as a means of registering evidence determining the true devolution of their titles. Provisional certificates would not affect them. There are those whom exemplifications, following upon Royal licenses for change of name and arms, practically compel to record their pedigrees. Provisional certificates would not affect the necessity of these pedigrees. There are those who record pedigrees with the idea of registering evidence necessary for the future devolution of property. Here, again, provisional certificates do not answer the requirements. Who are the remainder? They are either wealthy men, to whom the difference in cost between a provisional certificate and the official registration of a pedigree would not appeal, or else they are men fascinated by the study of genealogy and armory, who know what a pedigree means and what is its value. Enthusiasts will appreciate the difference between a pedigree and a provisional certificate, and a provisional certificate would never in their affections take the place of a properly-authenticated pedigree. To whom, then, would these certificates appeal? They would appeal to the casual inquirer in the public office who has no particular interest in armory, but who dislikes any idea of usurping what he has no right to use, and who is willing to spend £2 2s. or £3 3s. to satisfy himself that he really has a right to his arms, but who would about as soon think of hanging himself as of spending £25 or £30 on the registration of a pedigree. My own impression is that that class of man constitutes (if his own account of himself is to be believed) four-fifths of the professional and landed classes. In any case he must form a large proportion, after all discounts are taken off his statements, and the proportion is rapidly growing as the general public becomes more and more acquainted with the truth of armorial matters. My advice to the officers of arms is to cultivate that class of man, and not discourage him by a demand for the necessary professional fee which the work involved must legitimately require for recording his entire pedigree. Humour his pocket, and give him the utmost that can be obtained for his money. The College would gain the record of the pedigree facts within his knowledge, and his record—unlike the huge undigested

mass of genealogical information yearly issuing from the press, which may or may never be wanted for pedigree purposes—will some day be necessary for proof of somebody's right to arms.

But my chief argument is that, instead of sending away a man who was really entitled to arms with a chronic grumble for the rest of his life at "the high fees of the College of Arms," and as an enemy to the College, who will write to the papers in abuse of the College, he is sent away as a friend: *he has been given all he wants*. For what does the average man know or care concerning a proper pedigree of his family? All he cares about is his own right to bear arms, *at a fee which he has not the least objection to paying*. Now, the fascination of armory grows amazingly; that man will probably frame that certificate and hang it up in his study or library, and as a consequence his thoughts will constantly turn with kindly recollections to the College, and, having some interest, therefore, in the subject, he will read and not skip books or articles on heraldic or genealogical matters, and he will come back, years afterwards, perhaps, for a grant for his wife or a grant of a quartering, and eventually he or his son will record a proper pedigree. The certificate in his study will be the origin of countless conversations with his friends, and will be a constant advertisement of the College expounded by a kindly conversationalist.

But these certificates will appeal to other classes—to the man who is having his carriages done up and wishes to have his arms and crest "correct"; to the widow who is erecting a monument to her husband; to the officer in a Highland regiment who needs a correct delineation of his arms and crest to be emblazoned upon the streamers of his bagpipes; to the newly-consecrated Bishop, smarting from the ecclesiastical fees he has paid; to the High Sheriff or the Mayor; and to the younger son getting married, who wishes his arms or crest engraved upon the plate he is purchasing, but to whom the delights of furnishing have resulted in an impoverished exchequer.

There are those, like myself, who hate to see spurious arms; and there are many holding the popular conception of the College of Arms, which is that it cares for nothing but fees. Here is a little argument which should, in its respective phases, appeal to minds of both persuasions.

Most people who use arms believe they have a right to them. Unless a man has a definite certificate or grant to refer to, he probably, if he uses arms, will find at hand in his family a considerable number of representations. In nine cases out of ten these will show some variations, and he is at a loss to know which is the correct one

to perpetuate, and he doesn't know what quarterings he can claim, nor how to marshal those he does claim. He will probably, if left to himself, quarter his wife's arms and impale those of his grandmother, and he always hankers after grand quarterings. Now, if, instead of having the current idea that the fees of the College of Arms put a reference to them beyond the reach of a moderate purse, the knowledge he has picked up has taught him of the existence of these two-guinea provisional certificates, he would not hesitate for a moment, but would apply for one directly he was in doubt as to any details of his arms. If he were entitled to arms (I had a letter a few weeks ago from a man who was quite ignorant, though he used the arms, that his great-great-grandfather obtained a grant and that his grandfather entered up a pedigree), the facts of his descent would be obtained and recorded by their embodiment in his certificate; but if he had no right to arms, he would learn the exact facts of his position *before* embarking upon a big expenditure in emblazonment, and the probable result would be either that he refrained from such emblazoning, when he would be saved from a spurious display, or else, if a display were necessary, he would obtain a grant in proper form. At present it only too often happens that a mistaken idea of the cost prevents any official inquiries being made. The too frequent result is unintentional mistakes in the display of arms and unwitting displays of spurious arms. If these provisional certificates were obtainable at a fee of £2 2s., proper representations would no doubt bring about (1) an Army Order that no private arms were to be emblazoned upon the banners of pipes without a certificate; (2) a Foreign Office Order that no private arms were to be engraved upon passports or consular seals without a certificate; (3) a Home Office Order that no episcopal seals were to be engraved with private arms without a certificate; (4) an order from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, or from the Privy Council, that no arms were to be placed upon or added to any monument erected in any building for worship under their control without a certificate.

I have very little doubt that sooner or later, probably in the lifetimes of many now living, a suggestion that has been put forward by others will come into force—viz., that the annual tax upon armorial bearings shall be differentiated in amount for legal and illegal arms. For the purposes of this tax these provisional certificates should be sufficient.

I am cognizant, however, of one very definite objection to these provisional certificates, a very menacing risk to the advantages

I have enumerated—that is, the risk of illegitimacy, the bugbear of genealogy. As a safeguard against that risk, I would make it a definite, unalterable rule that, in such part of the certificate as was covered only by affirmation, the exact date and place of marriage and baptism or birth should be recited, so that these could be readily checked by reference to Somerset House, and I would place *in the hands of the Chapter* the right in a suspicious case to require (without reasons being stated) that the affirmation should be made by *two* members of the family, and the power to withhold any certificate, referring the applicant to a judicial hearing, the fees of the judicial hearing being returned to the applicant (so far as they related to the generations covered by the affirmation of the applicant) if the facts as stated were proved at the judicial hearing to be correct.

(*To be continued.*)



DEBRETT'S "DICTIONARY OF THE CORONATION."



UNDER the circumstances of the present Coronation, few small volumes will be found more succinct or of greater general interest than Debrett's "Dictionary of the Coronation."

Owing to the exceptional length of the last reign many of the ceremonies, customs, and events connected with a Coronation are entirely novel and outside the knowledge of the present generation, while particulars regarding them are not easily accessible or obtainable except by the expenditure of much time and trouble and the purchase of many costly books; an explanatory volume, therefore, dealing with these matters cannot fail to be of special interest and use at the present time.

In Debrett's "Dictionary of the Coronation" will be found just what one wants to know about this event and kindred matters, with explanations of the various forms and ceremonies, such as the Coronation itself, the Court of Claims, Regalia, Procession, Precedence, Styles and Titles, Household Appointments, Officers of State and other Officials (with Biographies), Orders of Knighthood,

State Departments, Institutions, Duties of Officials, etc., and those innumerable points upon which questions arise every day. The explanations are given in the form of short articles, and are arranged in the most convenient way for ready reference—namely, all alphabetically in one alphabet, with many cross references, in addition to which there is a copious index of nearly 1,000 headings.

The compilers draw attention, and rightly, to the question of flying the Royal Standard; and in these days of indiscriminate adorning (?) of houses of private persons, it should be borne in mind that the Royal Standard is the personal flag of the Sovereign, and, as such, can only legitimately be flown over buildings when the Sovereign is personally in residence, or at sea when the Sovereign or another member of the Royal Family is on board the vessel, and cannot, therefore, be used by any private individuals. That this restriction of the Standard to its proper use is not an obsolete practice may be gathered from the following, which it may be well to reproduce in full:

“THE USE OF THE ROYAL STANDARD.

“As considerable doubt existed in the public mind with regard to the flying of the Royal Standard at the Coronation, Mr. John Sherwood, of Folkestone, communicated with the Home Office on the subject, and received the following reply:

“SIR,

“With reference to your letter of the 21st, asking whether it will be legal and proper to fly the Royal Standard at the time of the Coronation of His Majesty the King, I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that the Royal Standard is the flag of the Sovereign, and that no private person is entitled to use it.

“His Majesty has, however, been pleased to grant permission for its general use on the occasion of his Coronation, but this permission is limited to the occasion in question, and the subsequent use of the flag would not be proper.

“I am, etc.,

“(Signed) HENRY CUNYNGHAME.”

“THE KING’S PERSONAL FLAG.

“The Rev. E. Husband, Vicar of St. Michael’s, Folkestone, wrote to Sir Francis Knollys, Private Secretary to the King, in regard to the prohibition against flying the Royal Standard except on the occasion of the Coronation. The rev. gentleman, in the

course of his communication, pointed out that his poor congregation had purchased a Royal Standard at a cost of £10, thinking they would be able to fly the flag from the church tower as usual, and asked that an exception to the rule might be made in regard to buildings connected with the State, such as the churches, especially on the occasion of royal anniversaries. Mr. Husband has received the following reply :

"BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
"June 4, 1902.

"DEAR SIR,

"In reply to your letter, I am afraid that the Royal Standard, which is the King's personal flag, can only be hoisted at the Coronation. If permission were given in one case, it would be impossible to refuse it in any others. I must remind you that you can always fly the Union Jack.

"Yours faithfully,
"F. KNOLLYS."

It is, perhaps, too much to expect on the part of the public a thorough knowledge of the laws affecting flags and pennants, but, at least, one might hope to see the most elementary rule on the subject respected.

It need hardly, perhaps, be pointed out what changes have necessarily been involved by the accession of the present Sovereign in regard to the relationship of the various members of the Royal Family to the Crown. Not the least of these is the fact that the Duchess of Fife (as eldest daughter of the King) has now become "Princess Royal" (in place of the late Dowager-Empress of Germany), a designation attached to the eldest daughter of the Sovereign, irrespective of being born during the reign or not.

The Sovereign's children, grandchildren (in the male line), besides the uncles, aunts, brothers, and sisters on the father's side, are styled "Royal Highness," while the grandchildren—being issue of the Sovereign's daughters—are usually, though not *of right*, accorded the style of *Highness*.

A somewhat unknown, and perhaps neglected, feature of the *personnel* of the Court is given by the authors under the heading of "Maids-of-Honour." Their status as the personal attendants on the Queen (Regnant or Consort) is defined, though it might be added that their number depends upon the Queen being a Sovereign in her own right (as in the late reign) or whether she is a Queen-Consort. In the former case, the number of these attendants is

eight; in the latter, four. It has been for some considerable time the practice for the Queen (in addition to the annual income of £300) to present a dowry of £1,000 on the occasion of the marriage of any one of her Maids-of-Honour, subject, as is understood, to the Queen's approval of the marriage itself, and to the attendant holding her position at Court at the time. Attendance at all public, and indeed private, receptions, Drawing-Rooms, State concerts, balls, etc., and, it is unnecessary to add, at a Coronation, form part of their duties, besides requiring on their part an educational standard far above the average, and gifts both literary and musical, which are liable to be called into play both in the *entourage* of London life and at times when the Court is in the country.

The title of "Honourable" is conferred permanently.

Some of the short articles dealing with persons, officials, and objects either directly or indirectly connected with the Coronation, but which are not, perhaps, so well known and understood as others, would appear to deserve especial attention at the hands of the reader. The *anointing* of the Sovereign—as distinct from the actual crowning proper, and which is, after all, the essential and dominant note of the whole ceremony—is given full prominence to, as also that a Queen-Consort, though "provided for" by statute, is not anointed and crowned *as of right*, but by the express will and order of the Sovereign, which theoretically must on each separate Coronation be issued. This principle, once recognised, will give the key to the somewhat subsidiary position which is assigned to a Queen-Consort in the ceremony.

In the regalia attention is drawn to the distinction between the Imperial State Crown and the Crown of St. Edward. The latter is, so to speak, the *official* Crown of the Realm, and is worn only at the Coronation. It is the former which is, as it were, the *personal* Crown of the Sovereign, being in most (if not all) cases made afresh for each successive Sovereign, and is that which is worn by the Sovereign on his return from the Abbey and on all subsequent occasions, such as the State opening of Parliament, etc.

We may in passing draw attention to the short article on the Lord High Constable of Scotland—a personality perhaps but little known generally—the Earl of Erroll; to that dealing with the numerous duties and far-reaching powers of the Hereditary Earl Marshal of England (the Duke of Norfolk, K.G.); to that on the Royal Company of Archers, which is the Sovereign's bodyguard for Scotland (the Captain-General of which is the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G.); to those dealing with the histories and constitutions

of the chief orders of knighthood—the Garter, SS. Michael and George, St. Patrick, Thistle, Bath, Star of India, Victorian Order, etc.

The Abbey Church itself would, of course, fill a large volume, and the Dictionary does not profess to deal more than cursorily with so large a subject. Such as the space allows, the article brings together the chief points of its history in a brief form; and in connection with it and the Coronation itself, it is interesting to note that the Dean (as representing the Abbot of pre-Reformation days) has always an ex-officio place in the conduct of the Coronation ceremony, while the position of the Archbishop of Canterbury is not so much in evidence as *Primate*, but as being the consecrator originally ordered by William I.



DEBRETT'S “GENEALOGICAL CHART AND CORONATION CEREMONIES.”



O those who have, perhaps, neither the time nor the means at their disposal to avail themselves of the larger handbooks dealing with the Coronation of the King, the present compilation will serve as a useful guide at the present time.

In his article on “Historical Coronations” the compiler sketches out an interesting survey of the chief English Coronations, selecting those which either a change of dynasty, religious controversy, or other circumstance renders worthy of special note. Passing over the earlier and less-defined forms of anointing and crowning which accompanied the accession of the early Saxon Kings, we come to that of William I., which, from the circumstance of his being the first King of “England,” had a special significance, and which, while based largely on the lines of those which had preceded it, yet formed the nucleus of a more defined and liturgically-framed rite. From the account of the Coronation of George III., the reader will gather the salient points which indeed have figured to a greater or less extent ever since the Conquest: The presentment of the Sovereign to the people; the taking of the Oath by the King to preserve the laws and liberties hitherto existing; the investiture with the sacred

vestments; the anointing and consecration of the Sovereign by the spiritual power—the actual Coronation; and, finally, the homage paid the Sovereign by all the nobility, spiritual and temporal. The assumption by the Stuart House of the distinctive title “Sacred Majesty” is, in view of the nature of the service, essentially one which can be sustained; and although it has dropped into abeyance since the Great Rebellion, the Acts and form which supported its being used still survive, and the Sovereign of to-day is as much, after anointing, a quasi-sacerdotal personality as any of the “Divine Right” Stuarts.

The Oath to be taken by the King was taken exception to and redrafted by Henry VIII.; but, as a matter of fact, when crowned the old one was adhered to, and no material change was made in its wording until the accession of Charles I., and even then it was only amplified. It was, however, extended both as to scope and character at the assumption of power by William and Mary, due unquestionably to the circumstances connected with the latter taking her father's throne.

Most of us are probably aware of the legends connected with the stone which underlies the chair in which English Sovereigns have been crowned (with the exceptions of Edward V., who was, of course, never crowned; and of Mary I., who was crowned in a chair sent specially from Rome): how that it was brought from Scotland by King Edward I. in 1296, and how that many a tradition asserts it to be that on which Jacob rested his head during his vision of the angels. Its wanderings from Luz would appear, from many accounts, to have included Jerusalem, Greece, Egypt, and Spain; while another story, widely different, would place its origin in Ireland, where King Simon Brech is said to have been crowned upon it as early as 700 B.C. With certainty, therefore, we can hardly vouch for its history previous to about the thirteenth century.

In the chapter on Westminster Abbey the writer recalls the history of the earliest building of which the present is the outcome. The traditional consecration of the original Church by St. Peter himself, as related afterwards by the Abbot of Rievaulx; the consecration of the enlarged Abbey Church at the time of St. Edward the Confessor, its virtual founder; the local connection between the Abbot and monks with all the Thames fishermen, in remembrance of the Petrine legend—a connection which took shape in the offering by fishermen of fish caught within certain areas within and without the Abbey property as a gift to the Abbey—are all described in an interesting, while brief, account by the compiler.

Those who would be interested in reading of the Abbey as it was in the old pre-Reformation days may read of the relics there kept, and which were exhibited on great days, much as is now the case with the "greater" relics (*i.e.*, those connected with the Passion) at St. Peter's at Rome. Among the chief were relics of the Bethlehem manger; of part of the clothing of the Blessed Virgin Mary; of the Holy Sepulchre; of St. Edward, King and Martyr; of the Cross; and of St. Thomas à Becket.

It is, however, in the "Genealogical Chart," with its short explanatory notes, that the object of the present book is achieved. This is a large chart, embodying the names, families, and variations of the heraldic achievements of the Sovereigns of England from the time of William I. to his present Majesty; and that it has been in substance certified and vouched for by Bluemantle, of Heralds' College, will not be its least recommendation in the eyes of its readers.



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.

SIGNATURES PAST JANUARY 24, 1679.



CONFIRMATIONE to Mr. John Rosse Minister of
Foveran sone and appearand aire
of the deceast Mr. Alexander Rosse
minister at Monimusk of ane dis-
positione granted be the deceast Mr. John Rosse
of Easter Clunie some tyme parson of Birsse to
the deceast Mr. Alexander Rosse his eldest lawfull
sone of the lands of Insch with the brewhouse and croft thereof
and burgh of barronie of the Insch and others together with a
Charter of the saids haill lands above written following upon the
said dispositione together alse with all and whatsomever other writs
evidents dispositiones and Charters granted be whatsomever person
or persons to the said deceast Mr. Alexander Rosse.

Mr. William
Thomsome
past of new.

Composition 100 lib.

Infetment to George Rosse of Morinshie of the toune and halfe davoch lands of Balnagall holds of his majestie as Earle of Rosse blensch. It hath confirmatione of his author's rights as also ane confirmatione of ane contract of wodsett of the saids lands upon the resignatione of John Robertsone writer in Edinburgh.

Composition 20 lib.

Hew
Wallace.

Infetment of adjudicatione to Mr. John Richardsone writer in Edinburgh of the five pound land of Curristanes and others adjudged for 2,273 lib 6s. 4d.

Composition 20 lib.

Mr. David
Watson.

Infetment of adjudicatione of the ten husband lands and of the new toune of Whytstone to John Sleich Merchant burges and present provost of the burgh of Haddingtoun adjudged for 3,579 lib 10s. 8d. Composition 50 merks.

Infetment to Mr. David Watson of Saughtoun Writer to his majesties signett in liferent and James Watson his eldest lawfull sone in fee of the toune and lands of Saughtoun and the Moore called the Souters Moore and others holds of his majestie feu and bleusch. It hath a confirmatione of his author's rights as also ane confirmatione of ane contract of wodsett of two oxgate of land of the toune and lands of Saughtoun Redeimable be payment of 2,100 merks as also ane other confirmatione of a Charter granted be James Lord Forrester of Carstarphine of ane aiker and a halfe of land lying within the toune of Carstarphine upon the resignatione of the said David Watson and severall others.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment of ane annual rent of 650 lib Scotts out of the lands of Cromartie to the Lord Duffus.

Composition 10 merks.

Robert
Burnet.

Escheat and liferent of Patrick Gray younger of Kinnell to William and Anna Grayes children to the deceast John Gray Writer in Forfar upon their owne horning. It is also sought be Mr. George Strachan Minister at Guthrie upon his owne horning William and Anna Grayes preferd.

Composition 40 lib.

takin out.

Legittimatione to John Clerk Litster at St. Ninians Church.

Composition 10 merks.

takin out.

Ward nonentrie and mariage of all lands heretages and others wherein umquhile George Shaw and umquhile James Ker Merchants in Edinburgh died last vest and seized to William Earle of Airth and Menteth.

Composition 10 merks.

Ward nonentrie and mariage of Alexander Agnew of Creach to
Sir William Purves of that Ilk. Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST JANUARY 31, 1679.

Infetment to Thomas Watstone eldest lawfull sone on life to
Alexander Watstone of Wallace Craigie of the lands of Wallace
Craigie holds of his majestie taxt ward for payment of 40 lib for
the ward also much for the releiffe and 80 lib for the mariage upon
the resignatioun of the said Alexander Watstone of Wallace Craigie.
Composition 30 lib.

Infetment to John Colzeare of Wester Lochgellie and
takin out. Grizzell Ness his spous in lyferent and David Colzeare their
only lawfull sone in fee of the halfe of the lands of Wester Loch-
gellie and also to the said John Colzeare in liferent and the said
David Colzeare his sone in fee the — half of the lands of Wester
Lochgellie holds of his majestie ward upon the resignatioun of the
said John Colzeare of Wester Lochgellie. Composition 40 lib.

Confirmatioun of ane Dispositioun granted bee John Earle of
Tweeddale to the deceast James Viscount of Oxfoord in liferent and
Robert now Viscount of Oxfoord his sone in fee of the lands and
barronie of Lochqwarett as also ane infetment of the saids lands
and barronie to George Turnbull baxter burges of Edinburgh and
Eupham Adinstoun his spous holds of his majestie blensch upon
the resignatioun of the said Robert now Viscount of Oxfoord. As
also ane confirmatioun of ane annual rent of ane 1,000 lib out of the
foresaid lands as also ane other confirmatioun of ane annual rent of
600 lib out of the saids lands. Composition 200 merks.

Infetment to Matthew Miller and Agnes Guthrie his spouse of
that part of the twentie six merk halfe merk land of Fintilloch
called the toune and lands of Fintilloch and others and to the said
Matthew himself the haill remanent lands of the said twentie six
merk halfe merk land of Phintilloch and others holds of his majestie
taxt ward and feu the taxt ward for payment of 175 merks Scotts as
the proportionall part of 200 merks for the ward and also much for
the releiffe and 400 merks as the proportional part of 600 merks for
the mariage upon the resignatioun of John Chalmers of Gatgirth
elder and others and erects the foirsaid lands in ane haill and prie
barronie called the barronie of Glenlee. Composition 40 lib.

Nicoll
Hardie. Infestment to James Gordon now of Carletoune of the six merk land of little Carletoune and the three merk land of Meikle Carletoune and others holds of his majestie ward blensch and feu upon the resignatione of umquhile John Fullartoune of Carletoune. Composition 200 merks.

Andrew
Young
takin out. Infestment of the toune and lands of Beimerside and fishings upon the water of Tweed Loch of Beimerside and others to Anthonie Haig of Beimerside holds of majestie ward and changed to taxt ward upon payment of 200 lib for the ward also much for the releiffe and 400 lib for the mariage upon his owne resignatione under the Kings hand.

Composition 40 lib.

Robert
Grahame. Confirmatione to ladie Jean Grahame of her liferent lands of the lands of Craighouse and others as also ane confirmatione of the dispositione granted be Jonathan Urquhart her husband to the said ladie Jean Grahame in corroboratione of her contract matrimoniall out of the lands and barronie of Cromartie in warrandice of the saids lands of Craighouse upon the said Jonathan Urquhart his resignacione. Composition 10 merks.

Robert
Burnett
takin out. Curatorie of James Sinclair Merchant burges of Edinburgh and indweller in Leith being furious and tutorie of his children to Mr. Robert Sinclair minister at Spott his brother germane. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of the deceast Patrick Farqwar of Munie to Eupham Rosse his relict. It is also sought be Robert Foullis Merchant burges of Edinburgh. The relict preferd.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of the deceast Francis Wilkie cowper in Leith to Archibald Foissie Merchant Burgess of Edinburgh upon his owne horning. It is also sought be Marioun Wilkie his sister upon her owne horning who is preferd.

Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST FEBRUARY 14, 1679.

Mr. David
Watson
takin out. Infestment of recognition of the two third parts of the toune and lands of Cowbaikie and pertinents thereof to Peter Steinstoune in myrecairne holds of his majestie taxt ward for payment of 50 shillings Scots as the proportionall of 20 lib also much for the releiffe and 5 lib as the proportionall part of 100 merks for the marriage. Composition 40 lib.

(To be continued.)



"THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE" PRESENTATION BOOKPLATE.

(Design by Miss Helard.)

THE HONOURS AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN CHURCHILL, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH (*concluded*).

674. Adelaide Margaret Spencer.
 675. Lavinia Emily Spencer.
 676. Lady Sarah Isabella Spencer.
 677. Victoria Alexandrina, Baroness Sandhurst.
 678. Charles George, Viscount Cobham.
 679. Hon. John Cavendish Lyttelton.
 680. Hon. George William Lyttelton.
 681. Hon. Charles Frederick Lyttelton.
 682. Hon. Richard Glynn Lyttelton.
 683. Hon. Maud Mary Lyttelton.
 684. Hon. Frances Henrietta Lyttelton.
 685. Hon. Rachel Beatrice Lyttelton.
 686. Hon. and Rev. Albert V. Lyttelton.
 687. Hon. Neville Gerald Lyttelton.
 688. Lucy Blanche Lyttelton.
 689. Hilda Margaret Lyttelton.
 690. Mary Hermione Lyttelton.
 691. Hon. Geo. W. Spencer Lyttelton, C.B.
 692. Archer Geoffrey Lyttelton.
 693. Stephen Clive Lyttelton.
 694. Margaret Lucy Lyttelton.
 695. Hon. Robert Henry Lyttelton.
 696. Hon. and Rev. Edward Lyttelton.
 697. Nora Joan Lyttelton.
 698. Delia Lyttelton.
 699. Hon. Alfred Lyttelton.
 700. Oliver Lyttelton.
 701. Anthony George Lyttelton.
 702. Mary Frances Lyttelton.
 703. Hon. Meriel Sarah Chetwynd-Talbot.
 704. George John Chetwynd-Talbot.
 705. John Bertram Chetwynd-Talbot.
 706. Bertram Chetwynd-Talbot.
 707. John Edward Chetwynd-Talbot.
 708. Anne Meriel Chetwynd-Talbot.
 709. Joan Ankaret Chetwynd-Talbot.
 710. Eustace Chetwynd-Talbot.
 [Descendants, if any, of Mary and Rev. W. O. Burrows.]
 711. Caroline Agnes Baines.
 712. Meriel Lucy Chetwynd-Talbot.
 713. Evelyn Chetwynd-Talbot.
 714. Gwendolen Chetwynd Talbot.
 715. Margaret Isabel Chetwynd-Talbot.
 716. Lucy Caroline, Lady Frederick Cavendish.
 717. Hon. Lavinia Chetwynd-Talbot.
 718. Edward Keble Chetwynd-Talbot.
 719. Neville Stuart Chetwynd-Talbot.
 720. Gilbert Walter Lyttelton-Chetwynd-Talbot.
 721. Mary Catherine Chetwynd-Talbot.
 722. Lavinia Caroline Chetwynd-Talbot.
 723. Hon. Sarah Kathleen Bailey.
 724. The daughter of No. 723.
 725. Hon. Sybil Cust.
 726. Lionel George Archer Cust.
 727. Hon. Hester Margaret Lyttelton.
 728. William Henry Cornwall Lyttelton.
 729. Hon. Caroline Lavinia Lyttelton.
 [Descendants, if any, of Hon. Lavinia Glynn.]
 730. Sir Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey.
 731. Geo. Henry Robert, Viscount Villiers.
 732. Hon. Arthur George Child-Villiers.
 733. Lady Margaret Rice.
 734. Charles Arthur Uryan Rice.
 735. Elwyn Villiers Rice.
 736. Mary Julia, Countess of Longford.
 737. Lady Beatrice Child-Villiers.
 738. Hon. Robert F. Child-Villiers.
 739. Hon. Edward Reginald Clement Child-Villiers.
 740. Lady Julia Sarah Alice Wombwell.
 741. Julia Georgiana Sarah, Countess of Dartrey.
 742. Lady Edith Anne Dawson.
 743. Lady Mary Augusta Dawson.
 744. Mabel Caroline Hohler.
 745. Cecilia Clementina Menzies.
 746. Alastair Menzies.
 747. Victor Malcolm Menzies.
 748. Lady Caroline Anne Jenkins.
 749. William Reginald Haldane Jenkins.
 750. Caroline Julia Georgiana Jenkins.
 751. Evelyn Anne Jenkins.
 [Descendants, if any, of Prince Nicholas Esterhazy of Galantha and Lady Sarah Villiers.]
 [Descendants, if any, of Col. C. P. Ibbetson and Lady Adela Villiers.]
 [Descendants of the daus. of George Bussy, fourth Earl of Jersey.]
 [Descendants of Henry, the third Duke of Buccleuch.]
 These descendants have been enumerated in the table of Royal Descents which have already appeared in these pages.]



OUR FRONTISPIECE.



THE arms shown upon our coloured frontispiece are the well-known coats of Scrope, Grosvenor, and Meinill. The two former, respectively "azure, a bend or," and "azure, a garb or," are the arms which the celebrated Scrope and Grosvenor controversy has rendered so historic. Some notes concerning the Grosvenor arms will be found in our notice of the work "The Tauntons of Oxford" in the present number of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE. The third coat, "azure, three bars gemels and a chief or," the shield of Meinill, is of especial interest at the moment, in view of the fact that a claim to the Barony of Meinill is now pending before the House of Lords.



EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Bookplates.—With each succeeding number of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE specimen "ex-libris" or bookplates will accompany each copy of the magazine. Every month a bookplate will be presented by the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE to some subscriber. The majority of these will be the work of Mr. Graham Johnston or Miss Helard. Those by the former artist will be characteristic drawings in heavy outline of the medieval type, those by the latter will be chiefly half-tone blocks from wash drawings. For the purposes of the bound volume these will be printed in the pages of the magazine, but for the benefit of collectors a loose print upon plate paper will be also inserted with each copy. Those subscribers who may desire to be presented with a bookplate will be required to send in applications, with full particulars of what may be desired in the way of design. The Editor reserves to himself the decision and selection, but each application must be accompanied by an order for the magazine to be forwarded for twelve months, except in the cases of past subscribers who have already purchased the magazine during an equivalent period. In the latter event, if the magazine has been supplied direct from the publisher, it will only be necessary to call attention to the fact, otherwise it will be necessary to forward the front covers of twelve copies of the magazine. No charge will be made to the selected subscriber, who will be presented with 100 prints, but the gift is conditional on sufficient usage being made of the prints to entitle them to properly rank as bookplates. In the selection

priority will be given according to date of application and length of subscription. Quarterings must not exceed six in number. The bookplate accompanying the present issue is from a design by Miss Helard. In addition to the foregoing, the Editor is hoping to make arrangements to present additional specimens of plate impressions of bookplates, and will be glad to hear from subscribers who may be willing to lend their plates for this purpose.

List of Searchers at District Probate Registries, etc.

Norwich—F. Johnson, 33, Queen's Road, Great Yarmouth.

Ipswich—M. B. Hutchinson, 37, Lower Brook Street, Ipswich; F. Johnson, 33, Queen's Road, Great Yarmouth.

Bury St. Edmunds—F. Johnson, 33, Queen's Road, Great Yarmouth.

Winchester—Mrs. Henniker-Gotley, Emphott, Liss, Hants.

York—A. Gibbons, 34, Heworth Green, York.

Durham—John J. Howe, 35, Sherburn Road, Durham.

Canterbury—Hubert B. Curling, Canterbury.

Worcester—J. Harvey Bloom, Whitchurch, Stratford-on-Avon.

London—Stokes and Cox, 75, Chancery Lane, W.C.; E. Walford, 45, Bernard Street, W.C.; E. M. Grogan, Rose Mount, Seven-oaks.



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The Editor begs to state that, as the arrears of back correspondence sent for publication have now been overhauled, all queries forwarded for publication will for the present be inserted without any charge. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS HOPSON, KNT. (1643-1717).

Can any of your readers give me information concerning Sir Thomas Hopson's marriage, his wife's parentage, etc.? Her name was Elizabeth; she was born 1660-61; married to Hopson *circa* 1682; died, and was buried with her husband at Weybridge, Surrey, in 1740, æt. seventy-nine; and her will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Her arms, as they appear impaled with those of her husband on his monument in Weybridge Church, are: "Quarterly,

arg. and gu., in the first quarter an escallop-shell." Her sister married a man named Brambell. There are portraits of Lady Hopson and her husband (by Sir Godfrey Kneller) at Ryde. Berry, in his "Hampshire Genealogies" (see pedigree of Benett of Fareham) gives Hopson's wife as Anne, daughter of Colonel Skelton. This must be a mistake. I think it possible, however, that this latter may have been the wife of Captain Edward Hopson, of Weybridge (*vivens* 1753), who was a kinsman of Sir Thomas Hopson.

The only family which seems to have borne arms similar to those used by Hopson's wife was Timperley of Suffolk; but I can trace no connection between the two families. Sir Thomas Hopson's eldest son was Major-General Peregrine Thomas Hopson (described in his will as of Berry, near Alverstoke, Hants), who was sometime Governor of Nova Scotia, and died in command of troops at Guadeloupe, February 27, 1759. I am also anxious to know whether he ever married. Sir Thomas Hopson had by Elizabeth, his wife, two sons and five daughters. Are there at the present day any of his descendants living?

36, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

J. BRIGSTOCKE.

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PATENT OF ARMS.

I was very interested in your article entitled "The Family of Holbrow of Kingscote," etc., appearing in the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE for March last, being a review of a work published by Mr. Phillimore. But I would like to inquire if you are quite correct in the assertion made with reference to the arms of the family. You state, *inter alia*, that "there is one point which is worthy of special notice in connection with the family, and that is their patent of arms. This is apparently in the form of a grant, and doubtless the fees for a grant were paid upon it, but the word 'grant' is carefully omitted from the wording of the patent, which only seeks to 'confirm and exemplify.' As this is the only instance which has come under our notice of a grant issued in these peculiar terms, we think it well to append the exact wording."

Some years ago I had occasion to apply to Heralds' College, London, for official authority to entitle me to the use of the family arms. This I duly received, being an official pedigree compiled at the Heralds' College and a patent of arms, drawn and signed by Mr. (now Sir) Arthur Vicars, Ulster King of Arms of Ireland. Now, the point I wish to emphasize is this: My patent is practically the same, word for word, as the one quoted by you in the article under review. The word "grant" is entirely absent from my document. I extract the following from it, which clearly shows the similarity of my patent to the one under review: "And by virtue of the power unto me given by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, and by the authority of the same, do by these Presents ratify, exemplify, and confirm unto the said (myself) and his descendants the terms following." The additional word in my patent being "ratify"; another unimportant item being the spelling of the word "margin," as compared with "margin" in the Holbrow document. It appears to me, therefore, as likely that there are other patents of arms similar in wording to my own and the one of Holbrow. I therefore have thought it of sufficient interest to address you on the point.

112, Barton Terrace, North Adelaide,  
South Australia.

FRED J. EYRE, *Armiger*.

[Our correspondent confuses the practice in England and Ireland. Confirmations of arms are frequent in Ireland, but the present officials in England have no power to confirm arms except by granting them.—ED.]

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WODEHOUSE OF KIMBERLEY.

This long-descended family claims to have held the same manorial residence in male succession for 400 years, and it may be of interest to explain its origin. One ancestor, who fought at the Battle of Agincourt, "was there associated with

his kinsman, the celebrated Sir John Fastolf, of Caistor, who died in 1459," and the connection works out thus :

A Sir John Fastolf, living 1304 . . .

Sir Thomas, his son, who died in 1360, *s.p.m.*, was of Kimberley . . .

Margaret Fastolf, heiress of Kimberley—Sir John Wodehouse, of Reydon.

Sir John Wodehouse was at Agincourt, and died in 1430, from whom the succession is clear.

These Fastolfs, of Norfolk, had a branch holding land in Warwickshire, at Alcester, near Stratford-on-Avon, and the last of that line on record appears as Lord John Falstaff in the will of Lord Beauchamp of Powyk, who died in 1475. Falstaff is the Warwickshire form of this family name, and the bequest was to provide masses for Lord John Falstaff at Worcester.

Sir John Fastolf, of Caistor, Norfolk, was a Baron by the title of "Sillè-Guillaume," but it is not certain that he was the same as Lord Powyk's Falstaff. However, here is the source of Shakespeare's substitution. Sir John, the hero of the Battle of Herrings, died very wealthy, and he had been subjected to contumely as a coward ; he, a Knight of the Garter, had his spurs chopped off, but survived, and was reinstated in credit. His family originated as burgesses of Yarmouth, and he contracted to supply *herrings* or the Lenten diet of the troops campaigning in France, he being proprietor of Pickle-herring Wharf in Southwark. All beyond this belongs to dramatic literature, but sufficient is shown to identify the Plantagenet General with Shakespeare's "Jack Falstaff."

FITZ-GLANVIL.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

SEPTEMBER 27, 1901—*continued*.

WAR OFFICE, September 27, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (additional)—the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (additional),—and the Distinguished Service Order ; for the following promotions in the Army ; and for the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned Officers and Soldiers, in recognition of their services during the operations in South Africa. The whole to bear date November 29, 1900, except where otherwise stated.

The names are shown regimentally for the purpose of more ready reference.

Staff.

To be C.B. : Col. William George Morris, C.M.G., Royal Engineers ; Col. James Herbert Yule (now half-pay) ; Col. Bryan Thomas Mahon, D.S.O. ; Lieut.-Col. John Francis Burn-Murdoch, 1st Dragoons ; Lieut.-Col. Richard George Southey, C.M.G., Cape Local Forces.

C.M.G. : Lieut.-Col. Charles à Court.

D.S.O. : Lieut.-Col. and Hon.-Col. William Cansfield, Lord Gerard, Lancashire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry ; Maj. Bryce Stewart, the Royal Munster Fusiliers ; Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Walter Campbell, the Gordon Highlanders ; Maj. Frederick Stanley Maude, Coldstream Guards ; Maj. Richard Narrien Gamble, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment) ; Capt. Harry McMicking, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment) ;

Capt. Evelyn FitzGerald Michell Wood, the Devonshire Regiment; Capt. John Chaytor Brinton, 2nd Life Guards; Capt. John Barttelot Aldridge, Royal Artillery; Capt. Frederick William Wormald, 7th Hussars; Capt. Edward Aldborough Saunders, Royal Artillery; Capt. Joseph Frederick Laycock, Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers, Yeomanry Cavalry; Capt. John Edmund Heugh Balfour, Reserve of Officers (Hon. Maj. Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry); Capt. George William James Chandos, Earl of Cardigan, Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry (Army Transport); Lieut. Harry Bertram Abadie, 11th Hussars (since deceased); Lieut. Robert William Hare, the Norfolk Regiment; Lieut. (now Capt.) Ian Valentine Paton, the Royal Scots Fusiliers; Lieut. (now Capt.) Francis Douglas Farquhar, Coldstream Guards; Lieut. (now Capt.) Roger Alvin Poore, Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry; Lieut. Hugh, Lord Kensington, 15th Hussars; Lieut. Eustace Henry Egremont Abadie, 9th Lancers; Lieut. Edward Pendarves Dorrien-Smith, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry); Lieut. Ronald Victor Okes Hart, the East Surrey Regiment; Lieut. Lionel Warren De Vere Sadleir-Jackson, 9th Lancers; Lieut. Clive Wilson, 12th Battalion the Imperial Yeomanry; Lieut. Ulric Oliver Thynne, Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry (Rhodesian Field Force).

Brev.-Lieuts.-Col.: Maj. H. J. Du Cane, Royal Artillery; Maj. W. R. Robertson, D.S.O., 3rd Dragoon Guards; Maj. F. J. De Gex, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment). Dated December 1, 1900.

Brev.-Majs.: Capt. O. H. E. Marescaux, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry); Capt. P. A. Kenna, V.C., 21st Lancers; Capt. H. E. Vernon, D.S.O., the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own); Capt. G. R. de H. Smith, Indian Staff Corps; Capt. F. B. Maurice, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment).

Col. in the Reserve of Officers: Lieut.-Col. J. D. Mansel, Reserve of Officers.

Lieut.-Col., Reserve of Officers: Maj. W. J. Mackeson, Reserve of Officers (late 5th Dragoon Guards).

1st Life Guards.

C.B.: Lieut.-Col. Charles Napier Miles, M.V.O.

D.S.O.: Capt. Ernest William Clowes.

Brev.-Col.: Maj. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. T. C. P. Calley, M.V.O.

Brev.-Maj.: Capt. His Serene Highness Adolphus C. A. A. E. G. P. L. L., Duke of Teck, G.C.V.O.

D.C.M.: Squad. Corpl.-Maj. C. Yeatman; Shoeing-Smith J. Mason.

2nd Life Guards.

D.S.O.: Maj. Charles Frederick St. Clair Anstruther-Thomson; Capt. Claude Champion-de-Crespigny.

Brev.-Maj.: Capt. A. F. H. Ferguson.
D.C.M.: Squad. Corpl.-Maj. W. Silwood; Corp. of Horse J. Male.

Royal Horse Guards.

D.S.O.: Maj. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. Henry Thomas Fenwick, M.V.O.; Lieut. the Hon. Dudley Churchill Marjoribanks.

Brev.-Majs.: Capt. A. J. C., Viscount Sudley (now Earl of Arran); Capt. J. G., Marquis of Tullibardine, D.S.O.

D.C.M.: Quar. Corpl.-Maj. C. E. Harford; Squad. Corp.-Maj. T. H. Taylor.

1st Dragoon Guards.

D.S.O.: Capt. William Jeffery Lockett (attached 14th Hussars).

5th Dragoon Guards.

C.B.: Maj. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. Alfred Hamilton Mackenzie Edwards (now Lieut.-Col. half-pay).

D.S.O.: Maj. Alfred René Heneage; Lieut. (now Capt.) William Quintine Winwood.

Brev.-Maj.: Capt. C. H. Stuart.

D.C.M.: L.-Corpl. L. J. Burgess; Pte. W. Sibthorp.

6th Dragoon Guards.

D.S.O.: Capt. Robert Henry Collis; Lieut. William Ernest Watson; Lieut. William John Scott Rundle (since died of wounds).

D.C.M.: Sergt. F. Lowe; Sergt. A. Crawshaw; Corpl. J. Barry.

7th Dragoon Guards.

D.S.O.: Maj. Charles William Thompson; Capt. Henry Anderson Lempriere.

Brev.-Maj.: Capt. J. E. F. Dyer.

Hon. Capt.: Quar. and Hon. Lieut. F. C. Butcher.

D.C.M.: Squad. Sergt.-Maj. E. Mander; Sergt. P. Tighe; Trumpeter E. T. Evans.

1st Dragoons.

Brev.-Maj.: Capt. G. F. Steele.

Hon. Capt.: Qtrm. and Hon. Lieut. F. Burch.

D.C.M.: L.-Sergt. J. Elliott; L.-Corpl. A. B. Holdsworth; Pte. W. A. Stacey (6th Dragoons), attached.

2nd Dragoons.

D.S.O.: Capt. (now Maj.) Cecil William Montague Feilden; Capt. Edward Ussher.

Brev. Lieut.-Col.: Maj. W. C. Middleton.

Brev.-Maj.: Capt. E. A. Maude.

D.C.M.: Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. F. Casswell; Sergt. A. J. Pott; L.-Corpl. J. Killelea; Pte. G. Banks.

5th Lancers.

D.S.O.: Capt. Alexander Vaughan Leizic Wood; Lieut. James Bruce Jardine.

D.C.M.: L.-Sergt. E. E. Hill; Corpl. H. N. Forbes.

6th Dragoons.

D.S.O. : Lieut. Ewing Paterson.
 Brev.-Maj. : Capt. J. Stevenson-Hamilton.
 D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. T. Wood ; Squad.-
 Sergt.-Maj. H. C. Harewood (since deceased) ;
 Sergt. J. Metcalfe ; Corpl. E. King (10th
 Hussars), attached ; Pte. D. McKinnon.

7th Hussars.

C.B. : Maj. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. Douglas
 Haig (now Lieut.-Col. 17th Lancers).
 D.S.O. : Capt. Harold Fielden.
 Brev. Lieut.-Col. : Maj. G. L. Holdsworth.

8th Hussars.

D.S.O. : Capt. Robert Lambert.
 Lieut.-Col., half-pay : Maj. D. E. Wood.¹
¹ This cancels the notification in the *Gazette*
 of August 23, 1901.
 Brev. Lieut.-Col. : Maj. C. E. Duff.
 D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. W. Mountford ;
 Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. J. Burns ; Sergt. E.
 Parry.

9th Lancers.

D.S.O. : Lieut. Geoffrey Henry Julian
 Skeffington Smyth ; Lieut. Lord Frederick
 Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood.
 Brev. Lieut.-Col. : Maj. F. F. Colvin.
 Brev.-Maj. : Capt. F. T. Lund.
 D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. W. Grant (now
 Qtrm. and Hon. Lieut.) ; Squad.-Sergt.-Maj.
 R. Gidden ; Sergt. J. Mercer ; Sergt. R. J.
 Mason ; Sergt. F. L. Andrews ; Pte. S. J.
 Albert.

10th Hussars.

D.S.O. : Capt. Lord William Augustus
 Cavendish-Bentinck ; Capt. the Hon. John
 Dawnay.
 Brev. Lieut.-Col. : Maj. C. T. McMillan.
 D.C.M. : L.-Sergt. W. Druce ; Pte. F. C.
 Tharratt ; Pte. J. McMillan.

12th Lancers.

C.B. : Lieut.-Col. Thomas James Ather-
 ton.
 D.S.O. : Lieut. (now Capt.) Walter
 Howorth Greenly ; Lieut. Cecil Fane.
 Brev.-Majs. : Capt. H. C. Brown ; Capt.
 E. Crawley ; Capt. F. Wormald.
 D.C.M. : Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. G. Keats ;
 Sergt. A. Earwaker ; Corpl. A. Preston ;
 Pte. W. Beeton.

13th Hussars.

D.S.O. : Maj. (now Lieut.-Col.) Walter
 Charles Smithson ; Capt. (now Maj.) Ken-
 neth MacLaren ; Capt. Angus Howard Regi-
 nald Ogilvy.

Brev.-Maj. : Capt. E. A. Wiggin.
 D.C.M. : Sergt. W. Mahon (since
 deceased) ; Pte. S. Herbert ; Pte. E. Servey.

14th Hussars.

D.S.O. : Capt. Charles Bosville Tottenham.
 Brev. Lieut.-Col. : Maj. E. D. J. O'Brien.

Brev.-Maj. : Capt. F. R. Lawrence, D.S.O.
 D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. (now Qtrm. and
 Hon. Lieut.) A. F. Pridgeon ; Sergt. W.
 Griffin ; Pte. H. Shenton (Reservist, 3rd
 Hussars).

16th Lancers.

D.S.O. : Capt. George Edward Tuson ;
 Lieut. Charles Edward St. John Harris.
 Brev.-Majs. : Capt. M. L. MacEwen ;
 Capt. C. M. Dixon.
 D.C.M. : Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. W. M.
 Wixon ; Corpl. W. R. Dawes ; L.-Corpl. F.
 Mosley ; Pte. A. Lipscombe.

17th Lancers.

D.S.O. : Capt. Houston Michael Shaw
 Stewart (since deceased) ; Capt. the Hon.
 Algernon William John Clotworthy Skeffing-
 ton.
 Brev.-Maj. : Capt. V. S. Sandeman.
 D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. F. Taylor ; L.-Corpl.
 F. Redman.

18th Hussars.

D.S.O. : Maj. Henry Thornton Laming ;
 Lieut. (now Capt.) John Lockhart Wood.
 Brev.-Majs. : Capt. C. K. Burnett ; Capt.
 E. C. Haag.
 D.C.M. : Sergt. H. Baker ; L.-Corpl. T.
 Sheehan ; Pte. W. Stewart.

19th Hussars.

D.S.O. : Capt. Phillip Walhouse Chet-
 wode ; Lieut. Martin Archer-Shee.
 D.C.M. : Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. J. Jones ;
 L.-Corpl. B. Smith ; Pte. T. Aldridge.

20th Hussars.

C.B. : Maj. Norton Legge, D.S.O. (since
 killed in action).
 D.C.M. : Pte. J. W. Ewart (attached 6th
 Dragoons).

21st Lancers.

Brev.-Maj. : Capt. R. N. Smyth (attached
 13th Hussars).

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

C.B. : Col. Arthur, Viscount Valentia,
 M.V.O. (Assist.-Adj.-Gen. for Imperial
 Yeomanry).

D.S.O. : Maj. the Hon. Walter Lewis
 Bagot (Dep.-Assist. Adj.-Gen. for Imperial
 Yeomanry) ; Capt. Henry Read Darley
 (Aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. C. C. W.,
 Lord Chesham, K.C.B.) ; Capt. Edward
 Darley Miller (Brig.-Maj. for Imperial Yeo-
 manry).

1st Battalion.

D.S.O. : Maj. Windham Henry Wyndham-
 Quin ; Capt. Lionel Altham Graham-Clarke ;
 Lieut. Sir John Poynder Dickson-Poynder,
 Bart.

Col., Reserve of Officers : Lieut.-Col. R.
 E. Golightly, D.S.O.

D.C.M. : Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. W. Gregory; Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. F. W. Smith; Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. A. J. Lyford (1st Life Guards); L.-Corpl. G. Stratton; Pte. T. Farris.

2nd Battalion.

D.S.O. : Lieut. W. A. L. Fletcher.
Col., Reserve of Officers : Lieut.-Col. M. A. Burke.

D.C.M. : L.-Sergt. J. A. Moncrieff; L.-Corpl. F. W. Palfrey; L.-Corpl. G. W. Walker.

3rd Battalion.

D.S.O. : Lieut.-Col. Richard Frederick Trench Gascoigne; Maj. Henry Bernard de la Poer Beresford-Peirse; Capt. (now Lieut.-Col.) Richard Leslie Birkin.

Lieut.-Col., Reserve of Officers : Capt. L. E. Starkey (Maj., Reserve of Officers).

D.C.M. : Sergt. J. Fox; Corpl. J. R. Whittaker; Troopers T. Francis, T. W. Lilley, W. D. Stephenson, P. G. Wilkinson.

4th Battalion.

C.B. : Lieut.-Col. Frederick Gordon Blair.

D.S.O. : Lieut.-Col. William Bromley-Davenport; Maj. (now Lieut.-Col.) Thomas Elliot Harrison; Capt. John Edward Bernard Seely; Capt. Lord Alwyne Frederick Compton; Capt. the Hon. Ferdinand Charles Stanley (Grenadier Guards); Lieut. William Sayer Power.

D.C.M. : Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. C. Ewart (12th Lancers); Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. D. McLaren (2nd Life Guards), since deceased; Corpl. W. H. Longfield.

5th Battalion.

C.B. : Lieut.-Col. Frederick Charlton Meyrick.

D.S.O. : Maj. (now Lieut.-Col.) William Campbell Anderson; Capt. Charles Loftus Bates; Capt. Noel Ernest Money; Lieut. (now Capt.) Ernest Vaux; Capt. Percival Davidson, Medical Officer.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. W. Harris (15th Hussars); Sergt. J. P. Beaumont; Sergt. E. J. Lee; L.-Sergt. A. Scott; L.-Corpl. J.

Dodd; Troopers G. H. Collins, F. J. Downey, C. M. Atkinson, O. J. Panniers.

6th Battalion.

D.S.O. : Capt. Andrew Coats; Capt. Sir James Percy Miller, Bart.; Capt. (now Maj.) William John Naismith, Medical Officer; Lieut. David Alexander Wauchope.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. G. Rush (15th Hussars); Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. P. Robertson (17th Lancers); Corpl. W. Loring; L.-Corpl. Robert Edgar Forrester (now Sec.-Lieut., the Black Watch, Royal Highlanders).

7th Battalion.

C.B. : Lieut.-Col. Percy John Browne.

D.S.O. : Maj. William Edward Thomas Bolitho; Capt. Sir Elliott Lees, Bart.; Lieut. (now Capt.) Edward John Cory.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. T. J. Bright; Sergt. O. C. Bragge; Sergt. J. A. Marshall; Trooper W. G. W. Cole.

8th Battalion.

D.S.O. : Capt. Arthur William Huntington; Lieut. J. J. Brocklebank (now Sec.-Lieut. 1st Dragoon Guards).

Col., Reserve of Officers : Lieut.-Col. A. P. Crawley.

D.C.M. : Troop-Sergt.-Maj. (now Capt.) W. H. Griffiths; Sergt. R. Fairclough; Sergt. Fawkes; Troopers D. Elce, J. Hurst, W. Looker.

9th Battalion.

C.B. : Lieut.-Col. Henry Richard Lloyd Howard.

D.S.O. : Capt. Sidney Llewellyn Parry; Capt. Edward Denman Cropper (since deceased).

D.C.M. : Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. E. Bruton (3rd Dragoon Guards); Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. Grier; Sergt. S. H. P. Vereker.

10th Battalion.

C.B. : Lieut.-Col. Algernon Fox Eric Smith.

D.S.O. : Maj. (now Lieut.-Col.) William Arnold Webster Lawson.



By the Way.

THE Tower House in High Street, Leicester, one of the town's most ancient and interesting buildings, is being razed to the ground for the purpose of street improvement. The Tower House was part of the Leicester residence of the third Earl of Huntingdon, and here were entertained and lodged James I., Charles I. and his son, afterwards Charles II., and Prince Rupert.

Mary Queen of Scots, while being conveyed as a prisoner to Tutbury Castle, also stayed a night in the Tower House.

Mr. Martin J. Blake has completed "A Calendar of Documents relating to the Blake Family of Ireland." It contains an account of ancient deeds from 1300 to 1600 A.D., with copious explanatory notes and pedigrees. Many of the documents are of unusual interest. The volume will contain several facsimiles of early deeds and of an ancient seal. Mr. Elliot Stock will publish the work very shortly.

At Edinburgh, in the Court of Session, on June 10, Lord Kyllachy closed the statements, and sent the pleadings to the procedure roll in the action by Frederick Henry, Earl of Lauderdale, against Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn, and also against the Rev. Ronald Cameron Scrymgeour. The pursuer seeks a declaration that he has the only good and undoubted right to the hereditary office of King's Standard or Banner Bearer for Scotland.

The following is the manner in which the two worthy aspirants for honours contrived to steal into the Order of Knighthood: One of them, finely dressed, presented himself at the levee, and, looking around the circle with affected anxiety, inquired for the Earl of ——. It would have been to him a source of great perplexity and distress had he been answered in the affirmative. The fact is, he had previously ascertained that the said nobleman would not be there. The levee was now drawing to a close; the anxiety of the would-be knight was at its acme, and he took special care that it should not pass unnoticed by the Lord-in-Waiting, whom he at last mustered up courage to address. He said that the Earl of —— had promised to attend to introduce him to His Majesty for the honour of knighthood, that he waited all day, as his lordship must have observed, in hopes of his arrival, of which he now despaired. If, therefore, his lordship would have the kindness to introduce him, it would be a favour conferred not only on himself, but his absent noble friend. The Lord-in-Waiting, won by this tale of distress, and not suspecting any trick, introduced the party. He was knighted immediately, and in a few days after paid the fees—£112. This transaction took place about nine months ago, and appears to have tempted another aspirant to title to practise a like trick, with like success. These two knights, we understand, cannot be unknighthed, but it has been intimated to them by authority that their titles will never be acknowledged nor inserted in the *Gazette*.—From the *Globe* of May 25, 1821.

The domestic differences of the Vanderbilts are at present causing much amusement in American society. It is said that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, senior, is going to have her name "copyrighted" as "Mrs. Vanderbilt," and under her name on her visiting-cards will appear the words "Copyright, 1902," so as to prevent her daughter-in-law, the wife of her son Cornelius, from using the surname without a distinctive first name.

THE ARMS TRADITIONALLY ASCRIBED TO
THE NORMAN KINGS.



THE ARMS OF RICHARD I.





The
Genealogical Magazine.

AUGUST, 1902.

THE AGE OF HERALDRY.



F the exact origin of arms and armory nothing whatever is definitely known, and it becomes difficult to point to any particular period as the period covering the origin of armory, for the very simple reason that it is much more difficult to decide what is or is not to be admitted as armorial.

Until comparatively recently heraldic books referred armory indifferently to the tribes of Israel, to the Greeks, to the Romans, to the Assyrians, and the Saxons; and we are equally familiar with the "Lion of Judah" and the "Eagle of the Cæsars." In other directions we find the same sort of thing, for it has ever been the practice of semi-civilized nations to bestow or to assume the virtues and the names of animals and of deities as symbols of honour. We scarcely need refer to the North American Indians for proof of such a practice. They have reduced the subject almost to an exact science; and there cannot be the shadow of a doubt that it is to this semi-savage practice that armory is to be traced if its origin is to be followed out to its logical and most remote beginning. Equally is it certain that many recognised heraldic figures, and more particularly those mythical creatures of which the armorial menagerie alone has now cognisance, are due to the art of civiliza-

tions older than our own, and the legends of those civilizations which have called these mythical creatures into being.

The widest definition of armory would have it that any pictorial badge which is used by an individual or a family with the meaning that it is a badge indicative of that person or family, and adopted and repeatedly used in that sense, is heraldic. If such be your definition, you may ransack the Scriptures for the arms of the tribes of Israel, the writings of the Greek and Roman poets for the decorations of the armour and the persons of their heroes, mythical and actual, and you may annex numberless "heraldic" instances from the art of Nineveh, of Babylon, and of Egypt. Your heraldry is of the beginning and from the beginning. It *is* fact, but is it heraldry? Dame Juliana Berners' statement that Adam was a gentleman of coat armour, which she described, and that Jesus Christ had seize quarters, which she recited, is a fable, and due distinction must be had between the fact and the fiction in this as in all other similar cases.

Mr. G. W. Eve, in his "Decorative Heraldry," alludes to and illustrates many striking examples of figures of an embryonic type of heraldry, of which the best are one from a Chaldean bas-relief of 4000 B.C., the earliest known device that can in any way be called heraldic, and another a device from a Byzantine silk of the tenth century. Mr. Eve certainly seems inclined to follow the older heraldic writers in giving as wide an interpretation as possible to the word "heraldic," but it is significant that none of these early instances which he gives appear to have any relation to a shield, so that, even if it be conceded that the figures are heraldic, they certainly cannot be said to be armorial. But doubtless the inclusion of such instances is due to an attempt, conscious or unconscious, on the part of the writers who have taken their stand on the side of great antiquity to so frame the definition of armory that it shall include everything heraldic, and due, perhaps, somewhat to the half unconscious reasoning that these mythical animals, and more especially the peculiarly heraldic positions they are depicted in, which nowadays we only know as part of armory, and which exist nowhere else within our knowledge save within the charmed circle of heraldry, must be evidence of the great antiquity of that science or art, call it which you will. But it is a false deduction, due to a confusion of premise and conclusion. We find certain figures at the present day purely heraldic—we find those figures fifty centuries ago. It certainly seems a correct conclusion that, therefore, heraldry must be of that age. But is not the real conclusion that, our

heraldic figures being so old, it is evident that the figures originated long before heraldry was ever thought of, and that instead of these mythical figures having been originated by the necessities of heraldry, and being part, or even the rudimentary origin, of heraldry, they had existed *for other reasons and purposes*, and that when the science of heraldry sprang into being, it found the *whole range* of its forms and charges already existing, and that *none* of these figures owe their being to heraldry? The gryphon is supposed to have *originated*, as is the double-headed eagle, from the dimidiation of two coats of arms resulting from impalement by reason of marriage. Both these figures were known ages earlier. Thus departs yet another of the little fictions which past writers on armory have fostered and perpetuated. Whether the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians knew they were depicting mythical animals, and did it intending them to be symbolical of attributes of their deities, something beyond what they were familiar with in their ordinary life, we do not know; nor, indeed, have we any certain knowledge that there have never been animals of which their figures are but imperfect and crude representations. *

But it does not necessarily follow that because an Egyptian artist drew a certain figure, which figure is now appropriated to the peculiar use of armory, that he knew anything whatsoever of the laws of armory. Further, where is this argument to end? There is nothing peculiarly heraldic about the lion passant, statant, dormant, couchant, or salient, and though heraldic artists may for the sake of artistic appearance distort the brute away from its natural figure, the rampant is alone the position which exists not in Nature; and if the argument is to be applied to the bitter end, heraldry must be taken back to the very earliest instance which exists of any representation of a lion. The proposition is absurd. The ancient artists drew their lions how they liked, regardless of armory and its laws, which did not then exist: and, from decorative reasons, they evolved a certain number of methods of depicting the positions of, *e.g.*, the lion and the eagle to suit their decorative purposes. When heraldry came into existence it came in as an adjunct of decoration, and it necessarily followed that the whole of the positions in which the craftsmen found the eagle or the lion depicted were appropriated with the animals for heraldry. That this appropriation for the exclusive purposes of armory has been silently acquiesced in by the decorative artists of later days is simply proof of the intense power and authority which accrued later to armory, and which was, in fact, attached to anything

relating to privilege and prerogative. To put it baldly, the dominating authority of heraldry and its dogmatic protection by the powers that were appropriated certain figures to its use, and then defied anyone to use them for more humble decorative purposes not allied with armory. And it is the trail of this autocratic appropriation, and, from the decorative point of view, this arrogant appropriation, which can be traced in the present idea that a griffin or a spread-eagle, for example, must be heraldic. Consequently, the argument as to the antiquity of heraldry which is founded upon the discovery of the heraldic creature in the remote ages goes by the board. One practical instance may perhaps more fully demonstrate my meaning. There is one figure—probably the most beautiful of all of those which we owe to Egypt—which is now rapidly being absorbed into heraldry: I refer to the Sphinx. This, whilst strangely in keeping with the remaining mythical heraldic figures, for some reason or other escaped the appropriation of armorial use until within modern times. I believe I am correct in saying that the first instance of its use in recognised armory occurs in the grant to Sir John Moore, K.B., the hero of Corunna, or in the augmentation granted to Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, K.B. I am not sure which of the two is the earlier. Since then it has been used on some number of occasions. It has certainly remained, however, for the present Garter King of Arms to evolve from the depths of his imagination a position which no Egyptian Sphinx ever occupied when he granted two of them as supporters to Sir Edward Malet, G.C.B. The Sphinx has also been adopted as the badge of one of His Majesty's regiments; and I have very little doubt that, now Egypt has come under our control, the Sphinx will figure in some number of the grants of the future to commemorate fortunes made in that country or lifetimes spent in the Egyptian services. If this be so, the dominating influence of armory will doubtless in the course of another century have given to the Sphinx, as it has to many other objects, a distinctly heraldic nature and character in the mind of the "man in the street," to whom we nowadays so often refer the arbitrament between conflicting opinions. Perhaps in the even yet more remote future, when the world in general accepts as a fact that armory did not exist at the time of the Norman Conquest, we shall have some interesting and enterprising individual writing a book to demonstrate that, because the Sphinx existed in Egypt long before the days of Cleopatra, heraldry must of necessity be equally antique.

I have no wish, however, to dismiss thus lightly the subject of

the antiquity of heraldry, because there is one side of the question which I have not yet touched upon, and that is, the symbolism of these ancient and so-called heraldic examples. There is no doubt whatever that symbolism forms an integral part of armory; in fact, there is no doubt that armory *itself*, as a whole, is nothing more or less than a kind of symbolism. I have no sympathy whatever with many of the ideas concerning this symbolism which will be found in nearly all heraldic books before the day of the late J. R. Planché, Somerset Herald, who fired the train which exploded then and for ever the absurd ideas of former writers. That an argent field meant purity, that a field of gules meant royal or even martial ancestors, that a saltire meant the capture of a city, or a lion rampant noble and enviable qualities, I utterly deny. But that every coat of arms for any one of the name of Fletcher bears upon it in some form or another an arrow or an arrowhead, because the origin of the name comes from the occupation of the fletcher, who was an arrowmaker, is true enough. Symbolism of that kind will be found constantly in armory, as in the case of the foxes and the foxes' heads in the various coats of Fox, the lions in the coats of arms of Lyons, the horse in the arms of Trotter, and the acorns in the arms of Oakes; in fact, by far the larger proportion of the older coats of arms, where they can be traced to their real origin, exhibit some such derivation. There is another kind of symbolism which formerly, and still, favours the introduction of swords and spears and bombshells into grants of arms to military men, that gives bezants to bankers and those connected with money, and that assigns woolpacks and cotton-plants to the shields of textile merchants; but that is a sane and reasonable symbolism, which the reputed symbolism of earlier heraldry was not.

It has yet to be demonstrated, however, though the belief is very generally credited, that all these very ancient Egyptian and Assyrian figures of a heraldic character had anything of symbolism about them. But even granting the whole symbolism which is claimed for them, we get but little further. There is no doubt that the eagle from untold ages has had an imperial symbolism which it still possesses. But that symbolism is not necessarily heraldic, and it is much more probable that heraldry appropriated both the eagle and its symbolism ready made, and together; consequently, if, as we have shown, the *existence* of the eagle is not proof of the coeval existence of heraldry, no more is the existence of the *symbolical* imperial eagle. For if we are to regard all symbolism as heraldic, where are we either to begin or to end? Church vestments and ecclesiastical emblems are symbolism run riot; in fact, they are

little else. But by no stretch of imagination can these be considered heraldic with the exception of the few (for example, the crosier, the mitre, and the pallium) which heraldry has appropriated ready-made. Therefore, though heraldry appropriated ready-made from other decorative art, and from nature and handicraft, the whole of its charges, and though it is evident heraldry also appropriated ready-made a great deal of its symbolism, neither the earlier existence of the forms which it appropriated, nor the earlier existence of their symbolism, can be said to weigh at all as determining factors in the consideration of the age of heraldry. Sloane Evans, in his "Grammar of Heraldry," gives the following as evidence of the greater antiquity, and they are worthy at any rate of attention, if the matter is to be impartially considered :

"The antiquity of ensigns and symbols may be proved by reference to Holy Writ.

"1. 'Take ye the sum of all the congregation of the children of Israel, after their families, by the house of their fathers, with the number of their names. . . . And they assembled all the congregation together on the first day of the second month ; and they declared their pedigrees after their families, by the house of their fathers, according to the number of the names, from twenty years old and upward. . . . And the children of Israel shall pitch their tents, every man by his own camp, and every man by his own standard, throughout their hosts" (Num. i. 2, 18, 52).

"2. 'Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard, with the ensign of their father's house' (Num. ii. 2)."

The Latin and Greek poets and historians afford numerous instances of the use of symbolic ornaments and devices. It will be sufficient in this work to quote from Æschylus and Virgil, as poets ; Herodotus and Tacitus, as historians.

ÆSCHYLUS.

(*Septem contra Thebas.*)

The poet here introduces a dialogue between Eteoclus, King of Thebes, the women who composed the chorus, and a herald (κηρυξ), which latter is pointing out the seven captains or chiefs of the army of Adrastus against Thebes ; distinguishing one from another by the emblematical devices upon their shields.

1. *Tydeus.*

("Τοιαῦν αὐτῶν, — νυκτὸς ὀφθαλμὸς πρέπει." — Lines 380-386.)

" . . . Frowning he speaks, and shakes
The dark crest streaming o'er his shaded helm
In triple wave ; whilst dreadful ring around
The brazen bosses of his shield, impress'd

With his proud argument : 'A sable sky
Burning with stars ; and in the midst full orb'd
A silver moon ;—the eye of night o'er all,
Awful in beauty, forms her peerless light."

2. *Capaneus.*

("Εχει δὲ σῆμα, — ΠΡΗΣΩ ΠΟΛΙΝ."—Lines 428-430.)

"On his proud shield pourtray'd : 'A naked man
Waves in his hand a blazing torch ;' beneath
In golden letters—' I will fire the city.' "

3. *Eteoclus.*

("Εσχημάτισται, — πυργωμάτων."—Lines 461-465.)

" . . . No mean device
Is sculptured on his shield : 'A man in arms
His ladder fix'd against the enemy's walls,
Mounts, resolute, to rend their ramparts down ;'
And cries aloud (the letters plainly mark'd),
'Not Mars himself shall beat me from the tow'rs.' "

4. *Hippomedon.*

("Ο σηματοργὸς φόβον βλέπων."—Lines 487-494.)

" . . . On its orb, no vulgar artist
Expressed his image : 'A Typhæus huge,
Disgorging from his foul enfoulder'd jaws,
In fierce effusion wreaths of dusky smoke.
Signal of kindling flames ; its bending verge
With folds of twisted serpents border'd round.'
With shouts the giant-chief provokes the war,
And in the ravings of outrageous valour
Glares terror from his eyes . . . "

5. *Parthenopæus.*

("Ον μὴν ἀκόμπαστος—ἰαπτεσθαι Βέλη."—Lines 534-540.)

" . . . Upon his clashing shield,
Whose orb sustains the storm of war, he bears
The foul disgrace of Thebes :—'A rav'nous Sphynx
Fixed to the plates : the burnish'd monster round
Pours a portentous gleam : beneath her lies
A Theban, mangled by her cruel fangs :—
'Gainst this let each brave arm direct the spear."

6. *Amphiaraus.*

("Τοιαῦθ ὁ μάντις, — βλαστάνει βουλευματα."—Lines 587-591.)

"So spoke the prophet ; and with awful port
Advanced his massy shield, the shining orb
Bearing no impress, for his gen'rous soul
Wishes to be, not to appear, the best ;

And from the culture of his modest worth
Bears the rich fruit of great and glorious deeds."

7. *Polynices.*

("Ἐχει δὲ—τῷ ξενηματα."—Lines 639-646.)

" . . . His well-orb'd shield he holds,
New-wrought, and with a double impress charg'd :
' A warrior, blazing all in golden arms,
A female form of modest aspect leads ;'
Expressing justice, as th' inscription speaks,
' Yet once more to his country, and once more
To his Paternal Throne I will restore him '—
Such their devices . . . "

VIRGIL.

(*The Æneid.*)

1. ("Atque hic exultans—insigne decorum."—Lib. ii., lines 386-392.)

"Choræbus, with youthful hopes beguil'd,
Swol'n with success, and of a daring mind,
This new invention fatally design'd.
'My friends,' said he, 'since fortune shows the way,
'Tis fit we should the auspicious guide obey,
For what has she these Grecian arms bestowed,
But their destruction, and the Trojan's good ?
Then change we shields, and their devices bear :
Let fraud supply the want of force in war.
They find us arms'—This said, himself he dress'd
In dead Androgeo's spoils, his upper vest,
His painted buckler, and his plummy crest."

2. ("Post hos insignem—serpentibus hydram."—Lib. vii., lines 655-658.)

"Next Aventinus drives his chariot round
The Latian plains, with palms and laurels crown'd.
Proud of his steeds, he smokes along the field ;
His father's hydra fills his ample shield ;
A hundred serpents hiss about the brims ;
The son of Hercules he justly seems,
By his broad shoulders and gigantic limbs."

4. ("Sequitur pulcherrimus Astur—insigne paternæ."—Lib. x., lines 180-188.)

"Fair Astur follows in the wat'ry field,
Proud of his manag'd horse, and painted shield.
Thou muse, the name of Cinyras renew,
And brave Cupavo, follow'd but by few ;
Whose helm confess'd the lineage of the man,
And bore, with wings display'd, a silver swan.
Love was the fault of his fam'd ancestry,
Whose forms and fortunes in his Ensigns fly."

HERODOTUS.

1. *Clio*, § 171.

(“Καὶ σφὶ τριὰ ἐξέυρήματα ἐγένετο—τὰ σημῖα ποῦεσθαι.”)

“And to them is allowed the invention of three things, which have come into use among the Greeks : for the Carians seem to be the first who put crests upon their helmets and sculptured devices upon their shields.”

2. *Calliope*, § 74.

(“Ὁ δὲ τερος τῶν λόγων—ἐπίσημον ἄγκυραν.”)

“Those who deny this statement assert that he (Sophanes) bare on his shield, as a device, an anchor.”

TACITUS.

The Annals.—Lib. 1.

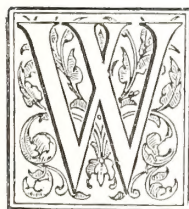
1. (“Tum redire paulatim—in sedes referunt.”—Cap. 28).

“They relinquished the guard of the gates ; and the Eagles and other Ensigns, which in the beginning of the tumult they had thrown together, were now restored each to its distinct station.”

(*To be continued.*)



A PEDIGREE IN RHYME.



HILST the Lowther inscription to which we referred last month affords a striking example of blank verse, we are also enabled, by the kindness of one of our correspondents, to print portions of a genealogy of a family of the name of Rolls which has been preserved in a rhyming form. We think the unusual form, no less than the quaint and amusing nature of the family traditions it embalms, renders it worthy of reprinting in our pages.—ED. G. M.

JOHN ROLLS.

HIS BOOK.

AYLESBURY,

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

October 8th, 1821.

FAMILY HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

DURING the time that bickerings ran so high
As laws Divine and human to defy,
When social order was almost destroyed,
And many a servile scribble was employed
To rouse the passion of Britannia's sons
To act the scenes of Vandals and of Huns

In zeal for King, Republic, and what not,
 The ties of friend and neighbour were forgot ;
 Then civil discord rose to such a height
 That native warriors met in deadly fight,
 Imbrued each other's hands in kindred blood,
 While each proclaimed his cause the cause of God.
 Mistaken men, to hope that acts like these
 Could save a nation or Jehovah please.
 In these sad times were few who did not feel
 The sore distresses of the common weal
 In their own persons or their relatives.
 Some lost their property and some their lives.
 In both respects our ancestors did share
 The dire effects attending civil war.
 That their descendants may acquainted be
 With the sad tale, the task devolves on me
 The narrative to write. I choose in verse,
 As easier for their children to rehearse ;
 For tho' the rhyme be bad, I've heard it said
 The jingling sound will help the dullest head
 More to remember than if wrote in prose,
 Tho' Blair indite or Addison compose.

Ralph at this era was our senior's name,
 And, if I don't mistake, his wife's was Jane.
 Eight children had they : I shall speak of one
 Who was their eldest and their fav'rite son.
 At Garsington, in Oxfordshire, they lived,
 Where many years the family had thrived ;
 Till this ill-fated period they had been
 Content and happy on their . . .
 They occupied and farmed their whole estate
 Of med . . . size, nor small nor great.
 Enough they had, and something, too, to spare
 To friend or traveller who called there.
 William, their son, a youth of comely mien,
 Tho' tall in stature, aged but fifteen,
 His industry and care beyond his age,
 Did future pleasure to his friends presage ;
 Tho' young in years, a man in acts was he,
 A faithful steward o'er all his father's fee.

* * * * *

Now, Garsington is seated near the road
 That leads to Oxford, where the Court abode
 Of Charles the First, Prince Rupert, and the rest
 Who fought or counselled in his interest.
 Not distant far, within the neighbouring towns,
 Or else in tents upon the adjacent grounds,

The forces of the Parliament were placed ;
 Their bulwarks and their camps may yet be traced.

* * * * *

To which inclined or Ralph or William were
 I've not sufficient knowledge to declare ;
 Tradition has not said, nor can I find
 By any documents¹ they've left behind,
 Whether to this or that they did adhere,
 The sturdy Democrat or Cavalier.
 Oppressed by both, harassed by night and day,
 From loyalty they neither could obey
 A friend or foe, or neutral all the same.
 To booters free whate'er they catch is gain.
 Ralph's situation rendered him a prey
 To each marauding force that came that way.
 They seized his poultry, cattle, hogs, and sheep ;
 Without concealment nothing could they keep.
 To this expedient William had recourse
 To save old Ball, his father's fav'rite horse :
 With sacks of wheat heaped up on either side,
 He in the barton¹ did a place provide ;
 With hurdles overlaid and straw thereon,
 It had the appearance of a rick of haulm.
 Beneath this seeming heap of haulm or straw
 The horse was housed, which none but William saw,
 Who daily did him visit as he could,
 To groom, to water, and to give him food.
 He thought him here secure, and well he might ;
 For though marauders came by day and night,
 They ne'er suspected that the mow contained
 Ought worth their notice, though to plunder trained,
 Till on a day—the date is not preserved—
 Some troopers came, and, brandishing the sword,
 They gallop'd up the yard, a scampering crowd.
 The horse, he heard them, and he neighed aloud.
 The troopers' horses, hearing the salute,
 Re-echoed back the call, as brute to brute ;
 For beasts have language, tho' unknown to man,
 And oft assist each other when they can.
 This mutual salutation reached the ear
 Of old Sir John, the Chieftain Cavalier.
 "Halt ! halt !" he cries. Immediately they stand
 Attention all, when this the strict command :
 "Examine well the barns and stables round ;"
 But neither horse nor filly could be found.
 At length, by dint of list'ning to the call,
 They found the snug retreat of poor old Ball:

¹ "Barton" is an obsolete word, but is still used in the West of England, denoting a farm- or rick- yard.

"Remove the straw!" Sir John aloud exclaimed.
 "We'll have the horse, though he be blind or maimed."
 The straw removed, the horse is brought to light;
 And tho' not lame, poor Ball had lost his sight—
 Blind as a stone, but handsome, plump, and sleek,
 The consequence of William's care and keep,
 His figure bold, a well-proportioned steed,
 Nor aught deficient in his pace or speed.
 The captain viewed him and reviewed again,
 As if well pleased, and, turning to his men,
 "My boys," said he, "had but this horse his eyes,¹
 Oh! what a pleasing, what a charming, prize!"
 William stood by, indignant tho' distressed,
 Nor lost his courage, tho' so oft oppressed;
 The muscles of his face did plainly show
 If he'd the power what his arms should do.
 Surrounded by the Captain and his men,
 The time to show resentment was not then.
 Prudence suggested, and he took the course:
 "Induce the Captain to give up the horse."
 With firmness he stepped up, and thus he spoke,
 Taking from off his head his leather poke:
 "Captain, the horse you now so much admire,
 'Tis a great favourite of my aged sire.
 His drawing horses and his nags are gone;
 None of his stud are left except this one.
 Restore him, then, O Captain! I entreat;
 Generous for you to act I'm sure is meet.
 Thou art a Briton born, or I'm misled—
 A British heart, I trust, as well as head."

* * * *

Silent he stood; at length he thus replied:
 "William, your suit must fully be denied,
 Unless you've something else to give beside.
 Have you no secret wealth, no hidden store?
 Give me but twenty marks: I ask no more."
 "No, Captain, no; our moneys all are gone.
 If a gold mark would do, we have not one.
 Not long ago I did our little hide,
 And with one man alone the place confide.²
 He treacherous proved, and took it all away;
 Nor have I seen the villain since that day."

* * * *

¹ William had by some process put out his eyes—so tradition informed me—by that means thinking to preserve him.

² Only one person knew where it was concealed except the father and son. It was necessary in those turbulent times that someone should, lest they should be cut off.

The leader scoffs ; surrounded by his band,
 He proudly adds this cruel, stern command :
 " Dismount your horses ; strew the corn around,
 And let them eat their fill upon the ground."
 " Hold !" William cries ; but, lo ! he would not hear,
 But, swearing, bid the men to persevere.
 They presently alight, and to their work
 With all the savage fury of the Turk.
 To William's pleadings they paid no regard,
 But strewed the corn in heaps about the yard,
 Then loosed their horses, leaving them to eat,
 To trample on and spoil the seedling wheat.
 In hopes of better times, they oft would cheer
 Their sinking spirits o'er their jug of beer.
 Their former losses still left joy to know
 They'd wheat concealed their fallow ground to sow,
 But now they'd nothing left such hopes to prop ;
 All must be fallow now—no future crop,
 Of moneys, corn, and cattle bereft ;¹
 Except one side of bacon, nothing left.

In these distressing times Jane oft would say,
 " My dear, let's sell the farm and go away
 To some remote or some sequestered place,
 Where we may spend our latter days in peace.
 Though less the farm, more happy shall we be
 If blessed with peace and from marauders free."
 " Thy talk is good, my spouse," Ralph made reply,
 " But where to sell or where to go to buy
 In these disordered times I cannot tell,
 Though easier 'tis to buy than 'tis to sell.

* * * *

" What ! sell the farm so long has bore the name
 Of Rolls' Farm—wife, the very same
 That my forefathers tilled with pain and toil,
 T' improve the whole, to ameliorate the soil !
 What ! sell the farm where stand those lofty trees
 That check the northern and the eastern breeze,
 All planted by my father and his sire,
 Nurtured and reared by me at their desire !
 The homes, the garden, and the orchard, too,
 Imperious, seem to say, ' You must not go.'"
 " God's will be done," she made reply to Ralph.
 " Remember what the Holy Scripture saith :
 'Tis God that fixes where we are to dwell ;
 He bounds our habitation, Job doth tell,

¹ This was literally true, and one principal cause why they left the farm.

And by His providence He seems to say
(At least, it strikes me so), 'Go ye away.'

* * * *

"Enough, my wife ; your observation's just.
Great is the trial, yet remove we must.
Let's call our son, and hear what he shall say :
In multitude of counsel there is stay."

* * * *

Thus all agreed, they diligently try
Their own to sell, another farm to buy ;
Nor was it long before of two they heard,
And Vicar's Bottom¹ was the one preferred.
But more of this anon : I now must tell
The sad catastrophe that Jane befell.
To Ralph an helpmate she had ever been,
A true housewife, from home but seldom seen,
As wife or mother, dame, and neighbour, too,
Excelled by none, and equalled but by few.
To save her husband's and her children's lives
She lost her own, a lingering sacrifice.
How this occurred I freely will relate.
Ralph's greatest loss was Jane's untimely fate.
So harassed were they, as before I've said,
The family were constantly in dread,
In expectation of the soldiers near ;
They eat and drank their beverage in fear.
For many days they had no fixed meal,
But seemed in their own house their food to steal,
Taking refreshment how and when they could,
Fearing the visits of the men of blood.
Above 'tis mentioned of a bacon-side
Which they were provident enough to hide.
Within the well, hung on a wooden peg,
It was concealed, suspended by the leg.
The well was covered by a curb and lid,
Yet none suspected aught could there be hid.
Their practice was, at morn or eve or noon,
To dress a piece, as they had opportune,
With vegetables such as gardens yield,
Or turnip-tops, or curlock from the field.
If unmolested at their frugal meal,
It was a feast, though lacking fowl or veal.
Oft have I seen of their descendants now
Turn up their nose at such, and knit the brow :
It is too fat, too lean, insipid food,
Though with their worth compared, perhaps too good.

¹ Frier's Bottom, Oxfordshire, where in the churchyard is a family vault ; in the church also are many monuments to the Rolls, which perhaps belong to our branch.

God's benefits we prize not in their gross ;
 We see their value when we feel their loss.
 'Twas in the morn—ah ! fatal hour to Jane !
 The bare recital fills the mind with pain—
 At dawn they rose, expecting to enjoy
 A peaceful meal, without the least annoy
 Of vile freebooters—unrelenting crew !
 Who more they spoiled the more relentless grew.
 For fear of these it was they ate so soon ;
 Their former custom was to dine at noon.
 They drew the bacon up, a piece cut out
 (The gammon or the ribs, I make no doubt).
 The fire made, the pot was soon hung on,
 The children standing round, excepting one
 Who near the house was placed to give alarm
 If aught was seen that did portend them harm.
 Which of the eight¹ it was it don't appear,
 Nor does it signify a tittle here.
 It might be William, Samuel, or John,
 The youngest daughter Jane or little Joan,
 Mary, Elizabeth, or lively Ann ;
 A child it was, not woman grown or man.
 From morning dawn till breakfast was come
 The youth had watched, parading round his home ;
 No danger seen or distant clamour heard,
 He thought they had some other route preferred.
 Hungry and cold, he glad obeys the call,
 As "Breakfast ready !" sounded from the hall ;
 But as he ran he cast another look,
 When, lo ! he saw some troopers cross the brook.
 Unhappy juncture ! hopes cut off indeed,
 It spurs his pace, adds swiftness to his speed.
 With palpitating heart and weeping eyes
 The door he opes in haste, and stammering cries :
 "Moth—moth—mother, I see the soldiers near !
 They'll take our meat, if not our lives, I fear."
 The shock electric ran thro' every breast :
 The father, mother, William, and the rest,
 All hushed in silence for a moment's space,
 Dismay and anger flushed in every face.
 Their fluctuating minds appeared to say,
 "Now we'll oppose," and "Now we'll flee away."
 To oppose was madness, and to flee too late—
 Already are the soldiers at the gate :
 Dismounted from their steeds, with sword in hand,
 With oaths and curses entrance they demand.
 The children shriek : poor Jane in terror took
 The boiling meat from off the chimney hook ;

¹ The names are taken from the Garsington parish register.

A cushion on she threw, and sat her down,
 The pot concealing with her coat and gown.
 Upon her knee she placed the youngest child,
 Whose prattle oft the lonely hour beguiled,
 To dress or to undress a feigned employ,
 In hopes the assailants would respect the boy ;
 As in old times, a child was often brought
 To supplicate the boon the parents sought.

(*To be continued.*)



THE REFORM OF THE COLLEGE AND OFFICES OF ARMS (*continued*).

By A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



AND now let us take some of the other fees in detail. There is first of all a 5s. search fee. I have never yet found out the exact limits within which one can demand information in return for 5s., and I have a very keen idea that some of the officers of arms are equally with myself at sea. Roughly speaking, on payment of 5s. to the officer in waiting one is entitled to be shown the original record of any coat of arms, and to be permitted to take notes therefrom. Now, manifestly one is not entitled to require all the references to the arms of such a family as the Conyers family, for instance, for 5s.; but where the coat of arms has been granted or confirmed at one of the Visitations the matter is simple enough. In the same way one is entitled to inquire whether arms are recorded to any person or not, and the majority of the officers accept this as a 5s. inquiry, though I fancy none of them would care to earn their incomes from the inquiries of this nature. But in considering the amount paid and the thing received there are two questions which need to be answered. First: Does the public get value for its money? second: Do the officers of arms receive a sufficient recompense for the labour involved in the search? The answer in both cases is No! and very emphatically No in the latter. If one is certain of getting what one wants for the money, perhaps 5s. is not an extravagant price to pay for it; it is certainly worth my while on most occasions to pay this fee for information which I need for the purposes of my book "Armorial Families." But, I speak from experience, it is annoying, to say the least of it, when one has paid the fees to find that there is no information whatever to be had. At first sight the obvious sugges-

tion is that when information cannot be obtained the money should be refunded, but such action is clearly impossible, inasmuch as the fee is paid for the search and not for the information, and a resultless search has probably taken the officers of arms two or three times as long as would have been the case had the information been forthcoming. For information *might* turn up in unexpected books or records, and it needs an amazingly thorough search before an officer of arms is justified in certifying to a definite and unequivocal negative in any matter. Besides, in the case of an unproductive search, one certainly never gets one's fees returned at Somerset House, as I know to my cost. Thus we come to the apparent deadlock that the information to be obtained is often not worth the cost of obtaining it. From the point of view of the public the payment of a search fee at the College of Arms partakes of the excitement of a gamble upon the turf. On the other hand, there are very few cases in which the 5s. search fee is an adequate return, in my opinion, for the labour involved in a search. The reason of that is that there is no proper index to the whole of the arms recorded in the College of Arms. The records have grown, and though each volume and each set of volumes is properly indexed, there is no comprehensive index of arms from which information about a given coat of arms can be obtained without search and without delay. From the theoretical point of view of the public it ought to be as easy to find a given coat of arms, and to roughly obtain an idea of the available information concerning it in a matter of four or five minutes, as it is to obtain any given certificate of birth at Somerset House, or to find any given book at the British Museum. The fee at Somerset House is 1s., and the cost to the public of a search with regard to a coat of arms ought to be no more, and therefore some means needs to be devised which will supply the opportunity of giving the public what they want at the price it is worth to them, and without causing any officer of arms to be under the necessity of working at fees which are not remunerative, for officers, of arms like other professional men, must live, and presumably by the exercise of their profession. Nobody expects a wealthy parson, because he happens to have private means, to marry a person for nothing. I have long seen that this point is one of the chief points crying for alteration in the present system, and though I have had it in my mind for some years past to write this article, I have scrupulously refrained from doing so until I could suggest a remedy for this particular grievance. There is probably no scheme of indexing which has not crossed my mind and been duly considered. With one exception, the whole of them

have objections, chiefly on the score of bulk, and in the difficulty which would exist in keeping them up to date. There is one, however, to which I can think of no objection, and that is what is roughly known as the card system of indexing. I would take every coat of arms from the old rolls, from the Visitation books, and from the grant books, and I would put each one on a separate card. I would then arrange them in cabinets, and I would have them scrupulously kept up to date. I would include all known coats of arms, good, bad, or indifferent—English, Scottish, Irish, and Welsh—and I would collect them into one vast index. I would cross-reference them to excess if that were possible, and I would use tinted cards. For legal Scottish or Irish coats of arms I would use blue and green cards respectively, having white for English ones. Bogus coats, which are the plague of armory, I would put on yellow cards. Taking for example an English card, I can best explain my meaning by describing what I would have. I would have a thumbnail sketch of the shield and crest in trick under a boldly printed surname. Then I would give the word grant, confirmation, royal license, record, or whatever the case might be, taking it from the earliest known instance. I would then give an official blazon, date of grant, name of King, or King's granting or confirming, then the official reference to that record. If the coat had been confirmed at a later period, I would then add the references to these records; I would then add a list of the official references to any pedigree in which that coat of arms was concerned—that is, roughly speaking, a complete reference to the whole of the information which the public are likely to require about a coat of arms. I can make my suggestion clearer by inventing a card :

Record.

ST. HENRY OF SKIPTON IN CRAVEN.



*Sable, a chevron between three crescents
or.*

Charles's Roll [—], recorded to John St.
Henry of Skipton in Craven.

Confirmed and Crest—a lion rampant gules—granted by Flower, Norroy, 1562 [—], to Thomas St. Henry of Skipton in Craven. Recorded, Visitations of Yorkshire, 1563 [H. 19], 1584 [D. 5], 1612 [C. 13], 1665 [C. 40].

Royal License to Jones and Exemplification [—]. Recorded as quartering to Smith and Brown [whom see]. *Modern Pedigrees*, Norfolk, 12, 122; 14, 27.

There is not the slightest reason why utterly bogus coats should not be included in this index, because there are as many inquiries concerning bogus coats of arms as concerning genuine ones; and after an officer of arms has spent some hours in looking up a certain coat of arms and has found out all there is about it, it is a very great pity that circumstances are so arranged that if a similar inquiry came in the next day to a different officer he would have to do the whole of the work over again. Take, for example, the well-known coat of arms of the Lancashire family of Ince. At some time some person, in compiling a roll or book of arms, has misread this name, because that coat of arms is attributed in almost every book of reference to the name Joyce or Joicey. The result has been that there are far more people of one or other of these names using it than of the name of Ince, which, by the way, affords good evidence of the origin of a good many spurious coats of arms. Of course, under my suggestion the coat would be properly indexed under the name of Ince, but I would most certainly again index it under the name of Joyce or Joicey, saying that it was attributed to that name in such and such books of reference, but that it was really the coat of the family of Ince, to which reference should be made. The magnitude of the task will doubtless appal most people, and it certainly is not a task which should be gratuitously imposed upon the officers of arms—individually or collectively—at any period. It ought to be done at the expense of the Corporation of the College of Arms, and if the Corporation is not in a position to undertake it, then, as it is a matter benefiting the public, it ought to be done by means of a Government grant either for the whole or a part of the expense. A staff of ten steadily working, with an equivalent number of assistants for the purposes of sorting and fagging, ought to complete it within five years. A larger staff would be unwieldy, and, moreover, it would be difficult to obtain a larger number properly qualified whose services were available at possible salaries; but if there happened to be one with the highest qualifications, preferably a member of the College of Arms, through whose hands everything passed for the purpose of checking, the remainder of the staff would need no further qualifications than a knowledge of blazon and the faculty of copying absolutely correctly. I have thought out the matter to the tiniest details of procedure, and, except on the score of expense, I can see no possibility of a hitch or of any obstacle which does not readily solve itself. The boon which such an index would be, both to the public and to the officers of arms, is beyond all question or doubt.

I would keep this index in a room by itself and I would let the

public have free access thereto on payment of 1s. The receipt for this 1s. should be a peculiarly tinted form, armed with which any member of the public would be allowed to go in to the index and copy what he or she wished. A commissionaire walking about the room would see that no copying was done except on these peculiar forms, and everyone on leaving the index room would produce his form to show that no more than one coat of arms had been copied. At the head of each of these forms I would print a note to the effect that anything copied thereupon was copied privately, and that no official character was attached to it, and also that nothing therein had been copied from the official records, access having only been given to the public index, adding the fact that the mention of any coat of arms in the index did not prove that it was of authority or officially recorded in the College of Arms.

If some such scheme as I have suggested were in use the public would have much the same opportunities of hunting up things for themselves that they possess at Somerset House and the Record Office. The inviolability of the real records and their safe custody remains as at present, and, whilst a steady stream of shillings would be quietly enriching the Corporation of the College, the officers of arms would be relieved from many exasperatingly idiotic inquiries in the public office, and from a branch of their official duties which is most inadequately remunerated.

The official fee for a certified copy of a pedigree is 5s. for every generation, the first generation counting as two. I have no fault to find with this fee except that it sometimes works out curiously. Recently I had occasion to obtain a certified copy of a Visitation pedigree for the purpose of proving three descents in a Peerage Case. The pedigree, I should fancy, was entered for the purpose of proving quarterings, as in addition to the main line of descent there were added several other "herring-bone" lines of descent through female ancestors showing how the quarterings had accrued in these lines, each generation being as a rule represented by one name, or at most by two—husband and wife. The officer of arms from whom I obtained the certified copy—on his own initiative, the fees in this case being payable to himself for his labour in making and certifying the copy—informed me that he thought the official fee had worked out rather more than the labour involved required, and he asked me only for a cheque for an appreciably lower sum. Now, there is another pedigree I know of which is officially registered. Some people have twelve children, themselves being one of a similar number. That sort of thing is hereditary. The pedigree I have in my mind is

of a family endowed with this characteristic, and thanks to an enthusiastic family genealogist, is recorded with some amplitude and wealth of detail. The official fee for a copy at the outside would come to, say, £1 or 25s. It would take anybody two official days, hard at work, to make and properly examine a formal copy. Perhaps if I am tempted strongly sometime when a particular officer whom I do not love is in waiting, he may have the pleasure of making and certifying that copy for some intimate friend or other of mine. I simply refer to these cases to show how curiously this fee may operate, and I suggest that a fee of 5s., plus 1s. *per name* upon the pedigree, would be less liable to these strange anomalies.

When a certificate that certain arms are recorded to so and so is issued, and when the books of the College show no connection between the person paying for the certificate and the person to whom the arms are recorded, a note ought always to be added to the certificate to the effect that the possession thereof by any person did not imply that that person had any right to the arms certified. One officer of arms I know invariably follows this procedure, but it ought, as a rule of the Chapter, to be made compulsory upon all certificates. Paintings ought not to be in any way certified, and all certificates should be issued officially under the seal of the College, upon specially prepared forms. Of these, two varieties, one on paper with the arms in trick at 10s. 6d., and the other on vellum at a fee of £1 1s., plus the cost of the painting, should answer all purposes. The "certificates" upon nicely engraved forms, at one time issued by a City firm (happily now defunct) of armorial purveyors, were infinitely more "official" in their appearance than many real certificates I have seen upon inexpensive unheaded notepaper or plain cards.

(*To be continued.*)



A SUPPLEMENT TO THE "BOOK OF PUBLIC ARMS."

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF ECCLES.



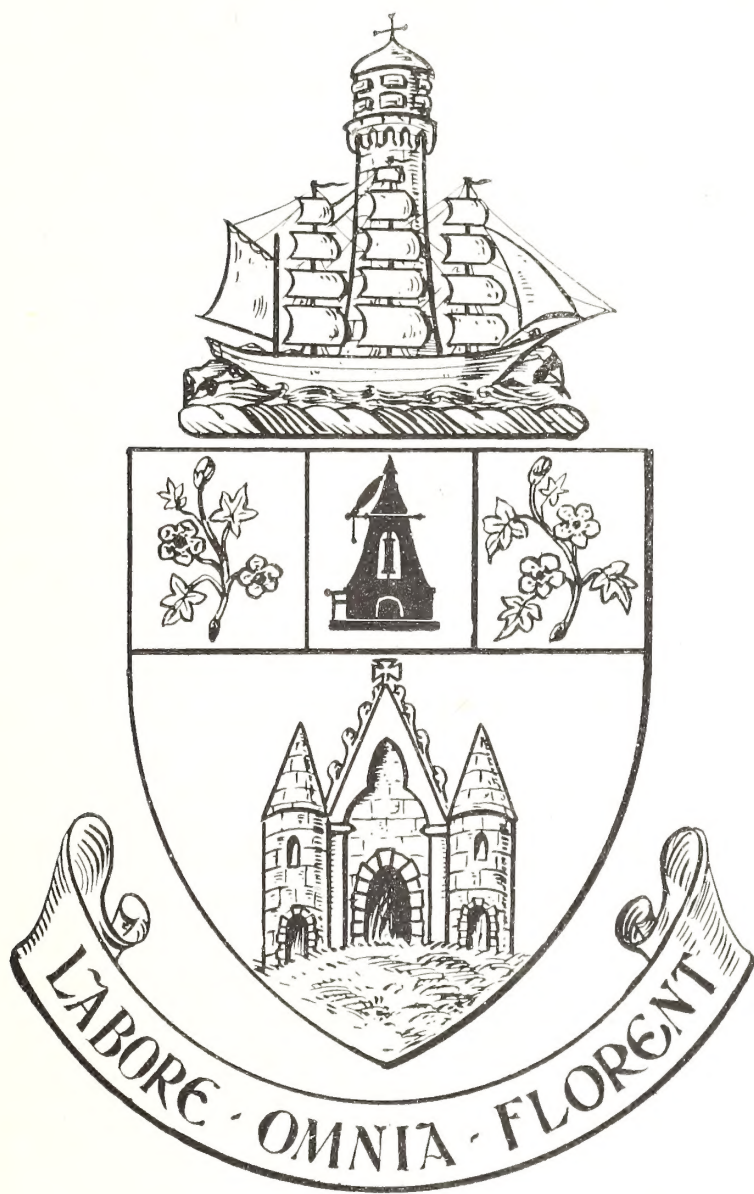
UAIN'T indeed are some of the charges which figure in the arms of manufacturing towns. We thought that the locomotives granted to Swindon and the Central Railway were the last step in the "progress" of the list of heraldic charges, but we fancy the palm must really be given to the Nasmyth steam-hammer which was granted some years ago to the Borough of Eccles, in Lancashire. The grant, by the way, is dated so far back as November 7, 1893, but it was only quite recently that we became aware that any such arms were in existence. The official blazon is as follows: "Or, on a mount vert an ecclesiastical building masoned proper, a chief azure, thereon between two sprigs of the cotton-tree slipped and fructed of the third, a pale argent, charged with a representation of a Nasmyth steam-hammer sable. *Crest*: On a wreath of the colours, in front of a rock surmounted by a lighthouse, a ship under sail to the sinister all proper." *Motto*: "Labore omnia florent."



SOME ROYAL BANQUETS.



FOR the first time since the year 1821, that occasion having been the Coronation of George IV., Westminster Hall will be the scene of a royal feast, if the previously announced arrangements hold good for the abbreviated ceremony. The luncheon which is to be provided for the members of the two Houses of Parliament and the various ladies appended to them will, however, be a very indifferent affair indeed when contrasted with the truly gorgeous and splendid State banquets which the ancient Hall of William Rufus has witnessed during the long years of its story. Even at the time of William IV.'s Coronation, when reform was in the air, and when the majority of the nation seemed to be bent upon attaining economy at all costs, numerous protests were heard from various quarters, all of them without exception expressing a very real sense of regret that the old



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF ECCLES.

historic Coronation banquet was to be dropped in this somewhat niggardly fashion. Thus, at the last two Coronations Westminster Hall has remained in a bare, naked, tenantless condition, although at every previous Coronation for many centuries the position it has occupied on these great occasions has, to all practical purposes, been precisely on a level with that of its neighbour, the Abbey.

An immense number of ceremonies, all of them curious and interesting beyond belief, used to be duly performed at the Coronation banquet in Westminster Hall. A detailed account of these ceremonies would tax the patience of our readers. Hence we can do no more than barely refer to the delightful ceremony of the Challenge, performed by the Lord of the Manor of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire; the three maple cups which were presented by the Lord of the Manor of Nether Bilsington; the extraordinary mess of pottage, entitled "*dille gerout*," which the Lord of the Manor of Addington, in Surrey, had the honour of offering to his sovereign lord; and the charger of wafers, curiously compounded, which was the offering of the Lord of another Manor. These and many other companion ceremonies must be passed over. We can here do no more than just call attention to the wonderful good cheer which invariably characterized this royal banquet. At the Coronation of Edward I. it was even found to be necessary to build special kitchens for the occasion, and, indeed, it is scarcely to be wondered at when we learn that at the Coronation of his father an order was given to provide no fewer than 380 head of cattle, 430 sheep, 450 pigs, 18 wild boars, 278 flitches of bacon, and nearly 20,000 capons and fowls.

It may perhaps be worth while to give somewhat in detail a list of the remarkable dishes and the extraordinary confections which they contained, which were supplied in former times to our Sovereigns and their nobility. Here, for instance, is the bill of fare which was set before the assembled guests at the Coronation of Catherine of France, Queen-Consort of King Henry V. We give the first two courses only :

And ye shall vnderstande, that this feaste was al of fyshe. And for the orderynge of the seruyce thereof were dyuers lordes appynted for hede offycers, as stewarde, controller, surueyour, and other honourable offyces. The whiche with other ordered the seruyce of the feest as foloweth, and thus for the fyrst course. Brawne and mustarde, ded elles in burneux, frument with balien, pyke in erbage, lamprey powdered, trought, codlyng, playes fryed, marlyng fryed, crabbys leche lumbarde floryshed, tartys. And a sotyltye called a pellycan syttyng on his nest with her byrdes, and an ymage of saynte Katheryne holdynge a reason in her

ryghte hande, saynge: Madame le royne, and the pellycan as an answer, Ce est la signe et du roy, pur tenir ioy, et a tout sa gent, elle mete sa entent.

The seconde course.—Gely coloured wyth columbyne floures, white potage or creme of almandes, breme of the sea, counger, solys, cheuen, barbyll with roche, freshe samon, halybut, gurnarde, rochet broyled, smelth fryed, creuys or lobster; leche damaske with the kynges worde or prouerbe flourysshed, Vnc sanz plus; lamprey freshe baken; flampeyne flourysshed with a scochon royall, and therein iii crownes of golde planted with floure delyce and floures of camemyll wrought of confections. And a sotyltye named a panter with an ymage of saynt Katheryne with a whele in her hande, and a rolle wyth a reason in that other hande, sayeng, La royne ma file, in ceste ile per bon reson, aues renoun.

It will be seen upon perusing this somewhat remarkable list that the whole thing bore an exceedingly Lenten aspect. This was in consequence of the fact that the Coronation of Queen Katharine took place on the festival of St. Matthias, which happened in that particular year to fall just within the confines of Lent. For fear, however, lest this somewhat less exciting repast should convey an inadequate idea of the splendours of the good cheer provided at the royal banquet, it may be well to mention, in conclusion, just a few of the dishes which made their appearance at the following Coronation, that of King Henry VI., in 1429. On this occasion we hear of dishes of a perfectly extraordinary character; for instance, the red soup in which white lions were swimming, golden leopards wallowing in a bath of custard, roast pigs gilded so as to resemble gingerbread, kippers like the sun, the head of a pard crowned with ostrich feathers, and last, but by no means least, a haunch of venison inscribed with the sacred words, *Te Deum laudamus*.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.



MUNICIPAL ECCENTRICITIES.



AS long as we possess chief magistrates who decorate their travelling impedimenta with their names and titles, so, “—, Esq., J.P., Mayor of —,” and mayoresses who contribute to the joy of nations by signing their Christian names alone when called upon to subscribe their signatures to documents already bearing the autographs of Royalty, thereby causing the page to read: “Victoria,” “Beatrice,” so long will the land be rich in mayoral eccentricities. Nevertheless, the student of municipal history can but regret the absence of

those picturesque but eccentric ceremonies that of yore accompanied and added to the hilarity of elections to the chief magistracy. Can anything more picturesque in the way of ceremonies be imagined than that taking place on the occasion of the choosing of the Mayor of Leicester in past ages, when the grave, reverend, and possible Worshipful sat palpitating in a semicircle, each with his hat full of succulent beans, while a fat sow made up its mind in the midst of so much plenty which had to sample first, its choice, of course, deciding upon whom the mantle of office should fall.

At Grimsby, too, a similar election took place annually, but in the place of the gourmand sow, so emblematic of mayoral banquets, the empty-headed calf undertook to replace the elector, and doubtless gave equal satisfaction. At the seaport the burgesses assisted their enfranchised four-footed servant by choosing three of their number, who should proceed to the pound, and from this triumvirate the final authority made his choice of mayor. Upon arriving at the trysting-place the candidates—perhaps in order that the calf should not be prejudiced in favour of the best-looking, or the one looking least like a butcher, or most like a vegetarian—were blindfolded, bunches of hay were then tied on their backs in order to insure by pandering to the appetite of the beast a choice of mayor, to which otherwise it might in the absence of the bribe have refused to give expression. Presumably at these contests the final authority was entirely unbiassed, otherwise a candidate's learned hog—a very different thing to "the pigs of councillors" that a West Country mayor some little time ago moved should be exempt from arrest if found wandering in the streets—might have been trained to act entirely with prejudice to his owner's interest.

That chance enters largely to this day into certain municipal contests was evidenced a couple of years ago at Falmouth, when, the voting for an alderman resulting in a tie, the mayor refused to give the casting vote, intimating that he would toss as to which councillor should don the aldermanic robe; and also at Kingston-on-Thames, when the returning officer was called upon to give the casting vote, but preferred to leave the choice to chance. At the latter contest, in which one of the candidates utilized a bathchair among other vehicles to bring his supporters to the poll, one of the would-be mayors very naturally raised an objection to this method of deciding his municipal future, but upon the town clerk declaring that the drawing of lots in this instance was perfectly legal, and the ceremony being performed, the objector courteously withdrew his demurrer, and not only accepted the decision of fate, but expressed

his satisfaction with the impartial manner in which the returning officer had decided the contest. His name, by the way, was on the first piece of paper drawn from the hat.

Although it gave rise to a most lamentable display of bad taste on a recent occasion, the ex-mayor only rising just in time to propose the health of Her Majesty ere the official toast list, which omitted the same, was entered upon, one is glad to see that the ceremony of "throwing the dart" by the Mayor of Cork has not yet been dispensed with. The dart in question, which the mayor, in virtue of his office as Admiral of the Port, casts into the sea every three years, in order to assert his jurisdiction over that portion of the element in the immediate vicinity of the borough, has a mahogany shaft, is topped and winged with bronze, and is a somewhat unusual item of mayoral insignia; that of another mayoral Admiral of the Port, his Worshipful of Southampton, being, perhaps more appropriately, a silver oar. The latter naval mayor, by the way, stands as firmly on his dignity as ever a mayor or alderman of High Wycombe ever stood on a pair of scales. For instance, should a foreign man-of-war enter the port under his jurisdiction his Worship officially ignores its existence, but when the commander pays his devoirs upon him, the mayor puts his barge in commission, and in company with his silver oar, hastens to return the compliment paid him. Exactly why the mayor insists so emphatically upon the duty owed him in his official capacity history sayeth not, but it cannot be because of his official wealth, for, notwithstanding a bequest made in 1658, in accordance with which, on taking office, he receives the sum of £5 in coin, "so that he may always have money in his pocket," he is not municipally loaded with riches.

It is said that the guest of a certain royal host, upon his arrival at his destination, is incontinently hurried to a weighing machine, and his weight recorded in a volume kept for the purpose; on the morning of departure he is again weighed, and his pounds avoirdupois again entered. The only corporation, however, that makes a point of weighing its members is that of High Wycombe, in the county of Buckingham, the custom, which survives to this day, dating from the reign of Edward I. Here, after the election of the mayor, his worship and the whole company of aldermen, councillors, and officials, repair to the borough office of weights and measures, and the head constable, who is in charge of the weighing machine, carefully records the weight of each person. On a recent occasion, by a curious coincidence, nearly everyone present weighed less than he did the previous year, while one portly sergeant of police, whose

proud boast it was that he turned 19 stone, discovered, to his horror, that his weight had so decreased that he could only tip the scale at 18 stone 1 pound. The worthy corporation of High Wycombe, should this occur again, will have to institute a series of mayoral banquets—not on the lines of the official banquets at Nottingham many years ago, when “bread and cheese, fruit in season, and pipes and tobacco” formed the menu—but on a more generous scale, while for the constable an extra halfpenny on the police rate should be levied to provide him with a daily allowance of maltine and cod-liver oil—the poor fellow undoubtedly requires keeping up! To make up for the benefits conferred by Nature upon the portly constable, the town clerk, it was found on the occasion of the last weighing, failed to tip the scales at 9 stone.

The promises made by candidates in the United Kingdom when they stand for municipal honours are sadly wanting in originality, though a Blackpool candidate a couple of years ago, having given the following analysis of his character and qualifications: “Education, fair; philanthropy, good; financial resources, fluctuating; time on hand, plenty; position in life, struggling,” struck out a new line when he announced his intention of being a “man without showing pomposity or hypocrisy.”

In America, where at Beattie, in Kansas, they have a mayor and council entirely composed of women, they are very great at promising; one candidate, for instance, who pledged herself to stamp out the “bloomer” craze, expectorating in the street, and swearing policemen, was defeated by an opponent whose strong card was the repeal of the anti-theatre-hat law, which precludes the wearing of headgear in the theatre by the majority of the municipal voters. After this announcement—which if not exactly nailing her colours to the mast, was tantamount to it, for she pinned her faith on the hat—the result was a foregone conclusion. A happy land indeed!



ROYAL DESCENTS (*continued*).

A TABLE OF THE LIVING DESCENDANTS OF MARY, QUEEN CON-SORT OF FRANCE, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK, ETC., 1498-1533, YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF KING HENRY VII. (*continued*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

CORRIGENDA.

Vol. vi., p. 35, section 83, *for* "Table IV. H." *read* "Table IV. J."
 " " " 84, *for* "Table IV. H." *read* "Table IV. K."

TABLE IV. J.

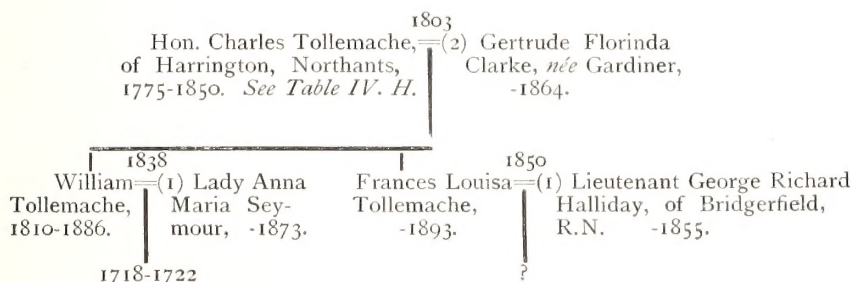


TABLE IV. K.

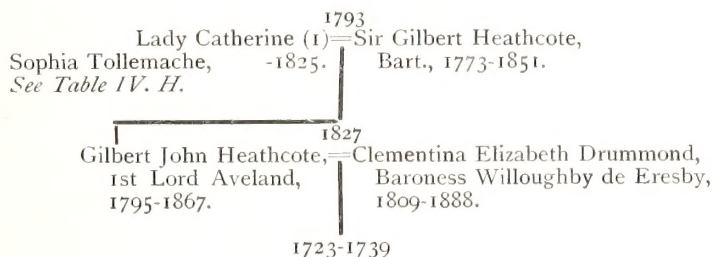


TABLE IV. L.

1771

Lady Jane Tollemache,=(1) Major John Delap Halliday, of the Leasowes, co. Salop, and Castle mains, Kirkcudbright, 1749-1794.

IV. H.

1797

John Richard Delap=Lady Elizabeth Halliday, afterwards Tollemache, Vice-Admiral of the Red, 1772-1837.

William Halliday, -1806. ? s.p.

Francis Halliday, Commander R.N. ? s.p.

1793

Charlotte Elizabeth=Henry Wolseley, Captain in the army, -1836.

1818

William Bertie=Elizabeth Earle Wolseley, R.N., Daniell, -1851. 1797-1881.

1822-1861

1826

John,=(1) Georgina Best, -1846. =Eliza Hall, co. Chester, 1807-1890.

1844

Wilbraham Spencer Tollemache, 1860 of Dorfold Hall, co. Chester, 1807-1890.

1784

Anne William Tom-kin-son. Captain late 2nd Guards, Life 1817.

1817

Elizabeth Jane Henrietta Tollemache, -1858. James Johnstone, of Hil-ton, Lieut.-Col. ?

1817

Christian Fredrick Chas. Alexander James Johnstone, of Hil-ton, Lieut.-Col. ?

1829

Emily (1)=Chas Tyr-whitt Jones, 9th Lan-cers, 1801-1876.

1829

Maria=Frederick Edwd. Vernon Har-court, Admiral R.N., 1790-1883.

1827

Maria=Hubert de Burgh, mace, of West Drayton, 1799-1875.

1829

William Locke, of Nor-mache, bury -1837.

1833

Charlotte=George Hope, Capt. R.N., 1801-1893.

1740-1779

1780-1783

1785-1788

1789-1807

1808-1809

1810-1813

1814-1821

85. *Descendants of John, 1st Lord Tollemache, 1805-1890. See Table IV. L.*

1740	1329	Wilbraham Frederic, 2nd Lord Tollemache, 1832 61, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.	} Eldest son.
1741	1330	Hon. Lionel Plantagenet Tollemache, 1860 Manton, Oakham	} Grandson ; son of No. 1740.
1742	1331	Bentley Lionel John Tollemache, 1883	} Great-grandson ;
1743	1332	Denis Plantagenet Tollemache, 1884	} son of No. 1741.
1744	1333	Hon. Wilbraham John Tollemache, 1865	} Grandchildren ; children of No. 1740.
1745	1334	Hon. Randolph Stewart Tollemache, <i>late</i> Lieu- tenant R.N., 1866	
1746	1335	Hon. Arthur Wilbraham Tollemache, 1867	
1747	1336	Hon. Emma Georgiana Blanche Tollemache, 1863	} Sons.
1748	1337	Hon. Grace Emma Tollemache, 1869	
1749	1338	Hon. Lionel Arthur Tollemache, 1838 Athenæum	
1750	1339	Hon. John Richard Delap Tollemache, 1850 Arthur's	} Grandchildren ; children of the Hon. Hamilton James Tollemache, 1852-1893.
1751	1340	Edward Devereux Tollemache, 1885	
1752	1341	Henry Robert Tollemache, 1888	
1753	1342	Marguerite Emily Tollemache, 1880	
1754	1343	Winifred Gertrude Tollemache, 1882 Waterford House, Hertford	
1755	1344	Hon. Murray Tollemache, 1853 Junior Carlton	} Sons.
1756	1345	Hon. Stanhope Tollemache, 1855 Junior Carlton	
1757	1346	Hon. Duff Tollemache, 1859	
1758	1347	Hon. Douglas Alfred Tollemache, Captain Suffolk Yeomanry Cavalry, 1862 South Beach, Felixstowe.	
1759	1348	Bevil Douglas Tollemache, 1889	
1760	1349	Humphrey Douglas Tollemache, 1893	} Grandchildren ; children of No. 1758.
1761	1350	Mary Cynthia Tollemache, 1890	
1762	1351	Angela Mariota Tollemache, 1900	
1763	1352	Hon. Strafford Halliday Robert Louis Tollemache, 1864	
1764	1353	Hon. Randolph Tollemache, 1865 Hillside, Baltonsborough, Somerset	} Sons.
1765	1354	Cyril Tollemache, 1889	} Grandchildren ; children of No. 1764.
1766	1355	Murray Tollemache, 1890	
1767	1356	Devereux Tollemache, 1891	
1768	1357	Eric Tollemache, 1892	
1769	1358	Lawrence Tollemache, 1894	
1770	1359	Harold Tollemache, 1895	
1771	1360	Hilda Tollemache, 1896	
1772	1361	Hon. Mortimer Granville Tollemache, 1872 Bury St. Edmunds.	} Youngest son.
1773	1362	Dorothy Margaret Tollemache, 1895	} Grandchildren ; children of No. 1772.
1774	1363	Leila Mary Tollemache, 1896	
1775	1364	Hon. Rhona Cecilia Emily (wife of Thomas Wood, Esq., <i>late</i> of the Grenadier Guards, 1857) Gwerned Park, Three Cocks, Breconshire	} Daughter.
1776	1365	Thomas David Wood, 1885	} Grandchildren ; children of No. 1775.
1777	1366	Eion Alexander Wood, 1886	
1778	1367	Elyned Rhona Wood, 1884	
1779	1368	Marlsie Joyce Wood, 1895	

86. *Descendants of Wilbraham Spencer Tollemache, of Dorfold Hall, Cheshire, J.P., D.L., 1807-1890. See Table IV. L.*

- | | | | |
|------|------|---|---------------------|
| 1780 | 1369 | Henry James Tollemache, M.P., of Dorfold Hall,
Cheshire, 1846 | } Children. |
| 1781 | 1370 | Rev. Algernon Edward Tollemache, 1851
The Vicarage, Weston, near Crewe | |
| 1782 | 1371 | Julia Elizabeth Anne (wife of Charles Savile Roundell,
M.P.) | |
| 1783 | 1372 | Alice Georgina Tollemache | |
| 1784 | 1373 | William Augustus Tollemache, late Captain
2nd Life Guards, 1817
Risby, Bury St. Edmunds | } See Table VII. K. |

87. *Descendants, if any, of Elizabeth Jane Henrietta (afterwards Countess of Cardigan), and her 1st husband, Lieutenant-Colonel Christian Frederick Charles Alexander James Johnston, of Hilton. See Table IV. L.*

88. *Descendants of Emily Tollemache, -1868, 1st wife of Charles Tyrwhitt Jones, Esq., 1801-1876. See Table IV. L.*

- | | | | |
|------|------|--|---|
| 1785 | 1374 | Emily Elizabeth (widow of Ralph Gerard Leycester,
Esq.), -1851 | } Only daughter. |
| 1786 | 1375 | Rafe Oswald Leycester, of Toft Hall, near Knutsford,
and 6, Cheyne Walk, S.W., 1844 | |
| 1787 | 1376 | Ernest Gerard Leycester, of Mobberley Old Hall,
Knutsford, 1849 | } Grandchildren ;
children of
No. 1785. |
| 1788 | 1377 | Amy Theodosia (wife of the Rev. John Storr)
The Rectory, Great Horkesley, near Colchester | |

89. *Descendants of Maria Tollemache, -1868, and her husband, Admiral Frederick Edward Vernon-Harcourt, 1790-1883. See Table IV. L.*

- | | | | |
|------|------|---|--|
| 1789 | 1378 | Augustus George Vernon-Harcourt, F.R.S., 1834
Cowley Grange, Oxford | } Eldest son. |
| 1790 | 1379 | Bernard Francis Vernon-Harcourt, Lieutenant
Welsh Regiment, 1877 | |
| 1791 | 1380 | Simon Evelyn Vernon-Harcourt, 1882 | } Grandchildren ;
children of
No. 1789. |
| 1792 | 1381 | Mildred Edith Vernon-Harcourt, } twins, 1874 | |
| 1793 | 1382 | Mabel Frances Vernon-Harcourt, } | |
| 1794 | 1383 | Cecil Violet (wife of Nowell Charles Smith, Esq.),
1875 | |
| 1795 | 1384 | Helen Dorothea (wife of William Beach Thomas,
Esq.), 1876 | } Grandchildren ;
children of
No. 1789. |
| 1796 | 1385 | Janet Isabel Vernon-Harcourt, 1879 | |
| 1797 | 1386 | Doris Margaret Vernon-Harcourt, 1883 | |
| 1798 | 1387 | Winifred Rachel Vernon-Harcourt, 1886 | |
| 1799 | 1388 | Isabel Marcia Vernon-Harcourt, 1887 | |
| 1800 | 1389 | Leveson Francis Vernon-Harcourt, M.I.C.E., 1830
6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
Haddon House, Weybridge | } 2nd son. |
| 1801 | 1390 | Leveson William Vernon-Harcourt, Barrister-at-
Law, 1871
222, Cromwell Road, S.W.
7, New Square, Lincoln's Inn | |
| 1802 | 1391 | Rose Mary Dorothy Vernon-Harcourt,
1900 | } Great-grand-daughter ;
child of No. 1801. |
| 1803 | 1392 | Evelyn Alice Vernon-Harcourt, 1876 | |
| 1804 | 1393 | Violet Mary Vernon-Harcourt, 1883 | } Grandchildren ; daughters
of No. 1800. |
| 1805 | 1394 | Emily Anne Vernon-Harcourt, 1836
61, Cadogan Square, S.W. | |
| | | | } Daughter. |

- 1806 1395 D'Arcy Legard, Captain 17th Lancers, } Grandchildren ; children of
1873 Jane Vernon-Harcourt,
1807 1396 Marcia (wife of the Rev. Arthur Blunt), } -1875, and her hus-
1875 band, the Rev. Francis
Digby Legard.
90. *Descendants of Marianne Tollemache, -1880, and her husband, Hubert de Burgh, Esq., of West Drayton, 1799-1875. See Table IV. L.*
- 1808 1397 Edith (wife of Rafe Oswald Leycester, of Toft Hall, }
co. Chester } Only surviving
West Drayton Manor, Uxbridge children.
1809 1398 Eva de Burgh }
61, Eccleston Square, S.W.
91. *Descendants of Selina Tollemache, -1832, wife of Captain William Locke, of Norbury Park, 1st Life Guards. See Table IV. L.*
- 1810 1399 Augustus Selina Elizabeth, Lady Walsingham } Only child.
Eaton House, Eaton Square, S.W.
- 1811 1400 Teresa Caracciolo, Princess Colonna, } Grand-daughter ; only child
1855 of No. 1810 by her second
Rome, Palais Colonna, 66, Piazza husband,
S.S. Apostoli Duke of San Teodoro.
- 1812 1401 Isabella, Marchioness Chigi-Zondadari, 1879 } Great-grandchildren ;
Rome } daughters of No. 1811.
1813 1402 Vittoria, Princess of Teano, 1880 }
Rome }
92. *Descendants of Charlotte Tollemache, -1837, 1st wife of Captain George Hope, R.N., 1801-1893. See Table IV. L.*
- 1814 1403 Selina Eliza (wife of the Rev. Thomas Edmund Franklyn, } Daughter.
M.A., Vicar of Old Dalby, 1833)
5, South Eaton Place, S.W.
- 1815 1404 William Edmund Franklyn, Lieutenant-Colonel and }
Chief Staff Officer Scottish District, 1856 } Grandchildren ;
1816 1405 Lionel Dudley Franklyn, 1865 } children of
1817 1406 Arthur Herbert Hope Franklyn, 1868 } No. 1814.
1818 1407 Edith Mary Selina (wife of John Munton Jaffray, }
Esq.) }
The Stydd House, Lyndhurst }
- 1819 1408 Edith Mabel Jaffray, 1878 } Great-grandchildren ;
1820 1409 Gladys Hope Jaffray, 1882 } children of No. 1818.
1821 1410 Evelyn Mildred Tollemache Franklyn } Grandchild ; child
of No. 1814.
93. *Descendants of William Bertie Wolseley, R.N., 1797-1881. See Table IV. L.*
- 1822 1411 Henry John Wolseley, 1846 } Grandson ; eldest son of William
Barbados } Augustus Wolseley, Esq., M.D.,
1819-1839.
- 1823 1412 Ellen Graham Wolseley }
1824 1413 Wolseley } Great-grand-daughters ;
1825 1414 Wolseley } daughters of No. 1822.
1826 1415 Wolseley }
1827 1416 Wolseley }
- 1828 1417 William Augustus Daniel Wolseley, of Lusignan, } Grandson ; brother
British Guiana, Member of the Executive } of No. 1822.
Council of Guiana }
29, Bramham Gardens, S.W.

- | | | | |
|------|------|--|---|
| 1829 | 1418 | William Bertie Wolseley, 1896 | } Great-grandchild ;
son of No. 1828. |
| 1830 | 1419 | Francis Vivian Wolseley, 1855 | } Grandchildren ; brothers
and sister of No. 1822, etc. |
| 1831 | 1420 | Robert Flockhart Wolseley, 1857 | |
| 1832 | 1421 | Eliza Porter (wife of Thomas Lynch,
Esq., M.D.) | |
| 1833 | 1422 | Mary Rosa Matilda Lynch | } Great-grandchildren ;
children of No. 1832. |
| 1834 | 1423 | Cecilia Wolseley Lynch | |
| 1835 | 1424 | Mary Jane Bourne (widow of John Shine
Wilson, Esq., -1900)
Woodford Street, Trinidad | } Grandchild ; 2nd sister
of No. 1822. |
| 1836 | 1425 | John Wolseley Wilson | |
| 1837 | 1426 | George Shine Wilson | } Great-grandchildren ;
children of
No. 1835. |
| 1838 | 1427 | Mary Cecilia Wilson | |
| 1839 | 1428 | May Wilson | |
| 1840 | 1429 | Grace Ethel Wilson | |
| 1841 | 1430 | Louise Wilson | |
| 1842 | 1431 | Edith Clotilde Wilson | |
| 1843 | 1432 | Charlotte Elizabeth (wife of Thomas Porter, Esq.) | } Daughters. |
| 1844 | 1433 | Frances Anne (wife of J. F. Hills, Esq.) | |
| 1845 | 1434 | Francis Frederick Hills | } Grandchildren ;
children of
No. 1844. |
| 1846 | 1435 | Thomas Hills | |
| 1847 | 1436 | Fanny Eliza Hills | |
| 1848 | 1437 | Catherine Louisa Henrietta Hills | |
| 1849 | 1438 | Eliza Jane Hills | |
| 1850 | 1439 | Cecilia Lewis Pauline (wife of Dr. Hutson) | 3rd daughter. |
| 1851 | 1440 | John Richard Farre Hutson, 1863 | } Grandchildren ;
children of
No. 1850. |
| 1852 | 1441 | Henry Wolseley Hutson, 1866 | |
| 1853 | 1442 | Eliza Anne Hutson | |
| 1854 | 1443 | John Henry Wolseley Bourne, 1845 | } Grandchildren ; children
of Eliza Jane Wolseley,
-1848, and her hus-
band, the Rev. John
Frederick Bourne. |
| 1855 | 1444 | William Wykeham Frederick Bourne | |
| 1856 | 1445 | Richard Bertie Butts, 1855 | } Grandchildren ; children
of Catherine Norval
Magdalene Dysart
Wolseley, and her
husband, Harry Gros-
venor Butts, M.D. |
| 1857 | 1446 | Sarah Eliza Earle Ada, wife of Walter
Meyrick North, son of the Archdeacon
of Cardigan | |
| 1858 | 1447 | Gladys Ada Constance North | } Great-grandchild ;
daughter of
No. 1857. |
| 1859 | 1448 | Catherine Grosvenor Butts | |
| 1860 | 1449 | Henrietta Augusta Meade (wife of Edward Poulton
Wells, Esq.) | } Grandchild ; sister to Nos. 1856
and 1857. |
| 1861 | 1450 | Allison Seymour Laird Wells, 1857 | |
| | | | 4th surviving
daughter. |
| | | | Grandson ; child of No. 1860. |

(To be continued.)



THE ARMS OF THE ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY.



N considering the question of the English Royal Arms, one cannot help being struck by the wealth of fable and fiction which has been added to the small basis of fact at our disposal relating to the arms used by different members of the Royal family in early days.

The plain truth is that we have no certain knowledge that any English Sovereign bore arms before King Richard I., and if any Sovereign did, we have no knowledge what the arms in question were.

Berry, in his "*Encyclopædia Heraldica*," gives a long list of arms, these (and differing coats at that, in spite of the consanguinity in many cases) being supplied for all the Saxon and Danish kings from Egbert downwards. That these arms are entirely mythical most people now readily admit, but one cannot help wondering how the shields originated, and who was responsible for their invention. Probably they date from Plantagenet days, but one cannot help thinking that, in spite of their mythical character, they need not, therefore, be ignominiously considered fraudulent.

There was a perfect craze at one time amongst the compilers of the old rolls of arms for designing arms. These bore a precisely similar relation to real armory that modern fiction and the historical novel bear to contemporary fact and history. The arms were imagined as "quaint conceits" which might symbolize or might "typify" past historical characters, and such inventions were never intended when they were created to carry the interpretation that they were proved records of fact, or that the compilers of the rolls themselves considered them to possess anything of that character. The fault is our own, and due to our utter misconception of the ideas of the period if we believe that these mythical coats of arms were recorded for the future to accept as facts, and then, having proved them to be false, brand the compilers with a charge of fraud. As well might we—and it has been done—accuse and imagine Sir Walter Scott guilty of intentional desire to falsify history because the statements in "*Kenilworth*" are not in agreement with such facts as historical knowledge can vouch for as beyond con-

troversy. Many coats, moreover, have been deliberately invented at a later date for the purposes of use by descendants to typify or indicate representation. Heraldic knowledge and heraldic thought have passed through many phases, and we seem now to be hovering on the brink of an attempt to create a new science, which for lack of a better name we will term the "Heraldry according to the Rolls." It is a pity that concurrently the attempt is being made to father upon the old Armorial Rolls a Board-school form of blazon which in itself has nothing to recommend it, and with which the Rolls have no connection, because this tends to nothing but confusion of issue, and there is much to be said in favour of learning from the Heraldry of the Rolls in question. The Rolls, on the other hand, do not teach us the heraldry operative to-day, and it is essentially absurd to attempt to take modern heraldry back to the rules of other days, or to control it thereby.

But the historical value of the Rolls is, nevertheless, being exaggerated much out of its true proportions. When we find, as we do in some cases, that arms are assigned in these old Rolls to quite mythical personages of history or romance, and when we find, as we do in other cases, that those whose names are given did not bear the arms that are assigned therein to them, we cannot help wondering on the score of accuracy and fact what is the real value of some of these supposed records. Records some of them, of course, must undoubtedly be; still, facts and rules deduced from such sources must always be received with much suspicion.

To return to the Royal Arms. There is no record as to what arms, if any, were used by William the Conqueror.

There is no record as to what arms, if any, were used by William II., King of England, who died in 1100.

With regard to Henry I., 1100-1135, we have no direct evidence, but we possess certain indirect evidence which it is impossible to ignore. Maud, or Matilda, widow of the Emperor Henry V., and daughter of Henry I., married, as her second husband, Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, April 3, 1127. Sandford, in his "Genealogical History," book i., p. 24, notes the story of John, the monk of Harmondstier, in Tourain, a contemporary writer, who relates that when Henry I. chose Geoffrey, son of Foulk, Earl of Anjou, Tourain, and Main, to be his son-in-law, by marrying him to his only daughter and heir, Maud the Empress, and made him Knight, after the bathing and other solemnities (*pedes ejus solutaribus in superficie Leonculos aureos habentibus muniuntur*), boots embroidered with golden lions were drawn on his legs, and also that (*Clypeus Leonculos aureos*

imaginarios habens collo ejus suspenditur) a shield with lions of gold therein was hung about his neck.

This extract, though it hints at much, and may, one believes, mean very much, does not in itself, when considered as evidence on the point, prove very much. But Maud was in 1127 the sole heir of King Henry, a position to which, by his marriage, her husband succeeded *jure uxoris*.

The monumental slab in Champlévé enamel of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, which formed part of his tomb in Le Mans Cathedral, but which is now in the museum there, is one of the earliest armorial records which we possess if it truly belongs, as is generally supposed, to the period of his death (1150). It has often been illustrated, and a good reproduction of it appears in Eve's "Decorative Heraldry." This shows four lions rampant, but as only half the shield is represented the presumption is that the whole shield would show eight. These lions surmount a curious decorative cross, the arms of which are conjoined in a large boss. The position and shape of these lions seems evidently "conformable" to the shape of the shield. On the head of the effigy is a pointed cap or helmet, upon which is a lion passant. This, again, is "conformable" to the space available, and as only half the cap is visible, presumably the cap was really decorated by two lions, probably combatant (for it is hardly likely one would be placed to face backwards). The lion on the cap, though here placed horizontally, is the direct and absolute counterpart of the lions on the shield, these, however, being placed in a perpendicular position. There is no change in the relative positions of any of the limbs.

Geoffrey's grandson, Richard I., undoubtedly did bear arms. Upon his first Great Seal we find a similar boss to that upon the shield of Geoffrey; but the shield there, from the position in which it is placed, is only half visible, and upon this visible half is a lion rampant to the sinister. Presumably there was another lion on the other side, which would give us as the coat of arms "two lions rampant combatant," the device upon the cap of Geoffrey. But another curious agreement is found in the fact that the seal of Richard I. shows that upon his helmet is a crest—namely, a fan-shaped ornament, upon which is a lion passant. This would appear to have been painted on the fan-shaped ornament, so presumably it was duplicated on the other side, for there is no instance of a modelled crest at that date. The crest of King Richard is the earliest known crest of any kind, unless we accept as such the crests of Philippe d'Alsace, Count of Flanders, which was simply a lion

painted on the side of the helm, and that of Geoffrey of Anjou alluded to above. So that by arguing backwards we can trace, in the similarities of design, the earliest version of the ensigns of Richard I. to those of his grandfather, Geoffrey of Anjou, and the extract quoted from the monkish chronicle probably gives in its turn the source of the ensigns of Geoffrey, for if the lions had been no more than meaningless decoration they are hardly likely to have received mention. The deduction we are justified in making cannot be great in extent or definite in detail, but it probably is a correct and warrantable conclusion that King Henry I. had adopted (or possibly even inherited) as a personal symbol or badge a device of lions, of which the number and position were indeterminate. The indefinite character of the device need not be a matter of surprise when it is remembered that heraldry itself can hardly then be said to have had other than a bare existence, and certainly not such a definite and ordered existence that one should accept it as then possessing either rules or the necessity for rules.

King Stephen.—Though some number of coats have been ascribed to King Stephen, there is not a vestige of evidence to show what, if any, were the arms he used.

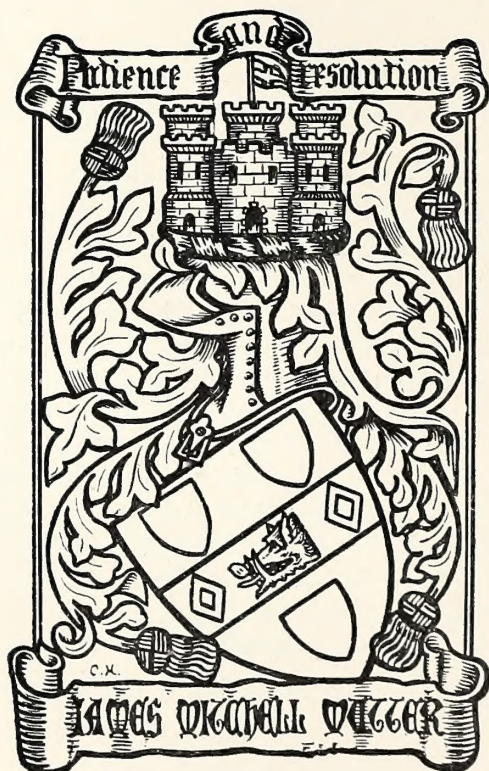
Henry II., 1154-1189.—Here again we have no direct evidence of the use of arms, so nothing can be said with certainty as to the design; but as his father, Geoffrey of Anjou, undoubtedly used arms, and as those first borne by his son bear undoubted relation to those of Count Geoffrey, one need not hesitate, he being a Sovereign at a time when heraldry undoubtedly was rapidly coming to a state of definite importance, in coming to the conclusion that he used arms, and that these were lions. No armorial bearings are shown upon his Great Seal, the concave side of the shield only being visible. There is, however, a persistent assertion and tradition that Henry II. bore, first, two lions passant guardant, and that he added a third lion to his shield after his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine. What foundation, if any, there may be for this assertion must remain a mystery; but as it relates to a period when arms certainly had come into use, it is quite likely, and even possible, that it originated from a basis of fact, and that the assertion may have been first made long ago from the existence of examples of the arms of King Henry, of which one (dated before his marriage) may have shown two lions, and another (of a date subsequent thereto) have shown three. But bearing in mind that the first seal of Richard I. shows his arms as two lions rampant combatant, and the second as three lions passant guardant, one must inevitably come to the conclusion that

the position of the matter still was that the arms of the King of England were just "lions," without any fixed or settled decision as to either position or number. It would seem to be improbable that the marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine had any relation to the arms or made any change in them; but it is not unlikely—in fact, it is probable—that Henry II. did bear two gold lions, but that these were not limited to any particular position. As persistent tradition asserts them to have been *passant guardant*, an illustration of this form will be found upon our frontispiece.

With regard to the Royal Badges of this reign, Burke ("General Armory," p. lvi.) asserts that they were three: First, an *escarbuncle* or, an ancient badge of the House of Anjou. For this badge he gives no authority, and we know of no contemporary confirmation. The second badge was the well-known sprig of the broom-plant, the *Planta genista*, from which the name of the dynasty was derived. (Plantagenet was never a real surname, nor is there any instance of its having been so used except by Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, the illegitimate son of Edward IV.) Burke states that it was a favourite badge of his (Henry II.'s) descendants. There are some number of instances of its use, which can be mentioned up to the time of Henry VIII.; but Woodward states, probably more correctly, that "the badge does not appear, however, to have been very frequently used in England." We find it, by the way, in the diapered border of the tomb of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou. The third badge, attributed by Burke to Henry II., is the "jennet" between two sprigs of broom, though upon what authority this is included in the list we are unaware.

(To be continued.)





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(From a design by Miss Helard.)

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Bookplates.—With each succeeding number of the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE* specimen “*ex-libris*” or bookplates will accompany each copy of the magazine. Every month a bookplate will be presented by the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE* to some subscriber. The majority of these will be the work of Mr. Graham Johnston or Miss Helard. Those by the former artist will be characteristic drawings in heavy outline of the medieval type, those by the latter will be chiefly half-tone blocks from wash drawings. For the purposes of the bound volume these will be printed in the pages of the magazine, but for the benefit of collectors a loose print upon plate paper will be also inserted with each copy. Those subscribers who may desire to be presented with a bookplate will be required to send in applications, with full particulars of what may be desired in the way of design. The Editor reserves to himself the decision and selection, but each application must be accompanied by an order for the magazine to be forwarded for twelve months, except in the cases of past subscribers who have already purchased the magazine during an equivalent period. In the latter event, if the magazine has been supplied direct from the publisher, it will only be necessary to call attention to the fact, otherwise it will be necessary to forward the front covers of twelve copies of the magazine. No charge will be made to the selected subscriber, who will be presented with 100 prints, but the gift is conditional on sufficient usage being made of the prints to entitle them to properly rank as bookplates. In the selection priority will be given according to date of application and length of subscription. Quarterings must not exceed six in number. The bookplate accompanying the present issue is from a design by Miss Helard. In addition to the foregoing, the Editor is hoping to make arrangements to present additional specimens of plate impressions of bookplates, and will be glad to hear from subscribers who may be willing to lend their plates for this purpose.

List of Searchers at District Probate Registries, etc.

- Norwich—F. Johnson, 33, Queen's Road, Great Yarmouth.
 Ipswich—M. B. Hutchinson, 37, Lower Brook Street, Ipswich; F. Johnson, 33, Queen's Road, Great Yarmouth.
 Bury St. Edmunds—F. Johnson, 33, Queen's Road, Great Yarmouth.
 Winchester—Mrs. Henniker-Gotley, Emphott, Liss, Hants.
 York—A. Gibbons, 34, Heworth Green, York.
 Durham—John J. Howe, 35, Sherburn Road, Durham.
 Canterbury—Hubert B. Curling, Canterbury.
 Worcester—J. Harvey Bloom, Whitchurch, Stratford-on-Avon.
 London—Stokes and Cox, 75, Chancery Lane, W.C.; E. Walford, 45, Bernard Street, W.C.; E. M. Grogan, Rose Mount, Sevenoaks.

AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



CONFIRMATION of adjudicatione of the lands of
Gullihill and others to John Cowpland late baillie
in Dumfreis adjudged for 954 lib 13s. 4d.

Composition 10 lib.

Confirmatione of ane Charter granted
be William Earle of Kilmarnock to John
Hamiltoun of Grange of ane yeirle

annual rent of 1,200 lib out of the said William Earle of Kilmarnock
his lands and barronie of Kilmarnock and others redemable be
payment of 20,000 lib.

Composition 200 merks.

Escheat of Mr. John Fergusone minister at Glenmuck to him-
selfe.

Composition 10 merks.

Tutorie of John Hulatsone lawfull sone to the deceast John
Hulatsone musician burges of Edinburgh to Thomas Hulatsone
glasier burges of the said burgh.

Composition 10 merks.

Bastardie of umquhile Jennett Stones relict of the
deceast Andrew Patersone cook in Edinburgh to James
Somervell usher in Exchequer. It is also sought be William Stones
merchant burges of Edinburgh. James Somervell preferd.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of John Gordon younger of Avachie to
Mr. Francis Thomson. Mr. William Gordone son to Sir William Gordon of
Lismore Knight barronet upon his owne horning.

Composition 20 lib.

Escheat and liferent of Thomas Maxwell of Gerstoune and
Elizabeth Glendinning his spouse to Sir William Purves of that ilk
upon his owne horning. The Escheat and liferent of the said
Thomas Maxwell is also sought be Mr. James Weir writer to his
majesties signett upon his owne horning. Sir William Purves
preferd.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Uthred McDowell and Andrew McDowell Merchant
in Edinburgh to Hew Patersone writer there upon his owne horning.

It is also sought be John Araskine Merchant there. The escheat of the said Utherd and Andrew McDowell and John Halleburton Merchant in Edinburgh is sought be William Wallace writer there upon his owne horning and be Cornelius Neilsone late baillie burger of Edinburgh for himselfe and in name and behalfe of the minister elders and deacons of the paroshin of Northleith for the use and behoove of the Session thereof. And be Mr. Patrick Brown Writer in Edinburgh upon his owne horning. The Escheat of the said Utherd McDowell is sought be Thomas Young Merchant in Edinburgh upon his owne horning. And be Mr. Hew Wallace Advocat and be James Livingstone Doctor of Medicine upon his owne horning. The Escheat of the said Andrew McDowall is sought be George Hewat factor for the Archbishop of St. Andrews upon his owne horning and be William Paton and George Mosman Merchants in Edinburgh upon their owne horning. The said John Areskine is preferd to the escheat of Utherd and Andrew McDowell and William Wallace is preferd to the escheat of John Halliburtoun. John Areskine his composition is 40 merks and William Wallace his composition is 20 merks.

Infestment of ane wodsett of the fortie shilling land of woodend and Dornagills and others to Mr. David Layng minister at Cannobie in liferent and Mr. John Layng his eldest lawfull sone infee and redeimable be payment of 18,000 merks holds of his majestie taxt ward for payment of 25 lib for the ward and nonentrie as the proportionall part of 300 merks payable for the fortie pound land of Glendinning also much for the releiffe and 50 lib as the proportional part of 600 merks for the marriage upon the resignatione of Sir James Jonstoune of Westerhall. Composition 140 merks.

Infestment to George Moncreiffe portioner of Sauchope of the twopart lands of Sauchope and others holds of his majestie few and blensch upon the resignatione of Andrew Dow portioner of Sauchope and John Robertsone baillie of Craill.

Composition 20 lib.

Confirmatione of ane annual rent of 300 merks yeirlie
 takin out. out of the lands and barronie of Restalrig to Katherine Scott lawfull daughter to umquhile Mr. Lawrence Scott of Bavelaw.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmatione of ane Dispositione granted be John
 James Peter. Strachan Merchant in Levin to Alexander Pitcairne younger of Forchar of the lands and barronie of Forchar to be holdin of his majestie taxt ward. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of . . . Stirling of Glorat to Sir
 takin out. William Purves of that Ilk. Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST FEBRUARY 21, 1679.

Confirmatione to the ladie Buchannan of ane annual
 takin out. rent of 2,000 merks yeirlie out of the lands and barronie
 of Buchannan together with the dwelling-house of Buchannan yaird
 orchards and parks thereto belonging. Composition 100 lib.

Infestment to James Fraser eldest lawfull sone to
 takin out. Alexander Fraser of Tyrie of the maines of Tyrie the
 toune and lands of Cartmyres and Kirktoune of Tyrie and others
 holds of his majestie blensch and taxt ward. The toune and lands
 of Ardleyes the toune and lands of Badiehall and the toune and
 lands of Cairnmure the soume of 20 lib for the ward and nonentrie
 as the proportionall part of 100 lib for the ward and also much for
 the releiffe and the soume of 100 lib for the marriage as the propor-
 tionall part of 400 merks furth of the lands and baronie of Carnbulg
 and for the lands of Carno and Farbathie the soume of 10 merks
 for the ward also much for the releiffe and 100 lib for the marriage
 upon the resignatione of the said Alexander Fraser of Tyrie.
 Composition 100 lib.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

SEPTEMBER 27, 1901—*continued.*

WAR OFFICE, September 27, 1901.

10th Battalion.

To be D.S.O.: Capt. (now Lieut.-Col.
 15th Battalion) Augustus Charles Baillie;
 Capt. (now Lieut.-Col.) Edward Robert
 Murray; Capt. (now Maj. 2nd Battalion)
 Arthur Vernon Poynter.

D.C.M.: Qtrm.-Sergt. J. E. Holland;
 Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. W. J. Gough; Squad.-
 Maj. F. C. Wilkins; L.-Sergt. H. P. Brown
 (Life Guards).

11th Battalion.

C.M.G.: Lieut.-Col. William Kenyon
 Mitford.

D.S.O.: Lieut.-Col. Robert Bertram Fir-
 man; Capt. the Hon. Egremont John Mills;
 Lieut. A. Palmer.

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. (now Lieut.) G.
 Roller; L.-Sergt. (now Lieut.) H. M.
 Agnew; Trooper (now Lieut.) P. C. Ed-
 wards.

12th Battalion.

D.S.O.: Lieut.-Col. Richard Henry
 Francis Wharton Wilson; Capt. John
 Babington Gilliat; Capt. C. P. Crane.

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. J. H. Welsh; Qtrm.-
 Sergt. (Qtrm. and Temp. Lieut.) G. E.
 Thomas; Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. W. J. Coles
 (15th Hussars).

14th Battalion.

D.S.O.: Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Hubert
 Valentine Duncombe; Capt. Claude Laurie

Marks; Capt. Sir John Rose George Sinclair, Bart.

D.C.M.: Sergt. F. J. Jakob; Sergt. T. Seymour; Corpl. A. Mossop; Corpl. P. T. Ross; Trooper A. S. Byng; Trooper A. E. Trembath (2nd Middlesex), attached.

15th Battalion.

D.S.O.: Lieut.-Col. Herman Leroy Lewis; Lieut. (now Capt.) Thomas Edward Topping; Capt. E. Hopkinson, Medical Officer; Lieut. Sydney Arthur Slater (since deceased); Lieut. (now Capt.) the Hon. Wilfred Gilbert Thesiger.

Brev.-Maj.: Capt. L. Sandwith, 8th Hussars (formerly Lieut.-Col. Commandant). Maj. in the Reserve of Officers: Capt. C. A. A. Nelson.

D.C.M.: Sergt. J. T. Bibby (Machine Gun Section); Sergt. F. Bonsor; Trooper A. H. Hogarth; Trooper J. M. Freemantle; Trooper W. Chappell; Trumpeter H. T. Cawdle.

16th Battalion.

D.S.O.: Maj. George Seymour Charles Jenkinson; Capt. (now Maj. 2nd Battalion) Sheldon William Keith Cradock; Capt. Arthur Clyde Perry; Lieut. M. H. Milner.

Col., Reserve of Officers: Lieut.-Col. H. M. Ridley (Maj. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. Reserve of Officers).

D.C.M.: Sergt. R. Cronin; Sergt. W. Farrer; Corpl. E. Taylor; Trooper J. Wall; Trooper A. S. Taylor.

17th Battalion.

D.S.O.: Capt. Walter A. Peake; Capt. Henry Charles Carden.

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. R. Manning; Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. G. Hobden (10th Hussars); Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. T. H. Crofts; Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. W. Kirk.

18th Battalion.

C.B.: Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. Roger Kennedy Parke.

D.S.O.: Lieut. Charles Langford. Lieut.-Col., Reserve of Officers: Maj. C. Barton; Capt. C. W. Warden (Maj. Reserve of Officers).

D.C.M.: Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. T. Jackson; Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. A. Giles.

19th Battalion.

D.S.O.: Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. Harold Paget, C.B. (now half-pay); Capt. George John Scott.

Maj., Reserve of Officers: Capt. (now Lieut.-Col. 8th Battalion) F. A. Deare.

Capt., Reserve of Officers: Lieut. J. G. B. Lethbridge.

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. Denham Parker; L.-Corpl. Broell; Trooper T. Dann; Trooper M. H. Mather.

20th Battalion.

C.B.: Lieut.-Col. Richard Beale Colvin. D.S.O.: Capt. Cecil Hodgson Colvin;

Lieut. (now Capt.) J. H. Patterson; Lieut. Reginald Wynne, Qtrm.

D.C.M.: Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. R. V. Davidson; Shoeing-Smith J. Shreeve.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

C.M.G.: Lieut.-Col. Edwin Hay Pickwood; Lieut.-Col. Edmund Augustine Burrows; Maj. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. William Hugh Williams.

D.S.O.: Maj. Robert Arundel Ker Montgomery; Maj. Francis Buchanan Johnstone; Maj. Arthur William Gay; Maj. Robert Fanshawe Fox; Maj. Arthur Rice Knox; Maj. Gardiner Humphreys; Maj. St. John Louis Hyde Du Plat-Taylor; Maj. Cecil Henry de Rougemont; Capt. Arthur Mulloy Kennard; Capt. George Alfred FitzGerald; Capt. Trevor Charles Wheler Molony; Capt. Reginald Carlyon Coates; Capt. Ernest Williams Grove; Capt. Edward Weyland Martin Powell; Capt. Louis Murray Phillpotts; Capt. Sholto William Douglas; Capt. William Evans; Capt. Vaughan Randolph Hine-Haycock; Capt. Kenneth John Kincaid-Smith; Capt. Henry Jameson Powell Jeffcoat; Capt. John Spencer Ollivant; Capt. Edward Hall Stevenson; Capt. Edward Charles Walthall Delves Walthall; Lieut. (now Capt.) Hugh de Burgh Miller; Lieut. (now Capt.) Francis Adrian Wilson; Lieut. (now Capt.) Theodore Montgomery Archdale; Lieut. (now Capt.) John Frederick Andrews Higgins; Lieut. (now Capt.) Edward Massy Birch; Lieut. (now Capt.) Harold Thomas Belcher; Lieut. Arthur Maxwell Fox; Lieut. Herbert Allcard; Lieut. Hugh Lewis Nevill; Sec.-Lieut. (now Lieut.) Thomas Edmund Palmer Wickham; Sec.-Lieut. (now Lieut.) Gordon Ralph Venning; Sec.-Lieut. (now Lieut.) Arthur Alec Goschen.

D.C.M.: Serg.-Maj. M. Beverley; Sergt.-Maj. E. J. Ellard; Sergt.-Maj. J. H. Gordon; Sergt.-Maj. W. Marsden; Sergt.-Maj. F. Shepherd; Sergt.-Maj. T. Stoyle; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. W. Ayling; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. F. W. Barkham; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. W. J. Bell; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. J. H. Cheetham; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. A. J. Choune; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. W. Cook; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. G. Cocks; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. W. Darlow; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. T. Dolan; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. W. H. M. Dow; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. B. H. Foreman; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. J. T. Fowler; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. W. Glasgow; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. G. E. Glastonbury; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. H. Golestworthy; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. W. Hammond; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. T. Heal; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. W. Hull; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. W. G. Jefferies; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. W. H. Jury; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. E. Lillycrop; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. F. W. B. Little; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. D. Nash; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. J. Perks; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. W. G. Phillips; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. H. J. Sandom; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. J. T. Smith

Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. H. Wilkins; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. G. Woodward; Bat.-Sergt.-Maj. G. A. Wooldridge; Bat.-Qtrm.-Sergt. H. Braden; Bat.-Qtrm.-Sergt. J. C. Dixon; Bat.-Qtrm.-Sergt. T. Gardner; Bat.-Qtrm.-Sergt. R. Hoare; Bat.-Qtrm.-Sergt. A. Lee; Bat.-Qtrm.-Sergt. G. J. Lindfield; Bat.-Qtrm.-Sergt. A. W. Read; Bat.-Qtrm.-Sergt. G. R. Reeve; Bat.-Qtrm.-Sergt. F. Shepherd; Bat.-Qtrm.-Sergt. A. E. Springate; Bat.-Qtrm.-Sergt. F. C. Stannard; Bat.-Qtrm.-Sergt. E. Veness; Bat.-Qtrm.-Sergt. W. H. Weston; Bat.-Qtrm.-Sergt. W. Yates; Staff-Sergt.-Farrier C. McPhail; Staff-Sergt.-Farrier J. Nunn; Staff-Sergt.-Farrier A. Pye; Staff-Sergt.-Farrier T. W. Small; Staff-Sergt.-Farrier F. G. Titmuss; Sergt. J. P. Adams; Sergt. S. Asher; Sergt. F. R. Battey; Sergt. H. Beaumont; Sergt. T. Birch; Sergt. J. Boseley; Sergt. R. Bowers; Sergt. H. B. Brown; Sergt. A. Carter, Royal Marine Artillery attached; Sergt. W. Catherwood; Sergt. W. G. Catlin; Sergt. S. D. Charlesworth; Sergt. T. Clements; Sergt. W. J. Cornell; Sergt. A. T. Cowell; Sergt. J. Creasy; Sergt. A. J. Durrell; Sergt. F. D. Gaston; Sergt. J. Gent; Sergt. H. Gill; Sergt. C. Grant; Sergt. R. O. H. Griffiths; Sergt. C. Harris; Sergt. W. Haynes; Sergt. G. Hearn; Sergt. D. Heriot; Sergt. A. Imlach; Sergt. J. Lewis; Sergt. W. Lodge; Sergt. F. Lovell; Sergt. A. J. Lynch; Sergt. T. Martin; Sergt. G. D. Moore; Sergt. J. E. J. Moroney; Sergt. H. J. Morris; Sergt. H. C. Mortimer; Sergt. F. Sharp; Sergt. W. Sheaff; Sergt. A. F. Watts; Sergt. J. J. Young; Collarmaker-Sergt. F. J. Rogers; Collarmaker-Sergt. I. Whitten; Farrier-Sergt. M. Morrison; Wheeler-Sergt. W. Edden; Corpl. (now Sergt.) W. Addison; Corpl. G. W. Beresford; Corpl. C. W. Calnan; Corpl. A. Cook; Corpl. M. J. Fundell; Corpl. E. G. Godwin; Corpl. G. F. Hyland; Corpl. T. Mahon; Corpl. J. Price; Corpl. D. Quinn; Corpl. (now Sergt.) C. Reilly; Corpl. (now Sergt.) H. B. Stephens; Corpl. J. Whitehead; Wheeler-Corpl. A. S. Royer; Bomb. (now Corpl.) C. Bristow; Bomb. F. Costello; Bomb. W. C. Count; Bomb. N. McLeod; Bomb. (now Corpl.) F. Page; Act.-Bomb. R. C. Hooper; Act.-Bomb. W. Marriott; Act.-Bomb. C. Nash; Gnr. A. Bentley; Gnr. O. Callow; Gnr. H. Crouch; Gnr. G. Day; Gnr. R. Ely; Gnr. J. Fennell; Gnr. J. W. Finbow; Gnr. C. H. Fox; Gnr. W. J. Frost; Gnr. E. Green; Gnr. J. Horrell; Gnr. D. Hutchinson; Gnr. D. Kerry; Gnr. C. Miller; Gnr. H. J. Offord; Gnr. W. Osborne; Gnr. J. A. Tranter; Driver G. Brereton; Driver R. Driver; Driver O. Handford; Driver H. Hester; Driver H. T. Pearson; Driver J. Robertson; Driver (now Bomb.) W. Sale; Driver F. Sanders; Driver (now Corpl.) W. L. Titmuss; Driver J. Young.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

C.B.: Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. Thomas Perrott.

C.M.G.: Lieut.-Col. Richard Francis Johnson; Lieut.-Col. Henry Cuthbert Connel Dunlop Simpson.

D.S.O.: Maj. Atherton ffolliott Powell; Maj. George Wright; Capt. Heathfield Butler Dodgson; Capt. John Chaplyn Burnett; Capt. Henry Lysacht Griffin; Capt. Cecil De Sausmarez; Capt. Richard Oliver Marton; Capt. Donald FitzRoy Nicholl; Capt. Geoffrey Teale Brierley; Lieut. Edwin Henry Ethelbert Collen; Sec.-Lieut. (now Lieut.) Francis Fleetwood Rynd; Sec.-Lieut. (now Lieut.) Oswald Rocke Swayne;

D.C.M.; Comp.-Sergt.-Maj. L. G. Baker; Comp.-Sergt.-Maj. W. Careless; Comp.-Sergt.-Maj. (now 3rd Class Master Gnr.) E. G. Nixon; Comp.-Sergt.-Maj. J. G. I. Taylor; Comp.-Qtrm.-Sergt. J. C. Greig; Comp.-Qtrm.-Sergt. P. Healey; Comp.-Qtrm.-Sergt. G. Sainsbury; Comp.-Qtrm.-Sergt. H. Trodd; Sergt. J. G. Bates; Sergt. G. E. Bowhay; Sergt. A. C. Dunning; Sergt. E. Gilbert; Sergt. J. Grant; Sergt. F. E. Greene; Sergt. A. E. James; Sergt. J. Tatton; Sergt. J. N. Waugh; Sergt. H. F. Wedgbury; Corpl. J. Mahoney; Corpl. W. G. Morris; Corpl. T. H. Workman (since deceased); Bomb. (now Sergt.) E. Dolby; Bomb. F. T. Rees; Bomb. E. Silwood; Act.-Bomb. H. C. E. Austin; Act.-Bomb. J. R. Trott; Gnr. H. J. Fuller; Gnr. H. Jones; Gnr. J. McGlade; Gnr. F. Matthews.

Royal Engineers.

C.B.: Maj. (now Lieut.-Col.) Henry Joseph Walker Jerome; Maj. Rookes Evelyn Bell Crompton, Lieut.-Col. the Electrical Engineers (Volunteers).

D.S.O.: Maj. Frederick Manley Glubb; Capt. (now Maj.) George Montague Harper; Capt. Acton Lemuel Schreiber; Capt. Reginald Harvey Henderson Boys; Capt. Charles Otway Cole Bowen; Capt. Ernest Dunlop Swinton; Lieut. (now Capt.) Edward Humphrey Manisty Leggett; Lieut. Michael Graham Egerton Bowman-Manifold; Lieut. James Philip Moir; Lieut. James Ronald Edmonston Charles; Lieut. Eric Edward Boketon Wilson; Lieut. Ronald Henry Greig; Lieut. (now Capt.) John Harvey Prior, the Plymouth Division Submarine Miners (Militia); Sec.-Lieut. (now Lieut.) Harry Llewellyn Mackworth.

D.C.M.: Troop-Sergt.-Maj. W. Shaw; Comp.-Qtrm.-Sergt. W. Gill; Sergt. G. Smith; Sergt. A. T. Walslow; Sergt. W. S. Entwistle, the Electrical Engineers (Volunteers); Corpl. W. H. Berry; Corpl. A. C. Beckett; Sec.-Corpl. (now Sergt.) H. Bleach; Sec.-Corpl. (now Corpl.) R. A. Nicholl; Sec.-Corpl. E. Adams; Sec.-Corpl. J. Morris (since deceased); L.-Corpl.

H. Matty; L.-Corpl. T. Oldcorn; Sapper J. Parsons; Sapper J. F. Eltham; Sapper G. Davies; Sapper W. C. Phillips; Sapper W. Boots; Sapper J. Jones; Sapper W. Pugh; Sapper F. C. R. Bridgman; Sapper R. W. Holliday, the Electrical Engineers (Volunteers); Sapper (now Sec.-Corpl.) J. Rook, the Electrical Engineers (Volunteers).

Grenadier Guards.

C.B. : Lieut.-Col. David Alexander Kinloch, M.V.O.

D.S.O. : Maj. Robert Gordon Gordon-Gilmour; Maj. Robert Scott-Kerr; Capt. Noel Armar Lowry Corry; Capt. Maxwell Earle; Capt. Gerald Frederic Trotter.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. J. Rolinson; Sergt.-Maj. A. Thomas; Sergt.-Maj. (now Qtrm. and Hon. Lieut.) W. J. Cook; Drill-Sergt. F. Jones; Drill-Sergt. A. Hazelgrove; Colour-Sergt. T. Morgan; Pte. M. Burke; Pte. E. Mahoney; Pte. A. J. King; Pte. W. Delooze; Pte. C. O'Connor; Pte. W.

Brindley; Pte. T. Hawkes; Pte. W. J. Greenslade.

Coldstream Guards.

C.B. : Surg.-Lieut.-Col. James Magill, M.D.

D.S.O. : Lieut.-Col. Herbert Conyers Surtees; Maj. John Maurice Wingfield; Capt. Geoffrey Percy Thynne Fielding; Capt. John Ponsonby; Capt. Herbert William Studd; Lieut. John Vaughan Campbell; Lieut. Philip Arthur Macgregor.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. A. Best; Drill-Sergt. F. Seager (died of wounds); Drill-Sergt. G. Price; Colour-Sergt. R. Laverder; Colour-Sergt. J. Gardham (now Sergt.-Maj. 2nd Batt. the King's, Shropshire Light Infantry); Sergt. W. E. Welchman; Sergt. J. Macmenamin; Sergt. R. Wilkinson; Pioneer-Sergt. T. W. Ward; L.-Sergt. J. Townsend; L.-Sergt. A. Webb; Corpl. G. Willcox; Pte. G. Lathom; Pte. T. Flockett; Pte. J. Lazenby (since deceased).



By the Way.

It was stipulated in the will of the chief benefactor of Horwich Parish Church that a silver mace should be bought and carried before the clergyman as he entered the pulpit. The new vicar (the Rev. G. H. St. Patrick Garrett) has discontinued the practice, and at the vestry meeting said he had done so because he was not equal to the dignity. A parishioner insisted that the testator's bequest was emphatic in its terms.

A bell-ringer who has recently died at Dorking had the following remarkable record : Born in the same year as the late Queen Victoria, he rang on her accession, her coronation, her wedding, her two jubilees, on the occasion of her death, and on the accession of King Edward VII.

The popular idea that judges assume the black cap preparatory to pronouncing sentence of death in order to mark the tragedy of the occasion should be finally dispelled by the fact that they will wear the same headgear at the Coronation. What the coronet is to the peer the black cap is to the judge—the finial of his official costume. Until 1635 the habits of judges were governed by individual tastes, but in that year the occupants of the bench met and solemnly ordained their attire. It was decreed to consist of a scarlet robe with an ermine tippet, as now, and “a coif or cap of black cloth.” The judicial wig is a later innovation, and the black cap, as an essential part of the official, must be worn on all State occasions, of which the

passing sentence of capital punishment is only one. By a recent regulation, the display of a black flag after an execution has been discontinued.

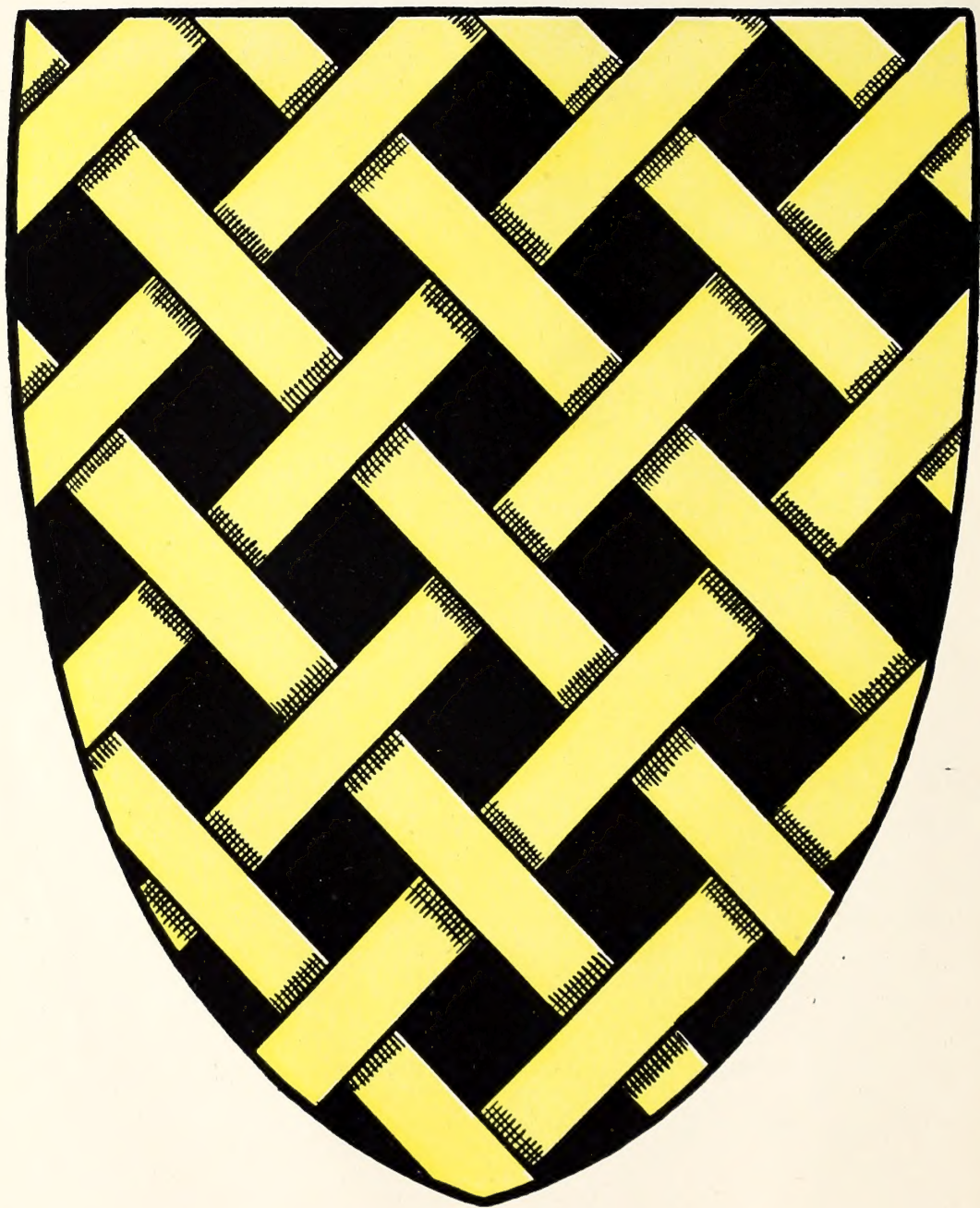
Such stern and unbending economists as object to the expense attaching to the Coronation, and who, oblivious to the rise in prices of more than sixty years, would desire to lessen them to the Victorian rate, should have their spirits cheered by the reflection that at least, in contrast to what was accustomed to obtain in bygone days, the bills are certain to be promptly paid. Elizabeth, who though glorious as a monarch was very slow as a debtor, was far from hurried over the payment of her Coronation bills; and, while she was crowned in the January of 1559, it was not until six years later that Garter King-of-Arms and his brethren, the heralds and pursuivants, received their fees for services rendered at the Coronation, "and for the jousts royal and tourney then holden." Considerably more promptitude in payment can safely be promised now.

Cotehele, the seat of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, the *Sheffield Telegraph* says, has its ghostly traditions, but it has nothing so uncanny as the story which attaches to Pentillie Castle, the neighbouring residence of the Coryton family. The legend goes that a former Coryton sold his soul to the devil, but only possession to be had when his dust touched the earth. To cheat his Satanic Majesty, the Cornishman gave directions that his body should be encased in a thick brass box, so that his dust should never come in contact with Mother Earth.

"YE FYSHINGE FEASTE."—The annual "fyshinge feaste," an ancient municipal institution of Plymouth's, has again taken place, amid a good deal of quaint ceremony, at the Burrator reservoir, in the Dartmoor Hills. The mayor and corporation and a number of invited guests, having arrived at this spot, observed the time-honoured custom of toasting the memory of Sir Francis Drake, who three centuries ago first brought the water into Plymouth. The mayor first drank to the pious memory of Sir Francis in a goblet of pure water from the reservoir, and then passed the vessel round. Afterwards another goblet, filled with wine, was presented to the mayor, who drank to the toast: "May the descendants of him who brought us water never want wine!"—a sentiment cordially endorsed by the company present.

Mr. Lockwood Kipling, father of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, has designed a coat of arms for the Orange River Colony. It consists of a plain heraldic shield, bearing an orange-tree proper, above which is a Tudor rose; on the ground are waved lines, the symbol of water, typifying the name Bloemfontein; the supporters are two springboks. The design has been submitted to the Colonial Office for approval. Since when has Mr. Kipling assumed this prerogative of a Sovereign? Even a King of Arms cannot grant arms to a colony.





"THE ARMS OF MALTRAVERS."



The Genealogical Magazine.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

THE AGE OF HERALDRY (*concluded*).



OTTER, in his "Antiquities of Greece" (Dunbar's Edition, Edinburgh, 1824, vol. ii., page 79), thus speaks of the ensigns or flags (*σημεία*) used by the Grecians in their military affairs: "Of these there were different sorts, several of which were adorned with images of animals or other things bearing peculiar relation to the cities they belong to.

The Athenians, for instance, bore an *owl* in their ensigns (Plutarchus Lysandro), as being sacred to Minerva, the protectress of the city; the Thebans a *sphinx* (*idem*. Pelopida; Cornel. Nepos, Epaminonda), in memory of the famous monster overcome by Œdipus. The Persians paid divine honours to the sun, and therefore represented him in their ensigns" (Curtius, lib. iii.). Again (in page 130), speaking of the ornaments and devices on their ships, he says: "Some other things there are in the prow and stern that deserve our notice, as those ornaments wherewith the extremities of the ship were beautified, commonly called *ἄκρονα* (or *νεῶν κορωνίδες*), in Latin *Corymbi*. The form of them sometimes represented helmets, sometimes living creatures, but most frequently was winded into a round compass, whence they are so commonly named *Corymbi* and *Coronæ*. To the *ἄκροστόλια* in the prow answered the *ἄφλαστα* in the stern, which were often of an orbicular

figure, or fashioned like wings, to which a little shield called *ἀσπιδέιον*, or *ἀσπιδίσκη*, was frequently affixed; sometimes a piece of wood was erected, whereon ribbons of divers colours were hung, and served instead of a flag to distinguish the ship. *Χηνίσκος* was so called from *Χήν*, a *Goose*, whose figure it resembled, because geese were looked on as fortunate omens to mariners, for that they swim on the top of the waters and sink not. *Παράσημον* was the flag whereby ships were distinguished from one another; it was placed in the prow, just below the *στόλος*, being sometimes carved, and frequently painted, whence it is in Latin termed *pictura*, representing the form of a *mountain*, a *tree*, a *flower*, or any other thing: wherein it was distinguished from what was called *tutela*, or the safeguard of the ship, which always represented *some one of the Gods*, to whose care and protection the ship was recommended; for which reason it was held sacred. Now and then we find the *tutela* taken for the *Παράσημον*, and perhaps sometimes the images of gods might be represented on the flags; by some it is placed also in the prow, but by most authors of credit assigned to the stern. Thus Ovid, in his Epistle to Paris:

“‘Accipit et pictos puppis adunca Deos.’

“‘The stern with painted deities richly shines.’

“The ship wherein Europa was conveyed from Phœnicia into Crete had a *bull* for its flag, and *Jupiter* for its tutelar deity. The Bœotian ships had for their tutelar god *Cadmus*, represented with a *dragon* in his hand, because he was the founder of Thebes, the principal city of Bœotia. The name of the ship was usually taken from the flag, as appears in the following passage of Ovid, where he tells us his ship received its name from the helmet painted upon it:

“‘Est mihi, sitque, precor, flavæ tutela Minervæ,
Navis et à picta casside nomen habet.’

“‘Minerva is the goddess I adore,
And may she grant the blessings I implore;
The ship its name a painted helmet gives.’

“Hence comes the frequent mention of ships called *Pegasi*, *Scyllæ*, *Bulls*, *Rams*, *Tigers*, etc., which the poets took liberty to represent as living creatures that transported their riders from one country to another; nor was there (according to some) any other ground for those known fictions of Pegasus, the winged Bellerophon, or the Ram which is reported to have carried Phryxus to Colchos.”

To quote another very learned author: “The system of hiero-

glyphics, or symbols, was adopted into every mysterious institution, for the purpose of concealing the most sublime secrets of religion from the prying curiosity of the vulgar, to whom nothing was exposed but the beauties of their morality. See Ramsay's 'Travels of Cyrus,' lib. iii. The old Asiatic style, so highly figurative, seems, by what we find of its remains in the prophetic language of the sacred writers, to have been evidently fashioned to the mode of the ancient hieroglyphics: for as in hieroglyphic writing the sun, moon, and stars were used to represent states and empires, kings, queens, and nobility—their eclipse and extinction, temporary disasters, or entire overthrow, fire and flood, desolation by war and famine—plants or animals, the qualities of particular persons, etc., so, in like manner, the holy prophets call kings and empires by the names of the heavenly luminaries; their misfortunes and overthrow are represented by eclipses and extinction; stars falling from the firmament are employed to denote the destruction of the nobility, thunders and tempestuous winds, hostile invasions; lions, bears, leopards, goats, or high trees, leaders of armies, conquerors, and founders of empires; royal dignity is described by purple, or a crown; iniquity by spotted garments; a warrior by a sword or a bow; a powerful man by a gigantic stature; a judge by balance, weights, and measures—in a word, the prophetic style seems to be a speaking hieroglyphic.' "

It seems to me, however, that the whole of these are no more than symbolism, though they are undoubtedly symbolism of a high and methodical order, little removed from our own armory. Personally, I do not consider them to be armory, but if the word is to be stretched to the utmost latitude to permit of their inclusion, one certain conclusion follows: That if the heraldry of that day had an orderly existence, it most certainly came absolutely to the end and disappeared. Armory as we know it, the armory of to-day, which as a system is traced back to the period of the Crusades, is no mere continuation by adoption. It is a distinct development and a re-development *ab initio*. Undoubtedly there is a period in the early development of European civilization which is destitute alike of armory, or of anything of that nature. The civilization of Europe is not the civilization of Egypt, of Greece, or of Rome, nor a continuation thereof, but a new development; and though each of these in its turn attained a high degree of civilization, and may have separately developed a heraldic symbolism much akin to armory, as a natural consequence of its own development, as armory is a development of its own consequent upon the rise of European civilization,

nevertheless, it is unjustifiable to attempt to establish continuity between the ordered symbolism of earlier but distinct civilizations and our own system of armory. The one and only civilization which has preserved its continuity is that of the Jewish race. In spite of persecution they have preserved unchanged the minutest details of ritual law and ceremony, the cause of their suffering. Had heraldry, which is and has always been a matter of pride, formed a part of their distinctive life, we should find it still existing. Yet the fact remains that no trace of Jewish heraldry can be found until quite recent times, when it has in a few cases been adopted from Christian civilization. Consequently, I accept unquestioningly the conclusions of the late J. R. Planché, Somerset Herald, who unhesitatingly asserted that armory did not exist at the time of the Conquest, basing his conclusions principally upon the entire absence of armory from the seals of that period and the Bayeux tapestry.

The family tokens ("mon") of the Japanese, however, fulfil very nearly all of the essentials of armory, although, considered heraldically, they may appear somewhat peculiar to European eyes. Though perhaps never forming the entire decoration of a shield, they do appear upon weapons and armour, and are used most lavishly in the decoration of clothing, rooms, furniture, and, in fact, almost every conceivable object, being employed for *decorative* purposes in precisely the same manner and methods that armorial devices are decoratively made use of in this country. A Japanese of the upper classes always has his "mon" in three places upon his kimono, usually at the back just below the collar, and on either sleeve. The Japanese servants also wear their service badge in much the same manner that in olden days the badge was worn by the servants of a nobleman. The design of the service badge occupies the whole available surface of the back, and is reproduced in a miniature form on each lapel of the kimono. Unfortunately, like armorial bearings in Europe, but to a far greater extent, the Japanese "mon" has been greatly pirated and abused.

The Saracens and the Moors, to whom we owe the origin of so many of our recognised heraldic charges, and the derivation of some of our terms (*e.g.*, "gules" and "azure") had evidently on their part something more than the rudiments of armory.

One of the best descriptions of a coat of arms which I know, though this is not perfect, requires the twofold qualification that arms must be hereditary and must be connected with armour. And there can be no doubt that the theory of armory as we

now know it is governed by those two ideas. The shields and the crests—if any decoration of a helmet is to be called a crest—of the Greeks and the Romans undoubtedly come within the one requirement. Also were they indicative and perhaps intended to be symbolized of the owner. They lacked, however, heredity, and we have no proof that the badges we read of, or the decorations of shield and helmet, were continuous even during a single lifetime. Certainly, as we now understand the term, there must be both continuity of use if the arms be impersonal, or heredity if the arms be personal. Likewise must there be their use as decorations of the implements of warfare.

If we exact these qualifications as essential, armory as a fact and as a science is a product of later days, and the evolution from the idea of tribal badges and tribal means and methods of honour applied to the decoration of implements of warfare. It is the conjunction and association of these two distinct ideas to which is added the no less important idea of heredity. The civilization of England before the Conquest has left us no trace of any sort or kind that the Saxons, the Danes, or the Celts either knew or practised armory. So that if armory as we know it is to be traced to the period of the Norman Conquest, we must look for it as an adjunct of the altered civilization and the altered law which Duke William brought into this country. Such evidence as exists is to the contrary; there is nothing that can be truly termed armorial in that marvellous piece of contemporaneous workmanship known as the Bayeux tapestry.

Concerning the Bayeux tapestry and the evidence it affords, Woodward and Burnett's "Treatise on Heraldry," apparently following Planché's conclusions, remarks: "The evidence afforded by the famous tapestry preserved in the public library of Bayeux, a series of views in sewed work representing the invasion and conquest of England by William the Norman, has been appealed to on both sides of this controversy, and has certainly an important bearing on the question of the antiquity of coat-armour. In this remarkable piece of work we have figures of more than six hundred persons and seven hundred animals, besides thirty-seven buildings, and forty-one ships or boats. There are, of course, also numerous shields of warriors, of which some are round, others kite-shaped, and on some of the latter are rude figures of dragons or other imaginary animals, as well as crosses of different forms and spots. On one hand it requires little imagination to find the cross *patée* and the cross *botonnée* of heraldry prefigured on two of these shields;

but there are several fatal objections to regarding those figures as incipient *armory*—namely, that while the most prominent persons of the time are depicted, most of them repeatedly, none of these is ever represented twice as bearing the same device, nor is there one instance of any resemblance in the rude designs described to the bearings actually used by the descendants of the persons in question. If a personage so important and so often depicted as the Conqueror had borne arms, they could not fail to have had a place in a nearly contemporary work, and more especially if it proceeded from the needle of his wife." Lower, in his "Curiosities of Heraldry," clenches the argument when he writes: "Nothing but disappointment awaits the curious armorist who seeks in this venerable memorial the pale, the bend, and other early elements of arms. As these would have been much more easily imitated with the needle than the grotesque figures before alluded to, we may safely conclude that personal arms had not yet been introduced." The "Treatise on Heraldry" proceeds: "The Second Crusade took place in 1147; and in Montfaucon's plates of the no longer extant windows of the Abbey of St. Denis, representing that historical episode, there is not a trace of an armorial ensign on any of the shields. That window was probably executed at a date when the memory of that event was fresh; but in Montfaucon's time, the beginning of the eighteenth century, the *Science héroïque* was matter of such moment in France that it is not believed that the armorial figures on the shields, had there been any, would have been left out."

Surely, if anywhere, we might have expected to have found it there. Neither the seals nor the coins of the period produced a shield of arms. Nor amongst the host of records and documents which have been preserved to us do we find any reference to armorial bearings. The intense value and estimation attached to arms in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, which has steadily, though slowly, declined since that period, would lead one to suppose that had arms existed as we know them at an earlier period we should have found some definite records of them in the older chronicles. There are none, and no coat of arms in use at a later date can be relegated to the Conquest or any anterior period. Of arms, as we know them, there are *isolated examples* in the early part of the twelfth century, *perhaps* also at the end of the eleventh. At the period of the Third Crusade (1189) they were in actual existence as hereditary decorations of weapons of warfare.

Luckily for the purposes of deductive reasoning, human nature

remains much the same throughout the ages, and, dislike it as we may, vanity now and vanity in olden days was a great lever in the determination of human actions. A noticeable result of civilization is the effort to suppress any sign of natural emotion; and if the human race at the present day is not unmoved by a desire to render its appearance attractive, we may rest very certainly assured that in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries this motive was even more pronounced, and still yet more pronounced at a more remote distance of time. Given an opportunity of ornament, there you will find ornament and decoration. The ancient Britons, like the Maoris of to-day, found their opportunities restricted to their skins. The Maoris tattoo themselves in intricate patterns, the ancient Britons used woad, though history is silent as to whether they were content with flat colour or gave their preference to patterns. It is unnecessary to trace the art of decoration through the embroidery upon clothes, but there is no doubt that as soon as shields came into use they were painted and decorated, though I hesitate to follow practically the whole of heraldic writers in the statement that it was *the necessity for distinction in battle* which accounted for the decoration of shields. Shields were painted and decorated and helmets were adorned with all sorts of ornament long *before* the closed helmet made it impossible to recognise a man by his facial peculiarities and distinctions. We have, then, this underlying principle of vanity, with its concomitant result of personal decoration and adornment. We have the relics of savagery which caused a man to be nicknamed from some animal. The conjunction of the two produces the effort to apply the opportunity for decoration and the vanity of the animal nickname to each other.

We are fast approaching armory. In those days every man fought, and his weapons were the most cherished of his personal possessions. The sword his father fought with, the shield his father carried, the banner his father followed, would naturally be amongst the articles a son would be most eager to possess. Herein are the rudiments of the idea of heredity in armory, and the science of armory as we know it begins to slowly evolve itself from that point, for the son would naturally take a pride in upholding the fame which had clustered round the pictured signs and emblems under which his father had warred.

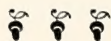
Another element then appeared which exercised a vast influence upon armory. Europe rang from end to end with the call to the Crusades. We may or we may not understand the fanaticism

which gripped the whole of the Christian world and sent it forth to fight the Saracens. That has little to do with it. The result was the collection together in a comparatively restricted space of all that was best and noblest amongst the human race at that time. And the spirit of emulation caused nation to vie with nation, and individual with individual, in the performance of illustrious feats of honour. War was elevated to the dignity of a sacred duty, and the implements of warfare rose in estimation. It is easy to understand the glory, therefore, that attached to arms, and the slow evolution which we have been endeavouring to indicate became a concrete fact, and to the Crusades is due the fact that the origin of armory as we know it is practically coeval throughout Europe, and the fact that a large proportion of the charges and terms and rules of heraldry are identical in all European countries.

The next dominating influence was the introduction, in the early part of the thirteenth century, of the closed helmet. This hid the face of the wearer from his followers, and necessitated some means by which the latter could identify the man under whom they served. What more natural than that they should identify him by the decoration of his shield and the ornaments of his helmet, and by the coat or surcoat which he wore over his coat of mail?

This surcoat had afforded another opportunity of decoration, and it had been decorated with the same signs that the wearer had painted on his shield; hence the term "coat of arms." The textile coat was in itself a product of the Crusades. The Crusaders went in their metal armour from the cooler atmospheres of Europe to the intolerable heat of the East.

The surcoat and the lambrequin alike protected the metal armour and the metal helmet from the rays of the sun and the resulting discomfort to the wearer, and were also found very effective as a preventative of the rust resulting from rain and damp upon the metal. By the time that the closed helmet had developed the necessity of distinction and the identification of a man with the pictured signs he wore or carried, the evolution of armory into the science we know was practically complete.



A PEDIGREE IN RHYME (*concluded*).

Now, in they rush like savage beasts of prey ;
 None more rapacious, none more fierce, than they.
 They scented meat, and swore, if meat they found,
 They all should die before they left the ground.
 Their stay was short, but, ah ! too long for Jane,¹
 Whose mental feeling with corporeal pain,
 The last occasioned by the excessive heat
 Which she endured, fearing to leave her seat
 Lest they their dreadful vows should put in force.
 Knowing too well such men feel no remorse,
 She persevered, nor did she once complain,
 Nor suffer them to see she was in pain.
 At length they're gone, but the distress combined
 Of body pained and perturbed mind
 Which they had caused so wrought upon her frame
 As to produce consumption's hectic flame :
 Dire symptoms these, which plainly did portend,
 If not a sudden, yet a fatal end.
 And so it proved ; for months she lingered on,
 When her attendants whispered, " Ah, she's gone !"

* * * * *

William, in marriage joined to Toovey Race
 Of Sherburne² village, not far distant place,
 This union was with several children blessed ;
 The first-born heired th' estate, to trade the rest.
 William the eldest, John the youngest son ;
 'Twas from the last the Bicester family sprung.
 William's descendants now at Newbury dwell,
 Anon, perhaps, I more of them may tell ;
 But first the Bicester line demands my pen,
 The women to describe as well as men.
 In sixteen hundred ninety six and one
 My grandsire Rolls was born ; they named him John.

* * * * *

And when the time—th' important time—was come
 That he must leave his father's house and home
 To go apprenticed to some firm or trade
 To which he had a predilection made,
 His friends, in looking out, were glad to find
 A trade and place congenial to his mind.

¹ Her name was Anne ; hence so many of her descendants of that name which will occur if I am spared to prosecute my designs.

² Sherburne, Oxfordshire, an ancient village, has a castle, the seat of Lord Macclesfield.

The trade, a currier, the place was Thame,
 Darver or Geary¹ was his master's name.
 He to the trade full seven years did serve,
 Nor once materially from study swerve.

* * * *

John's time of servitude being nearly out,
 His thoughts on settling ran, hence looked about
 For situations that might suit his trade ;
 Also his friends the like inquiry made.
 Bicester was thought of, and commended, too,
 As a good place by more than one or two.

* * * *

With pleasing views of settling now for life,
 He sued Eliza to become his wife.
 She wished it, too, but prudently denied
 Till first success in business he had tried.
 With sanguine hopes to Bicester then he goes.
 (It was the place himself and friends had chose.)
 The prospect fair, nor were their hopes deceived,
 Beyond their hopes his efforts did succeed.
 Eliza's scruples were now done away,
 And they with pleasure hailed the nuptial day.

* * * *

In sixteen hundred ninety three and one
 Eliza Payne, my grandsire's spouse, was born ;
 She with her parents did reside at Thame
 Till they were married, then to Bicester came.

* * * *

Our ancestors from twelve to thirteen years
 Had lived together (as by date appears) ;
 Their offspring was of sons and daughters seven,
 Two passed on earth, then took their flight to heaven.

* * * *

She mourned for children lost ; nor was it long
 Before she had to sigh for husband gone.
 My grandsire did so firm in health appear,
 Nor could suspect his dissolution near.

* * * *

In Bicester churchyard his remains were laid,
 By light of torch² they thither were conveyed.

* * * *

My grand-dame now a widow left alone,
 Her helpmate dead, the best of husbands gone.
 Ah ! who can tell the anguish of her mind,
 Bereft of him who was at all times kind ?

¹ Probably with both ; the former part of the time with Mr. Darver, and finished with Mr. Geary.

² A person of the name of Richard, whom I know, carried a torch at his funeral.

With children five, the sharers of her woe :
 The eldest nine years old, the youngest two.
 A sixth posthumous was expected soon,
 Which proved a boy, and him they named John.
 * * * * *
 Her brother William, resident at Thame,
 He oft at intervals to Bicester came,
 Her books to settle and advice to give ;
 Such visits did her anxious mind relieve.
 George, the apprentice, in whom she placed a trust,
 Was careful, diligent, obliging, just.
 * * * * *
 Her persevering spirit, with this aid,
 Instead of losing did increase the trade,
 Which fourteen years or more she carried on,
 And then resigned in favour of her son
 William (my father), who about this time
 Did with a Devonshire in marriage join.
 From Friars Marston, in Warwickshire, she came,
 And Abram Devonshire was her father's name ;
 He largely dealt in wool, kept several men
 Who broke it into different sorts, and then
 'Twas manufactured into woollen yarn—
 The general process I have yet to learn.
 His trade, extensive, led him much from home,
 But late from market he would seldom come.
 * * * * *
 My Grandame Rolls, you may remember well,
 When first a widow, children six could tell,
 But e'er this time four out of six were gone—
 Mary, Elizabeth, an infant child, and John.
 Father's surviving sister, Ann her name,
 Mild in her manners, delicate her frame,
 Religious feeling deep imbued her mind.
 Affectionate to friends, to strangers kind.
 A handsome youth, Abram, my grandsire's son,
 Paid her attention and her favour won.
 At Banbury settled, I think, within one year,
 Each sister and each brother married were.
 William and Mary, Abraham and Ann—
 Cross-matched 'tis called from Beersheba to Dan.
 My aunt, unhealthy, as I've said above,
 Nor did increasing years her health improve ;
 A constitution weak, she seldom knew
 The blessing of good health a twelvemonth through.
 Full twenty years in marriage she had lived,
 Had several children—five alone survived.
 By lingering decline she sunk away
 From this dark world of sin to realms of day.

* * * * *

I now record her age and add no more :
 She was arrived at about eighty-four.
 Her son, my father, I must now describe
 (The parent of no small, but scattered, tribe) :
 In seventeen hundred twenty three and one,
 The nineteenth of October, he was born ;
 A weakly child, but as in age he grew
 His health improved, and rose in stature, too ;
 His education he received at Thame—
 At the same school John Wilks of public fame.

* * * * *

Bicester, his native place, in Oxfordshire,
 Contained a church whose faith and practice were
 Consistent with his views of Gospel truth ;
 The members, too, his friends from early youth.
 'Twas there he joined, as hinted just above,
 And there remained till death did him remove.¹
 They chose him deacon, and, as it appears,
 He managed their affairs for many years.

* * * * *

As husband, father, relative, and friend,
 His conduct did the Christian life commend ;
 Courteous and kind to all his constant aim,
 And yet too often had himself to blame.
 Warm in his feelings, he would sometimes say,
 "Confound the man!" and bid him go away.
 To mother affectionate and kind,
 She did in him a faithful helpmate find.
 Reciprocal their views, both drew one way ;
 None were united, none more *one* than they.
 Near half a century they married were,
 Their children's happiness their daily care.
 Fourteen in number, seven alone remain,
 Their daughter Ann married to Philip Payne.
 John, William, Samuel—a Robert, too ;
 Sarah to Siret wed—Bartholomew.

¹ Died July 25, 1824.



THE REFORM OF THE COLLEGE AND
OFFICES OF ARMS (*continued*).

HERE is one great change which is desirable, and which ranks above most others—I refer to the re-establishment of the system of Visitations.

The manner of conducting the Visitations in times past has been already dealt with in these pages, and there can be no necessity for a detailed repetition. Briefly, the object of Visitations was

the bringing under review compulsorily, at stated intervals of thirty years, of all armorial bearings then in use, that those might be admitted which were borne lawfully, and that such sufficient record of pedigree as would establish and register the right of those then using the arms to them should be made. Another and equally important object of the Visitations was to call the attention of those improperly using arms, or using illegal arms, to the character of the ensigns they were using, whilst affording such people the opportunity of legalizing their use of arms. In default of this, the claims of offenders were held up to public criticism and ignominy.

Though there can be no doubt that the Visitations were not always accepted as unmixed blessings by some of the visited individuals; equally is it certain that the records of arms and pedigrees contained in the series of Visitation Books are of priceless value, because now otherwise unobtainable.

The great pity concerning these Visitations is that they so soon came to an end. The break in their continuity it will be quite impossible ever to repair. We who profit by and appreciate the labours and knowledge of bygone generations which are contained in the Visitation Books are not making our own contribution to the future or to the knowledge of posterity, because we are not only allowing the due continuance of those particular pedigrees to remain undone—to our shame—but we are also failing to put on record for posterity the everyday pedigrees of our present day and knowledge (the Visitation pedigrees were nothing more than this when they were recorded), in which pedigrees (far more than in much older ones) the posterity of the twenty-second and twenty-third centuries will take the greatest interest. The limited results of private enterprise (which are all the present period is responsible for) are as nothing whatever to the records which would be gained by official Visitation.

But there is one argument—to my mind the greatest of all—which markedly points to the paramount necessity for a revival of the system of Heraldic Visitation. The curious point is that this argument never seems to have previously struck anybody, or, at least, has never yet been publicly pointed out. I refer to the patent fact that every decade which goes past widens and stereotypes the breach in continuity, and steadily lessens the value, from the utilitarian point of view, of the collection of pedigrees contained in the Visitation Books. All pedigrees that are true have a certain, but limited, value as accurate statements of historical fact; but the pedigree of a family which has no present representatives has no greater value than this, save the intrinsic value belonging to information which could never be replaced. Far different is the case where the pedigree entered in the old Visitation Books records the ancestors of an existing family. Though pedigrees are constantly being recorded, it is a pertinent inquiry as to how many of the hundreds of Visitation pedigrees have been continued to the present day. The answer is that, to the great majority, nothing has ever been officially added; and the proportion is not very greatly altered if continuations given in printed books of reference are taken into account. The result is that, for the purposes of practical genealogy, a large proportion of the Visitation pedigrees—a proportion which I should guess at nearly 75 per cent.—might as well be the pedigrees of a foreign nation, so little connection are they known to possess with the upper classes and county families of to-day. Many of the Visitation families must be unquestionably extinct. The large proportion of present upper class families are of a traceable origin admittedly so humble that male descent from a Visitation family is unlikely; but there will always remain a certain small proportion of the upper classes whose descent from ancient lineage, now unknown, would have been preserved by continuous Visitations. Far away more important, however, is the fact that continuity would have given us definite knowledge, and, as a consequence, imposture and “supposed” and “presumed” descents would be at a minimum; the value and prestige of a genuine descent would therefore be enormously enhanced. Whilst comparatively few people will take the trouble or spend the money necessary to record a pedigree under the present regulations, I am certain that most, if officially summoned to record what they knew, would have at once complied. I think that attitude is pretty general. But through the absence of continuity of record, some number of families asserting themselves to be of ancient lineage and gentle birth must, when proof is required,

start their pedigrees afresh, and, as far as they are concerned, the old Visitation pedigrees might be those of Parsee families. This remark applies, I believe, to 75 per cent. of the official Visitation pedigrees, which are rapidly losing their value as records of the ancestors of our present families, and becoming simply apparently useless and extinct history. The unbridged hiatuses between the known pedigrees of presently existing families and the Visitation pedigrees, where one would naturally look for the details of origin, have made these pedigrees in the Visitation Books valueless *for the purposes for which they were collected*. Every decade that passes adds to their uselessness for the purposes of the present-day genealogist, and relegates them more and more to the region of historical lumber.

There can be no one, I should imagine, who would seek to deny the advantages that would accrue from the revival of Heraldic Visitations. But I am aware that there is very considerable diversity of opinion concerning the lines upon which such a renewal should be brought about. I am often accused—on the score of authorized heraldry—of being “more royalist than the King,” but I frankly admit that in my opinion the altered temper of the times would render it difficult, if not impracticable, to reintroduce Visitations upon the unchanged model of past proceedings.

The underlying motive of the bygone Visitations was the preservation of evidence of right to arms. The pedigrees were an adjunct, and not a motive.

In the first place, in any revived Visitations the comparative relation of arms and pedigrees must be changed. The preservation of pedigrees and pedigree evidences must be the primary motive, and the recording of arms must be the adjunct. Save upon the points I have previously indicated in this series of articles, I would relax in no whit the present regulations determining the right to bear arms, but there are families of importance who neither use nor desire to use arms whose pedigrees ought, nevertheless, to be recorded. Consequently, I would plan the Visitation upon the lines of record of pedigree as such, merely adding the arms in those cases in which the right existed.

I would frankly recognise the fact that the interval was so great that there could be no regular continuity between the old Visitations and the new. I would, therefore, seek only to record generally the grandfather downwards, as in former days. At the same time, I would empower the visiting officers of arms to accept documentary proof in those cases in which it was self-evident it must be correct for a further three generations. In any case of a claim to arms and

to prove pedigree by reason of male descent from a family recorded in the old Visitation Books, the three generations "spoken to" would be recorded, whilst the rest should be referred to London to "go through the mill" in the ordinary way.

Taking thirty years—a generation—as the correct interval, I think it would be found both more convenient and more desirable, and the system would certainly be more likely to be properly continued in operation, if the counties were so divided that, if taken in rotation, the complete Visitation for the kingdom would just occupy thirty years. The result would be that the Visitation would always be going on. An idle *interval* of thirty years does not make for the proper continuity of any system.

The chief point to be considered would be the extent to which for the Visitation the officers should be given powers of a compulsory character. The arbitrary powers of the Crown in any relation, though theoretically little curtailed since the times of the Stuart Kings, as a matter of real operative fact have been diminished to a striking extent. Any Visitation, it must be remembered, would need to be performed in the name of the Crown, and it would be unwise, from a high constitutional point of view, after the powers have lain dormant for nearly 250 years, to again place in the hands of the officers of arms the drastic powers of entry, defacement, and confiscation which they formerly exercised. Even in those days they were strongly objected to, and now, when the power of the uncontrolled prerogative of the Sovereign obtains its cheerful acquiescence chiefly because its exercise is not made repulsive to the public, and because its exercise is beneficially used, it would be tactless and idiotic to the last degree to initiate any system which might alienate the affection now existing for the person of the Sovereign or for the entity of the Crown. Such a consideration must veto for ever any real compulsion at a Visitation.

The first step would need to be the decision as to what class should be summoned to attend. I think the line should somehow be drawn to include all who figure in one of Kelly's County Directories. It should be remembered—official heralds are inclined to ignore the fact—that the prosperous tradesman of to-day is the father of the professional man of to-morrow, the grandfather of the county magistrate, and the great-grandfather of the accepted county family. The decision referred to being arrived at, all within the stated limits should be summoned to attend before the officers of arms. The summons should take the form of a frank explanation of the advantages and desirability of making a record of pedigree,

of the information and evidences required, and of the fees payable. This summons should also state that attendance and record were not compulsory, but that it was compulsory (if attendance was not intended) that a formal statement declining to attend should be returned. The list of these "decliners" for each county, to whom neither penalty nor criticism would attach, would be useful in the future to absolve the officers of arms from accusations of negligence. They would *not* rank with those disclaimed.

If the results of the Visitation are to be of any real value for the future the fees would need to be nominal. I think they should not exceed £1 1s. for three generations and £2 2s. for more, up to the limit of six which the visiting officers of arms would be empowered to accept. Perhaps a fee of 10s. 6d., plus 1s. for every name recorded, might be a fairer method of calculation. A fee of £5 5s. would be sufficient if the officer of arms attended by request at the residence of any person desiring to record.

With regard to powers of defacement, I think it would need to be recognised that an Englishman's house is his castle, but when private arms are displayed in or upon a *public* building it is a totally different matter, and officers of arms, in making their Visitations, should be required to visit every place of worship and other public building in the county, and deface any arms displayed without right. A certain discretion would need to be given them to relieve them from the necessity of defacing arms to which the right obviously existed, whilst such right might not have been recorded. Defacement ought only to take place after six months' notice (by advertisement in the local press) that steps to that end would be taken unless cause were shown to the contrary, the instances objected to being specified in the advertisement. Arms set up prior to 1680 should never be defaced.

With regard to disclaiming a wide discretion would need to be exercised. To disclaim a grocer's wife because she used once in a way a crest upon her envelopes would not be necessary. Nor in these days would it be necessary to disclaim those who neither used nor claimed arms. If a flexible rule were made that where, by reason of social position or other circumstances, it appeared likely that the use of arms had become regular, or that the arms had been given a permanent memorial or record—*e.g.*, by being placed on a monument or engraved on presentation plate—such a case would be formally disclaimed by proclamation and advertisement, it would probably be found sufficient. But it would need to be clearly understood that a "decliner" did not thereby obtain for

himself immunity from being "disclaimed." Otherwise, those who properly should be "disclaimed" would evade this by "declining."

Most counties have their antiquarian societies, and I am inclined to think that the official officers of arms would be well advised during the year previous to that in which the Visitation of any county became due to associate with themselves a small local honorary committee to prepare the way for the actual Visitation. To the local committee would then be left the preparation of the lists of names of those to be "summoned" and the preparation of the lists of heraldic monuments in churches or other public buildings. If particulars of these cases and of the arms displayed were to be sent beforehand to the College of Arms, they could be carefully investigated with a view to the issue of the formal summonses to those concerned to show cause before a given date why these monuments should not be defaced. It would be impossible for anyone who was an entire stranger to the neighbourhood to ascertain at short notice who were the living representatives of those to whose memory the monuments were erected, and it would be equally impossible, in these days of limited periods of residence and frequent change of abode, for any stranger coming into the neighbourhood to prepare anything like a complete list of those who ought to receive a summons to attend. A carefully-selected local committee might also conduct much of the preliminary correspondence, and relieve the officers of arms of the silly claims and ridiculous questions which many people address on heraldic and genealogical matters. They would be competent to explain that in the Visitation three generations without documentary proof, or six generations with, would be all that would be recorded, and that it was quite unnecessary to prepare lengthy pedigrees starting before the Conquest. They could also explain the nature of the evidence required and the manner in which claims to arms would be dealt with, and by so doing they would relieve the officers of arms of a good deal of work, and at the same time, if carefully selected, the local committee would do good, and, as it were, be a guarantee that the information was required for legitimate purposes, and not for any of those reasons with which the suspicions of the general public credit the powers that be.

It is very evident that a Visitation, if properly conducted, could not be self-supported, nor would it be fair, under the arrangements which exist, to require any particular officer of arms to relinquish his practice, from which he draws his income, in order that he might make these visitations. Therefore a fund needs to be provided

which will produce an annual income sufficient for the salaries and travelling expenses of the officers making the Visitations, and money is also needed for the purpose of making the armorial index to which I referred in my previous article. Unlike many others who have criticised the College of Arms, I have always been careful to confine my criticism to constructive suggestions, and I have never made a suggestion or found fault without adding the way of carrying it out, or suggesting a remedy. Consequently, I feel that, having urged these suggestions, it is incumbent upon me to provide a feasible plan for the raising of the necessary funds. With this I bring to a close my suggestions as to the College of Arms. Suggestions have been made that the very valuable site which the College now possesses in Queen Victoria Street should be sold, and more convenient, and at the same time less expensive, premises should be obtained elsewhere. No doubt some considerable sum might be raised in some such manner; but I do not suppose that this sum would be anything like what was necessary for the purpose, because any removal of necessity means rebuilding, and the huge sums which are absorbed in bricks and mortar would make one chary of depending upon any such source for the surplus funds required. What I suggest to the Corporation of the College of Arms is that they should re-establish their Benefactors' Book of Pedigrees, and that they should, as a Corporation, give an undertaking, upon receipt of a cheque for 100 guineas, to keep the pedigree of the male descendants of any benefactor properly recorded up-to-date without charge for ever. The cost to the College of doing this would be a mere song. A few letters once every ten years in each case would bring information of all changes and additions to the pedigree; and if a regular list were to be kept, the pedigrees could be attended to in rotation, so many every year. The working up of these pedigrees would be good practice to the junior pursuivants on entering the College, and, as a rule, when a man becomes a member of the College, he enters it with less work to do than he has time upon his hands. Nor would it be an unfair hardship to entail upon a pursuivant. By favour of the Duke of Norfolk he receives an appointment which, even if he decides not to practise at all, only performing his Crown duties and ceremonial work, produces a certain, though comparatively a small, annual income, which to him is worth "buying." The work in each case would be trivial. Of those people who obtain grants of arms, I am confident that a third would be perfectly willing to pay another 100 guineas if they had the security of the undertaking on behalf of the Corporation that the

pedigree of their descendants would be preserved and kept up-to-date for all time to come. The advantage—in fact, the paramount necessity—of a due record of the pedigrees of baronets is so great that I am confident the result of proper representations in the right quarter would be that a Royal Warrant would issue requiring this sum to be lodged upon the creation of every baronetcy, because the recording of pedigrees and their official examination is absolutely the only check which the Crown has upon a right and proper succession to these hereditary honours. There are many others besides grantees and baronets who would readily grasp the opportunity of becoming “Benefactors”; but supposing that thirty was the yearly limit which could be secured, it is a simple arithmetical sum to calculate the length of time which would be occupied in amassing a sufficient capital sum to provide the income necessary for the carrying out of the Visitations and the index. My own idea is that, so far from there being any difficulty in raising the money, it would be found possible to raise such a sum that the codifying and calendaring of wills, the Inquisitions post-mortem, and Chancery proceedings would be carried out.

A few words more in conclusion before I leave the subject of the College of Arms. The criticisms and suggestions I have made concerning that corporate body have been set down impartially, for the good of the science of armory; I have tried to entirely put aside any question of personal interests and advantages. In criticizing a long-established institution around which have grown up vested interests, one treads unconsciously on many corns. But what is the good of crying “Peace!” when there is no peace? Who is advantaged by a bandaging of eyes when a little investigation and a little effort might bring so much reform?

The suggestions I have put forward to that end are what have seemed to me those most desirable. What one keenly and anxiously desires is that the Corporation of the College of Arms would themselves take the matter in hand, and properly consider it without delay. They may be able to devise remedies capable of producing the desired result, which possibly might be more readily applied than the plans I have put forward. Change in an old-established Corporation possessing security of tenure is difficult to compass, but I do not despair that change may come, and in the hope of that time I have made my suggestions.

(To be continued.)

THE ARMS OF MALTRAVERS.



OUR frontispiece for this month shows the arms, "sable fretty, or," which are the original form of the arms of the ancient and historic family of Maltravers. At a later date the arms of Maltravers are found simply "sable, a fret or," but, like the arms of so many other families which we now find blazoned simply as charged with a fret, their original form was undoubtedly "fretty." They appear fretty as late as the year 1421, which is the date at which the Garter plate of Sir William Arundel, K.G. (1395-1400), was set up in St. George's Chapel. His arms as there displayed are in the first and fourth quarters, "gules, a lion rampant or," and in the second and third "purpure fretty or" for Maltravers. But it should be noted that Sir Richard Arundel, Lord Maltravers, bore at the siege of Rouen in the year 1418, gules a lion rampant or, quarterly with "sable a fret or" for Maltravers. This would seem to indicate that those who treat the fret and fretty as interchangeable have good grounds for so doing. A Sir John Maltravers bore "sable fretty or" at the siege of Calais, and another Sir John Maltravers, a knight banneret, bore at the first Dunstable tournament "sablè fretty or, a label of three points argent." As he is there described as Le Fitz, the label was probably a purely temporary mark of difference. In a roll of arms, which is believed to belong to the latter part of the reign of Henry III., a Sir William Maltravers is credited with "sable fretty or, on a quarter argent, three lions passant in pale gules." The palpable origin of the fret or fretty in the case of the arms of Maltravers is simply the canting similarity between a traverse and the name Maltravers. Another case, which starting fretty has ended in a fret, occurs in the arms of the family of Harrington. Sir John de Haverington, or Sir John de Harington, is found at the first Dunstable tournament in 1308 bearing "sable fretty argent," and this coat of arms variously differenced appears in some number of the other early Rolls of arms. The Harington family, as may be seen from the current baronetages, now bear sable a fret argent, but there can be little doubt that in this case the origin of the fretty is to be found in a representation of a herring-net.

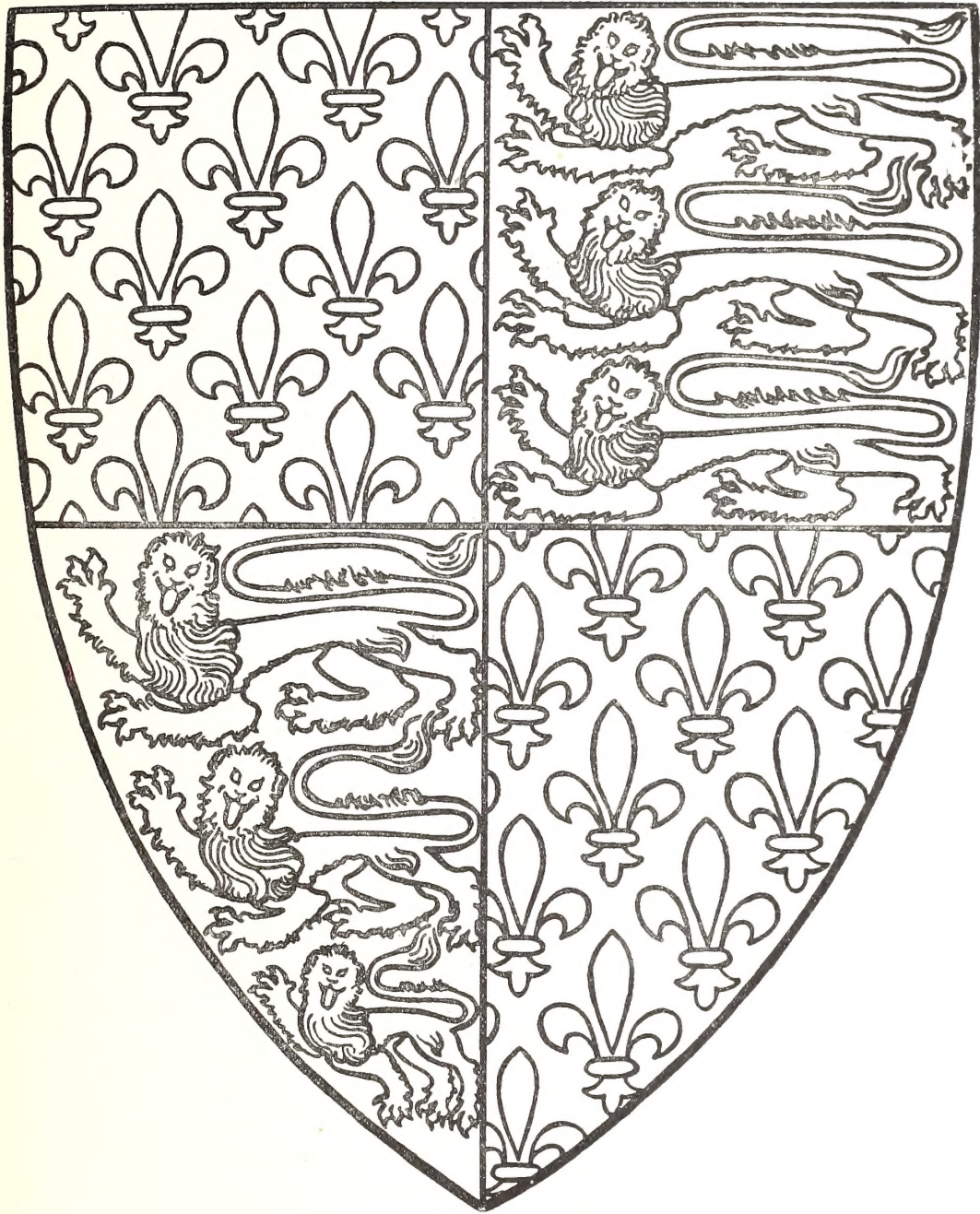
THE ARMS OF THE ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY.



THE Seal of King John before his succession to the throne exhibits the two lions passant guardant which we are accustomed to consider the earliest form of the English Royal Arms; and this Seal, by the way, is the earliest known instance of a definite character of the bearing of arms by any member of the English Royal Family.

But before we come to King John we must first consider the arms used by RICHARD I. As has been already stated, upon his first Great Seal only one-half of the shield is visible, this half showing a lion rampant towards the sinister, the natural presumption being that the entire arms were two lions rampant combatant. This design is probably pretty conclusive evidence that the Royal Arms had not then obtained any very definite or fixed character. William de Barr, a contemporary poet, says of King Richard: "*Rictus agnosco leonum illius in clypeo.*" In the description in Geoffrey Vinesauf's "*Chronicle*" of his interview with Frederick Barbarossa in the Isle of Cyprus, the English King's saddle is described as having behind "two small lions of gold turned towards each other with their mouths open, and each stretching out his fore-legs as if to attack and devour the other."

The second Great Seal of King Richard, prepared after his return from the Crusades, shows the three lions passant guardant, which, tinctured or, upon a field of gules, have ever since remained the arms of the Sovereignty of England. It also shows upon the helmet of the mounted figure a curious fan-shaped erection, upon which is delineated a lion passant guardant. There can be very little doubt that the fan-shaped ornament was a protective addition to the helmet, and this ornament was decorated with a lion upon the shield. This is, of course, the origin of the Royal Crest, and probably accounts for the fact that this is passant *guardant*—a position it could never have actually been worn in upon a helmet. Had it *originated* as an ornament in relief, we should probably have found that the Royal Crest would have been a lion passant, the form in which it occurs in the actual helmet and crest of the Black Prince at Canterbury. Though King Richard, from his helmet ornament, is stated to have been the first English Sovereign to use



"THE ARMS OF EDWARD III."

a crest, it is, at any rate, open to argument as to whether his helmet ornament may properly be considered a crest. Upon the first Great Seal of King Richard appears the badge of the branch of broom with the pods open. Another badge of King Richard which appears upon his Great Seal is a star within the horns of a crescent. A sun over two anchors is also assigned to him, but his use of this last-mentioned badge is by no means certain. Cussans states that King Richard used the motto *Christo Duce*; but, on the other hand, Burke states that, having defeated the French at Gisors in 1198, and his watchword there being *Dieu et Mon Droit*, he adopted that for his motto. The real truth probably is that the King had no motto at all, for mottoes as heraldic adjuncts are a product of a much later period. The earliest proved instance of the use of the Royal Motto is in the reign of Edward IV.

King John, as above stated, bore two lions on his shield, as represented upon his Seal before he succeeded to the throne, but his Great Seal as King shows the three lions. It is noticeable, however, that his helmet shows no sign of a crest. He is stated to have used for badges the same devices of the broom plant and the crescent and star which had been used by his brother, King Richard.

The younger son of King John was, of course, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who, in 1256, was elected King of the Romans. His Seal as King of the Romans bears his arms (Argent, a lion rampant gules crowned or, within a bordure sable, bezanté) upon the breast of a displayed eagle, but he does not appear to have often used this eagle in England. His son Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, used the same arms. The origin of this coat of arms, and the reason why the Earl used a different shield from his brother the King of England, has been the subject of much conjecture.

The one lion rampant in lieu of the three passant may be no more than evidence of the very "unfixed" nature of armorial bearings at the period. They may possibly, however, be founded upon the lion rampant as appearing upon the earliest Great Seal of Richard I.; and the single lion rampant of the Earl of Cornwall may well occasion some doubt as to whether the one lion rampant on the half shield may not have been an attempt to show the whole shield. Little niceties of perspective and realism are not any too prominently noticeable in early seals. The bezants upon the bordure have some connection with the bezants upon the shield of the Duchy of Cornwall, but which is derived from which it is now impossible to say. Planché inclined to the idea that they were gilded "poix," or peas, a canting allusion to Poitou, of which the

Earl of Cornwall was Count. Richard de Cornwall, natural son of the Earl of Cornwall, can have made little alterations in the arms, for we find his descendant, Sir John Cornewall, Lord Fanhope, K.G., bore ermine, a lion rampant gules, crowned, and charged on the shoulder with an estoile, or, a bordure engrailed sable, bezanté. *Crest* on a cap of maintenance gules, turned up argent, a lion estatant gules, charged on the shoulder with an estoile or, as may be seen from his Garter Plate. The present family of Cornewall (Barts.) who descend from the Barons of Burford, bear the field argent, and do not bear the estoile. Their crest also is different.

"Richard fiz le rey," who is stated to be one of the natural sons of King John, is mentioned in a Roll of Arms of about the time of Henry III. (sometimes known as the Acre Roll) as bearing "Gules, two lions passant guardant or." John de Varenne, another illegitimate son of King John, also bore two lions passant guardant upon his seal. The use of two lions by King John before he succeeded to the throne, and the continuance of this design by his illegitimate sons, may possibly be some sort of confirmation that the *third* lion stood for the Sovereignty of Aquitaine, to which King John only succeeded when he ascended the throne of England.

KING HENRY III. used the same arms—"Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or"—that had been used by his two predecessors upon the English throne. Although in this reign we find the lions usually termed "leopards," this does not appear to have affected the manner in which they were depicted; and apparently the name is only a concession to the ideas of ancient heralds that a lion could only be rampant, and that if represented in any other position the same animal must of necessity be a leopard. Glover's Roll, a copy of a Roll *circa* 1250, commences with: "Le Roy d'Angleterre porte, Goules, trois lupards d'or." The Emperor Frederick II. sent a present of three leopards to King Henry III. in token of these being the charges on his shield. From the Close Roll of 1252 it appears that a robe of purple sarcenet, embroidered with three leopards in front and three behind, was made for the King, and that leopards were also embroidered on the violet robe for the Queen when the King's daughter, the Princess Margaret, was married to King Alexander III. of Scotland.

(To be continued.)



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



INFESTMENT of the lands of Findon Culbockie and others to Mr. Roderick Mackenzie of Findon holds of his majestie few and ward the ward changed to taxt ward for payment of 50 merks for the ward as much for the releiffe and 80 lib for the marriage as the proportionall part of the barronie of Foullis and dissolves the said lands from all other lordships and barronies to be called the barronie of Findon and erecting the toune and midle toune of Culbokie in ane brugh of barronie with ane weeklie mercat and yeirlie faire. It contains also ane confirmatione of ane dispositione of the lands of Wester Culbo and parsonage teinds of the said lands and depute baillie of the same in granted be the deceast Sir John Urquhart of Cromartie and in like manner the rights made be John Mackenzie of Aplecroce and his sone and Sir Norman McCloud of Bernavay of the toune and lands of Urquhart and the lands of little Findon and charter of resignatione and confirmatione granted be John Bishop of Rosse of the said lands and others foirsaidis and of all other Charters granted be his predecessors bishops of Rosse together with his right and dispositione of the teinds of the saids haill lands and the indentures of marches betwixt him and his neighbors upon the resignatione of Sir John Monro of Foullis Neill Monro late of Findon and the said Mr. Roderick himselfe under the Kings hand.

Composition 40 lib.

Infestment of apprising of the lands, lordship, and barronie of Balmerinoch, the lands lordship and barronie of Cowper Angus and others to John Norbay of that Ilk apprised for 14,220 merks.

Composition 80 lib.

Escheat and liferent of George Lord Bamffe to Sir William Purves of that Ilk.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Archibald Oliphant Apothecarie in Edinburgh to David Scott Apothecarie there upon his owne horning.

Composition 20 lib.

Escheat and liferent of the deceast Lord Saltoun to Sir Alexander Fraser of Doors his Majesties first phisician in ordinary under the Kings hand. It is also sought be Arthur Forbes of Balroonie, Sir Alexander Fraser preferd. Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST FEBRUARY 28, 1679.

Infeftment of the Toune and Lands of Upper Mefts to David Stewart of Newtoune and his spouse holds of his majestie feu upon the resignation of John Munro of Upper Mefts and Ann Mortimer his spouse. Composition 10 merks.

Infeftment of adjudicatione of the lands of Dreghorne to Mr. John Scougall Commissar of Aberdene adjudged for 2508 lib 5s. Composition 40 merks.

Infeftment of adjudicatione of the lands of Faskine and Inschnock to Mr. Robert Selkrig writer in Glasgow adjudicated for 910 lib. Composition 20 lib.

Infeftment of adjudicatione to Robert Stewart of Brugh of the lands of Cura, Southgrames with some lands in Harstane and others lyand in the Isle of South Ronnaldsay in Orkney adjudicated for 5620 merks and 4000 Merks of penaltie. Composition 100 merks.

Confirmation of ane annual rent of 120 lib Scots granted by Alexander Strachan of Glenkindie out of the lands of Leshangie and pertinents to Christian Howisone relict of umquhile John Ross Merchant in Aberdeen in liferent and Christian Ross her daughter, redeemable by payment of 3,000 merks. Composition 20 lib.

Infeftment of adjudication to William Paton, merchant burgess of Edinburgh of the lands and barronies of newtoune and Clackmannan and Sauchie and newtoune, bond of relieffe to Clackmannan and confirmation thereof adjudged by the said William Paton by two several adjudications for the sum of 4,580 lib.

Composition 50 lib.

Confirmation to the Countess of Tarras of her liferent lands of the lands of Harden Robertoune and others.

Composition 20 merks.

Infeftment of adjudication of the lands of Bassenden to Elizabeth Hamiltoune and Robert Hamiltoune in Coldcoat her spouse adjudged for 2,262 lib. Composition 20 lib.

Infeftment of recognition of the landsand baronie of Newark to William Earl of Dundonald. It is also sought by Sir John Falconer Master of the Mint and by David Swintoune late Bailie of Edinburgh

and by James Dick of Priestfield, present Dean of Guild of Edinburgh, the Earl of Dundonald preferred. Composition 100 merks.

Infestment of apprising of the lands and baronie of Cromartie to Joseph Brodie of Ashlisk appraised for 1,873 lib as also ane other apprising of the said lands to the said Joseph Brodie appraised for 1,900 lib. Composition 40 lib.

Infestment to John Hope of Hopetoun of the lordship and baronie of Abercorne and of the burgh of baronie called and to be called the baronie of the newtoun of Abercorne with the office of Sheriffship and erects the foresaid lands in ane haill and free lordship and baronie called and to be called the lordship and barronie of Abercorne holds of his majesty taxt ward for payment of 153 lib for the ward also much for the releiffe 1,000 merks for the marriage upon the resignation of Sir Walter Seatoûne of that Ilk and James Cornwall of Bonherd.

Composition 200 merks.

Infestment to Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbett Knight baronet Lord Justice General in liferent and to John Mackenzie his eldest lawful son in fee of the lands and barronie of Logeach the toun and lands of Cultalend and Glensheoch the lands of Easter Tarbett and others holds of his majesty ward feu blench and taxt ward the taxt ward for payment of 24 merks for the ward and nonentry and ane 100 lib for the marriage. The ward changed to taxt ward for payment of 100 merks for the ward and nonentry als much for the releiffe and 200 merks for the marriage. It hath confirmation of a charter granted by Sir Robert Innes elder of that Ilk with consent of Sir Robert Innes younger of that Ilk his eldest lawful son of the lands of milnetoun of Meddatie and several others with the office of principal maire of the Earldom of Rosse and office of Baillierie of Tand with power to substitute Depute in the said offices and sicklike ane confirmation of all other charters and securities granted by John Bishop of Ross or any others his superiors, and erects the toun or village lately called Milnetounenew in ane brugh of barronie to be called the brugh of barronie of . . . and the toun or village lately called Portnacholmack in a free brugh of barronie to be called the brugh of barronie of . . . with power to repair and build ane commodious harbour and pear for accommodation of ships landing at the said brugh with weeklie mercat and free faire in ilk ane of the said brughs of barronie and of new unites and erects the foirsaid lands and barronies in ane haill and free barronie to be called the barronie of Tarbett upon the resignation of the said

Sir George Mackenzie Alexander Earl of Balcarras, William Downie Writer in Edinburgh and several others apprisers of a part of said lands. It hath a confirmation of his ladies liferent under the Kings hand. Composition 10 merks.

Confirmation of the half Davoch lands of Ardoch and of a part of the Davoch lands of Davidstoune to John Grant eldest lawful son to umquhile William Grant of Ardoch and William Grant brother to the said John Grant wodset for 12,000 merks be Sir John Urquhart of Cromartie. Composition 110 merks stopt.

Infetment of recognition of the lands and barronie of Cromartie and others to John Innes lawful son to the deceast Sir Robert Innes of Muirtoŭne. Composition 100 merks.

Escheat and liferent of James Murray of Skirling to
 takin out. Mr. Andrew Oswald Advocate one of the clerks of his
 majesties exchequer. Composition 10 merks.

Tutorie of Alexander, Alan and Margaret Mcgowns
 takin out. children to umquhile Alexander Mcgown Merchant in
 Dumfries to Thomas Mcgown Merchant in Irwing. Composition 10 merks.

Remission for Adulterie to Robert Watt, Miller at
 takin out. Powfoulls Milne. Composition 40 lib.

Escheat of Richard Haliwell Merchant in Selkirk
 Robert Watson. to John Walker Writer in Edinburgh. Composition 20 lib.

Escheat of Robert Grahame late Provost of Dumfries
 James Cunningham. and . . . Grahame his eldest lawful son to William Earl
 of Dundonald upon his own horning. The escheat of
 the said Robert Graham is also sought by Coline Campbell Writer
 in Edinburgh upon his own horning and by John Hall Merchant
 burgesse there upon his own horning and by Sir John Falconer
 master of his majesties mint and by James Dick of Priestfield Dean
 of Guild of Edinburgh. The Earl of Dundonald preferd.

Composition 40 lib.

Escheat of Mr. George Gibson writer in Edinburgh
 Hew Wallace. lawful son to Sir John Gibson of Adistoŭne to Robert,
 Earl of Southesk upon his own horning. It is also sought
 by James Crawford Collector in Fife upon his own horning. James
 Crawford preferd. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of the Lord and Master of Cathcart to
 takin out. Alexander Anderson Merchant in Edinburgh upon his
 own horning. Composition 20 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST ON MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1679.

Confirmation of the letters of Disposition granted by
 John Macfarlan. William Earl of Crawford and Lindsay to Thomas Moncreiffe of that Ilk for the use and behoof of the remanent persons creditors to the said Earl of the lands of Parbroth and others. Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to William Hay Merchant in Edinburgh of the toune and lands of Gregfoot comprehending both halves thereof holds of his majestie ward and changed to taxt ward for payment of 100 merks for the ward also much for the releiffe and 200 merks for the marriage upon the resignatione of Sir Walter Seatoun of Abercorne under the Kings hand. Composition 20 merks.

Infetment of adjudication of the lands of East Milne
 takin out. of Kimergem two husband lands in Hilltoun and three husband lands in Howdonne and others to Sir James Cockburn of that Ilk adjudged for the sum of 22,794 merks 5s. 4d.

Composition 100 lib.

Infetment to John Stewart of Kinmacklone in liferent and John Stewart his eldest lawful son in fee of the lands of Easter and Wester Kinmachlone holds of his majestie ward and changed to taxt ward for payment of 50 lib for the ward also much for the releiffe and 120 lib for the marriage upon the resignation of the said John Stewart elder of Kinmacklone under the Kings hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to Mr. James Dowglass of Earnslaw Writer to the Privy Seal of that piece of land commonly called 7 aikers and that other piece of land commonly called 5 aikers of Boughtrig holds of his majesty feu upon the resignation of Mr. George Dickson of Boughtrig.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmation to William Murray Merchant burgess of
 Nicoll Hardie. Edinburgh and Beatrix Verner his spouse, and Patrick Murray their son of the disposition granted by John Preston of that Ilk of ane annual rent of 80 lib out of the lands of Carkettle and Carkettle milne.

Composition 20 merks.

Infetment of Mortification of the two part of the
 takin out. toune and lands of Orkie and others to the Schoolmaster and Schollars of Drumeldzie holds of his majesty taxt ward and feu upon the resignation of William Earl of Crawford.

Composition 10 merks.

George Mackenzie. Infetment to John Riddoch of Burnside of Fortrie second lawful son to Adam Riddoch portioner thereof of that four oxgate of land of Nether Fortrie and one oxgate of land of over Fortrie and others holds of his majesty feu upon the resignation of the said Adam Riddoch (sic) and likewise to the said John Riddoch and Issobel Mitchell his spouse in liferent two oxgate of land of the toune of Fortrie holds of his majesty feu upon the resignation of James Gordon of Rothiemay. Composition 40 lib.

Infetment of adjudication of the lands and barronie of Home and others to James Earl of Home adjudged for 8,000 merks yeirlie since the decease of James, Earl of Home extending in the haill at Whitsunday 1675 to the sum of 68,000 merks and sicklike the sum of 8,000 merks yeirlie during the lifetime of Jean, Countess of Home. Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Infetment of recognition to Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbett Knight, barronet, Lord Justice General of the toune and lands of Lauchlin and others. Composition 10 merks.

Infetment of apprising of the toune and lands of Mertoun to Dame Margaret Porterfield relict of the deceast Sir Patrick Drummond late Lord Conservator appraised for 8,170 merks as also ane wodsett of the said lands holds of his majesty taxt ward upon the resignation of Catherine Cant Lady Colmestoune.

Composition 60 lib.

takin out. Infetment to William Drummond of Hathornden of his lands of Hathornden holds of his majesty blensch upon the resignation of Sir James Dundas of Arnotstoune and John Preston of that Ilk. Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to William Cochran second son to the Lord Cochran of the barronie of Kilmaronach and others together with the privelege of free regality and chappell and Chancellarie within the bounds of the haill lands and barronie above written holds of his majesty blensch upon the resignation of William Earl of Dundonald his grandfather. It hath ane confirmation of the Charter and infetment granted by the said Earl of Dundonald with consent of the said William Lord Cochran his eldest son to the said William Cochran his oy second son to the said William Lord Cochran of the lands of Kirkmichael Sempill and Kilmaleid and others to be holden of the said William Earl of Dundonald during his lifetime and afore his decease of the said William Lord Cochran.

Composition 10 merks.

(To be continued.)



"THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE" PRESENTATION BOOKPLATE.
(From a design by Miss Helard.)

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Bookplates.—With each succeeding number of the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE* specimen “*ex-libris*” or bookplates will accompany each copy of the magazine. Every month a bookplate will be presented by the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE* to some subscriber. The majority of these will be the work of Mr. Graham Johnston or Miss Helard. Those by the former artist will be characteristic drawings in heavy outline of the mediæval type, those by the latter will be chiefly half-tone blocks from wash drawings. For the purposes of the bound volume these will be printed in the pages of the magazine, but for the benefit of collectors a loose print upon plate paper will be also inserted with each copy. Those subscribers who may desire to be presented with a bookplate will be required to send in applications, with full particulars of what may be desired in the way of design. The Editor reserves to himself the decision and selection, but each application must be accompanied by an order for the magazine to be forwarded for twelve months, except in the cases of past subscribers who have already purchased the magazine during an equivalent period. In the latter event, if the magazine has been supplied direct from the publisher, it will only be necessary to call attention to the fact, otherwise it will be necessary to forward the front covers of twelve copies of the magazine. No charge will be made to the selected subscriber, who will be presented with 100 prints, but the gift is conditional on sufficient usage being made of the prints to entitle them to properly rank as bookplates. In the selection priority will be given according to date of application and length of subscription. Quarterings must not exceed six in number. The bookplate accompanying the present issue is from a design by Miss Helard. In addition to the foregoing, the Editor is hoping to make arrangements to present additional specimens of plate impressions of bookplates, and will be glad to hear from subscribers who may be willing to lend their plates for this purpose.

List of Searchers at District Probate Registries, etc.

Norwich—F. Johnson, 33, Queen's Road, Great Yarmouth.

Ipswich—M. B. Hutchinson, 37, Lower Brook Street, Ipswich; F. Johnson, 33, Queen's Road, Great Yarmouth.

Bury St. Edmunds—F. Johnson, 33, Queen's Road, Great Yarmouth.

Winchester—Mrs. Henniker-Golley, Emphott, Liss, Hants.

York—A. Gibbons, 34, Heworth Green, York.

Durham—John J. Howe, 35, Sherburn Road, Durham.

Canterbury—Hubert B. Curling, Canterbury.

Worcester—J. Harvey Bloom, Whitchurch, Stratford-on-Avon.

London—Stokes and Cox, 75, Chancery Lane, W.C.; E. Walford, 45, Bernard Street, W.C.; E. M. Grogan, Rose Mount, Sevenoaks.

Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The Editor begs to state that, as the arrears of back correspondence sent for publication have now been overhauled, all queries forwarded for publication will for the present be inserted without any charge. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

A correspondent very kindly calls our attention to the report of the proceedings of the New England Historic Genealogical Society at the annual meeting, held at Boston January 8, 1902, as follows :

The chairman of the Committee on Heraldry, Henry Ernest Woods, presented the following report from its secretary, James Henry Lea :

"The committee have to report with regret the recent great increase in fictitious and fraudulent heraldry and the frequent imposition by unscrupulous purveyors upon ignorant but ambitious persons, who are, in many cases, deceived into the belief that they are actually entitled to the arms ascribed to them.

"Since the days of the John Coles, senior and junior, there has never been a time when the use of false coat-armour was so prevalent or so shameless as at present, and the committee feel it their duty to protest energetically against the use of arms, either in genealogical works or displayed in public, by those who have absolutely no right to bear them.

"The committee would refer to their former report of 1898 (which was subsequently printed in the *Register*), discouraging the public use of armorial bearings, even by those entitled to them by proven descent from armigerous ancestors, in a republic having no institution with authority to regulate such use ; and this position they reaffirm with an emphatic condemnation of those whose display of false or misappropriated arms tends to bring the whole science of heraldry into disrepute and contempt.

"The committee would respectfully suggest that steps be taken toward concerted action among the different Genealogical and Historical Societies, refusing to give sanction or countenance to any use of spurious arms among their members or in books published under their auspices.

"A list of books containing claims to arms which have been tested personally by the committee, and which they, of their own knowledge, repudiate as absolutely without foundation in fact and often grotesque in their absurdity (of which a recent so-called "American Armory," published in England, is a flagrant example), will be furnished by the committee to librarians and others interested, in order that they may be properly noted as untrustworthy."

KING EDWARD.

What His Majesty has done in all things connected with his accession to the throne is pretty generally acknowledged to have been rightly and judiciously done, and not the least of his acts to which this remark applies has been his choice of name, for Edward is pre-eminently an English Royal name, for the reasons which I note below, and also because (if my memory serves me rightly) it has never been borne by the King of any other nation.

A correspondent in the May number of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE calls attention to the circumstance that the accession and coronation of King Edward VII. mark the millenary of the accession and coronation of the first King Edward of England. To this may be added the following points of interest regarding the name :

It is the only name borne by Kings of England both before and after the Conquest.

It has been now borne by more of our Kings than any other—namely, ten, as against eight Henrys ; no other name occurring more than four times.

It is, with the one exception of Richard, the only purely English name borne by any of our Sovereigns since Saxon times. The other names borne have been : German—Henry, eight ; William, four ; Charles, two. Hebrew—John ; Elizabeth ; Mary, two ; James, two ; Anne. Greek—Stephen ; George, four. Latin—Victoria.

The name Victoria will be noted as most appropriate when regarded with reference to Her late Majesty's acquisition of a vast empire. In all confidence in our future, we may hope that the name Edward, "the happy or successful keeper," will prove to be equally appropriate in the maintenance of that splendid heritage.

Toronto.

E. M. CHADWICK.

I read with the interest of an American what was said by your correspondent and editorially in the April number regarding the arms of Porto Rico and arms-bearing Americans. It is true "no Sovereign power exists to grant arms," but it may not be known that Americans generally regard the people as the Sovereign power in all matters not already delegated to their representatives, and while no value attaches to any family arms there, however or wherever derived, many persons deliberately create the arms they place upon carriages and plate, and do this from no motive or pretence to claim anything for the arms more than a distinctive family symbol. I particularly have in mind a certain King family (and I do not hesitate to cite the instance, since they are very free to admit the fact) that for three generations have used a shield, ermine, charged with a regal crown, which their surname naturally suggested ; and yet, I am told, no European house of the name ever bore arms resembling these. From the standpoint of the Englishman this may appear very improper, yet he should remember that no recognition of individual arms in the sense that they define social station is permitted under our laws. The advantages that wealth and education give a man over his fellows are esteemed sufficient without marking any legal distinction. Many families display bearings that resemble or duplicate British arms, but they are supposed to be of long standing, and it is generally admitted by Americans that if one's ancestor of colonial days left behind him a heraldic tombstone or seal, plate or bookplate, sentiment may excuse the bearing of such arms. There are vast numbers of these relics still preserved, and to the antiquary many interesting questions arise in examining them. Without troubling himself (and the true antiquary does not) with any inquiry as to the "authority" for such bearings, it is surprising to find sometimes upon an old tombstone of the seventeenth or early part of the next century a coat showing charges (tinctures unknown) precisely the same as a subsequent grant to an English family of the name.

That you may not assume that I am pleading any personal excuses, I will add that neither I nor any forbears, so far as I have discovered, have ever laid claim to any heraldic things, yet we have enjoyed some of the good things of this life.

MONOGRAM.

[The "Sovereignty" of a republican people, when expressed in legislative action, as in the case of the arms of Porto Rico, is of course unquestionable, and no herald would seek to deny it ; but such action has no relation or similarity to invention or appropriation of arms *without* legislation.—ED. G.M.]

BRAMHALL.

Could you oblige me by mentioning in the columns of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE whether the ancient family of Bromale or Bramhall, of Bramhall, Cheshire, is extinct, or whether that branch only became extinct which married into the Davenport family?

"PEMBROKE."

[Possibly some of our readers may be able to reply to the above inquiry.—ED. G.M.]

The following occurs in Burke's "Landed Gentry" of 1858: "Ralph Creyke of Marton married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Crathorne of Crathorne. She was lineally derived from Anne Plantagenet, sister of King Edward IV."

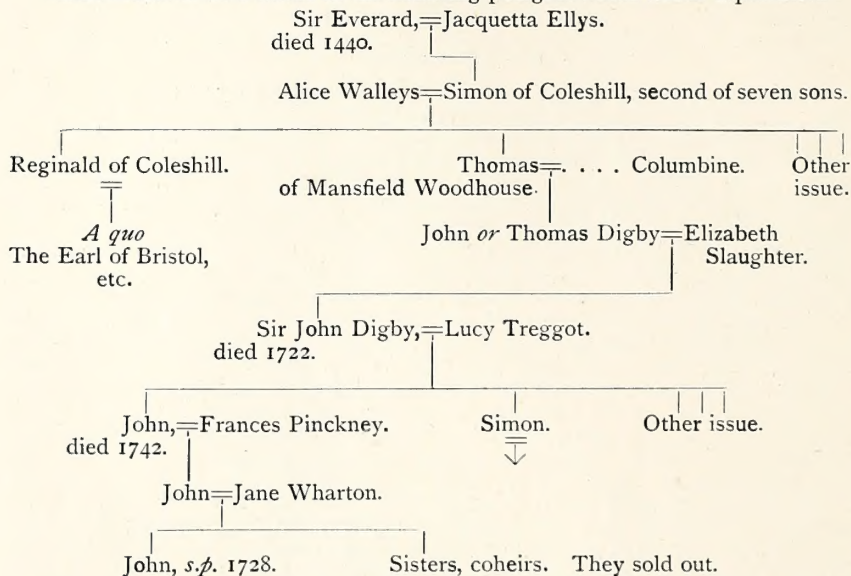
Can any correspondent of your magazine kindly say how this royal descent is traced out?

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

WILLIAM JACKSON PIGOTT.

A DIGBY CRUX.

There seems to be a hiatus in the following pedigree which needs explanation :



There seems to be a blank of about one hundred years, ignored by Thoroton and the Visitations. Can it be explained?

A. H.

CHAMPNEYS.

I am endeavouring to trace the ancestry of the Rev. William Betton Champneys, father of the late Very Rev. William Weldon Champneys, Dean of Lichfield, and the annexed pedigree will show how far I have been successful.

Up to the present I have been unable to discover the Champneys-Weldon alliance, which I feel sure must have taken place. If not, why should Weldon be used so frequently as a surname?

Besides those in the pedigree, I have found the following using this surname :

Rev. Weldon Champneys, M.A., buried November 1, 1790. (St. Paul's Cathedral Registers, Harl. Soc.)

Rev. John Weldon Champneys, A.B., inducted into the Vicarage of this parish August 10, 1794. (Register Book, No. 1, Ogbourne St. George, co. Wilts; "Memoirs of the Goddards of North Wilts," R. Jefferies, p. 40.)

Rev. Weldon Champneys, first husband of Martha Merriman. (Fam. Min. Gen., Harl. Soc., p. 1115.)

And another, who is connected with St. Paul's, viz :

Rev. Thomas Weldon Champneys, Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, died May 17, 1782. (Musgrave's Obit., Harl. Soc.)

133, Denmark Hill, S.E.

RAINALD W. KNIGHTLEY GODDARD.

Thomas Champnes, = Mary, dau. of . . .
of the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster; buried at
St. Margaret's October 16, 1778.

Rev. Weldon Champneys, D.D., = (1st) Amey, = (2nd) Frances,
born April 24, baptized at St. Margaret's, Westminster, dau. of . . .; Samuel Champneys, = . . .
May 23, 1736, o.s.; Sub-Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, buried in church- yard of St. Paul's of parish of St.
Minor Canon of Westminster and Windsor, and Lecturer at Cathedral Octo- Margaret's, West-
St. Bride's, Fleet Street, Vicar of St. Pancras, etc. He died ber 10, 1770. minster.

John Weldon Francis Thomas = Charlotte, dau. of Rev. William Betton Champneys, = Martha, dau. of Montague
Champneys, of Champneys, of . . . Silk, of Hatton Street; born October 13, baptized Oc- Stable, of the Terrace,
born . . ., Camden Town, married at St. Pancras Street, Fitzroy Square, Novem- at St. Margaret's, Kentish Town; born
1769. ber, 1801; died May 21, 1805. ber 11, 1835. May 29, 1777; married
at St. Pancras May 22,
1806; died September
10, 1852.

The Very Rev. William Weldon Champneys,
Dean of Lichfield.

Rev. Charles Champneys, M.A., Rev. Thomas Weldon Champneys, = Mary, dau. of John Macnamara, of
Minor Canon of Windsor, 1814;¹ Rector of St. George Baker Street, London; died at
and St. Botolph Churches, Cottesford and Vicar of Ogbourne St. George, 1822;¹ 6, Burdett Place, Old Kent Road,
London, in 1829;¹ Vicar of Wyrardsbury in 1836.¹ Vicar of Upton and Wyrardsbury, and Curate of Langley, aged 32, July 19, and buried July
1829;¹ Rector of Fulmer, co. Bucks, where he died De- 27, 1813, in the north cloister,
cember 21, 1841, aged 68. Westminster Abbey, M.I.

Rev. Edward Thomas Champneys, Trinity College,
Cambridge, B.A. 1816; M.A. 1822; only son; Vicar of Upton,
co. — died at Bath January 7, 1875, aged 86.

¹ Clergy List.

WATTS FAMILY.

Can any reader who is interested in the above family furnish me with a list of wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury from 1800 back to early times?
47, Constantine Road, Hampstead, N.W. DOUGLAS L. HANHART.

ARMS AND GENEALOGIES OF OLD KINGS, DUKES, AND COUNTS.

The best pedigree of the Visconti family (Dukes of Milan) is to be found in Sitta's famous work, easily obtained, I fancy, at the British Museum. Chiusole (a copy of which has been lent me by a friend) contains pedigrees of all the families mentioned excepting Fyol. Sitta gives the arms as well as genealogy. Chiusole does not.
H. MURRAY LANE, *Chester Herald*.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

SEPTEMBER 27, 1901—continued.

WAR OFFICE, September 27, 1901.

Scots Guards.

C.B. ; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Charles Harbord.

C.M.G. : Surg.-Maj. Walter Calverley Beevor, M.B.

D.S.O. : Maj. Frederic James Heyworth ; Capt. (now Maj.) Sherard Haughton Godman ; Capt. Henry Cecil Lowther ; Capt. the Hon. Walter Patrick Hore Ruthven (Master of Ruthven).

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. T. Ross ; Sergt.-Maj. J. W. Sibary ; Qtrm.-Sergt. W. Plumer ; Drill-Sergt. J. Mitchell ; Col.-Sergt. R. Elder ; Col.-Sergt. G. Orchard ; Col.-Sergt. J. McGregor ; Col.-Sergt. A. E. Broadley ; Sergt. E. McDermott ; L.-Sergt. C. Mallen ; L.-Sergt. W. J. Martin ; L.-Corpl. E. F. Orford ; Pte. W. Morrison ; Pte. A. Anderson ; Pte. P. Dusey.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).

D.S.O. : Maj. Louis William Bodé ; Lieut. Leonard Kirke Smith ; Lieut. Charles Lamprier Price.

D.C.M. : Corpl. T. H. Greig (Volunteer Company, now Scottish Horse) ; Pte. J. McVey ; Pte. J. Miller ; Pte. M. Ferris ; Pte. S. Cownie ; Pte. H. Holland ; Pte. C. Howard ; Drummer O. Davis.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).

D.S.O. : Maj. James Gurwood King-King ; Capt. Henry Charles Pilleau ; Lieut.

Lawrence Dunkin Wedd ; Lieut. Charles Frederic Watson.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. R. Dormand ; Col.-Sergt. W. Ewer ; Col.-Sergt. T. Robinson ; L.-Sergt. J. Clifford ; Corpl. H. Alderslade ; L.-Corpl. J. H. Smith ; Pte. J. Carney ; Pte. H. H. Punter ; Pte. H. F. Madox.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).

D.S.O. : Capt. Richard George Armine Marriott ; Capt. Edward Heneage Finch Hatton ; Capt. Robert McDouall ; Lieut. (now Capt.) Henry Hume Chisholm Baird ; Qtrm. and Hon. Lieut. (now Hon. Capt.) G. Boon.

D.C.M. : Qtrm.-Sergt. W. R. Stainforth ; Col.-Sergt. C. Davison ; Col.-Sergt. W. H. Cook ; Sergt. H. T. Brady ; Corpl. G. A. M. Praed (now Second Lieut. the South Wales Borderers) ; Pte. T. Fagg ; Pte. H. C. Bryant.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment).

D.S.O. ; Maj. Charles Gerard Barton ; Capt. Walter James Mangles ; Capt. Gerald Lindsay Palmes.

D.C.M. : Col.-Sergt. D. Tyson ; Sergt. H. E. Smith ; Sergt. E. G. Roebuck ; L.-Sergt. J. E. Donald ; Pte. T. Roberts ; Pte. R. Hamilton.

The Northumberland Fusiliers.

D.S.O. : Capt. Clement Yatman ; Capt. Arthur Jex-Blake Percival ; Capt. Austin Claude Girdwood ; Lieut. (now Capt.) Claude Wreford Wreford Brown ; Lieut. Arthur Duncombe-Shafto.

D.C.M. : Qtrm.-Sergt. M. White ; Col.-Sergt. C. W. Honnor ; Col.-Sergt. A. Lan-

den (now Qtrm. and Hon. Lieut.); Sergt. J. Hutton; Sergt. J. Railton; Band-Sergt. J. Stone; Corpl. W. G. Down; L.-Corpl. J. Davis; L.-Corp. R. M. Delaney; Pte. W. Cooper; Pte. H. Earle; Pte. J. East; Pte. A. Harris; Pte. T. Rea; Pte. T. Slater; Pte. T. Snowdon; Pte. J. Smalley; Pte. T. O'Donnell; Pte. J. Tracey.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

D.S.O.: Maj. Lewis Edward Morrice; Maj. Gerald Denne Armstrong.

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. T. H. Harwood; Col.-Sergt. A. Baker; Sergt. W. F. Tobin; Corpl. S. Brumhill; L.-Corpl. D. Collins; L.-Corpl. C. Underwood; Pte. J. Harper.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).

D.S.O.: Maj. Edward Joshua Cooper; Capt. Thomas Raymond Mallock; Capt. Bartholomew George Price.

D.C.M.: Col.-Sergt. C. Goring; Col.-Sergt. W. W. Hadley; Col.-Sergt. G. J. Tandey; Sergt. F. E. Sanders; L.-Sergt. A. E. Smith; Corpl. C. Smith; L.-Corpl. J. Wardrop; Pte. A. Damms.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment).

D.S.O.: Lieut.-Col. O'Donnell Colley Grattan; Capt. Llewellyn Murray Jones.

D.C.M.: Col.-Sergt. W. Johnson; Corpl. R. Hargreaves; Pte. M. Carney; Pte. G. Palmer; Pte. J. Turner.

The Norfolk Regiment.

D.S.O.: Maj. Arthur John Hamilton Luard; Capt. John Marriott; Capt. Evelyn Chiappini Peebles.

D.C.M.: Corpl. R. Chilvers; L.-Corpl. C. H. Fletcher; Pte. W. Howes; Pte. R. Race; Pte. C. Crampton; Pte. J. Adams; Musician W. J. Jones.

The Lincolnshire Regiment.

D.S.O.: Maj. Edgar Herapath (now retired pay); Capt. Jasper Joseph Howley.

D.C.M.: Col.-Sergt. J. Wade; Col.-Sergt. C. Breathwick; Sergt. T. Rawdin; Sergt. G. E. Jackson; Pte. J. Cole (Volunteer Service Company); Drummer W. Blythe.

The Devonshire Regiment.

C.B.: Lieut.-Col. Herbert Batson.

D.S.O.: Capt. Philip Urban Walter Vigors; Capt. Joseph Oates Travers; Capt. Louis Jean Bols; Capt. Joseph Fitzgerald Radcliffe; Lieut. (now Capt.) Norman Zeal Emerson; Capt. Ronald Forbes Meiklejohn (the Royal Warwickshire Regiment), attached; Lieut. Archibald Montgomery Tringham, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), attached.

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. H. Connett; Col.-Sergt. G. Palmer; Col.-Sergt. J. Burnell; Col.-Sergt. J. Payne; Col.-Sergt. W. Webb; Col.-Sergt. A. Grubb; Col.-Sergt. G.

Trivett; Col.-Sergt. J. Hortop; Sergt. W. G. Hudson; Sergt. S. Downing; Sergt. T. W. Perkins; Sergt. C. Smith; Sergt. G. Boyd; Sergt. W. J. Wade; Sergt. W. Holland; L.-Sergt. F. J. Rowe; L.-Sergt. A. E. Young; Pte. R. G. Hansford.

The Suffolk Regiment.

D.S.O.: Capt. Charles Arthur Hugh Brett; Lieut. Samuel John Barrington Barnardiston.

D.C.M.: Sergt. G. Claridge; Pte. C. Childs; Pte. J. H. Darley; Pte. W. Hall; Pte. G. Risby.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).

D.S.O.: Capt. Edward Glyn Elger; Capt. Amherst Blunt Whatman.

D.C.M.: Sergt. S. Hannam; Sergt. S. Hewlett; Sergt. J. Oates; Corpl. J. Galbraith; Pte. J. Cutland; Pte. F. Marsh; Pte. C. R. Woods.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).

C.B.: Lieut.-Col. William Fry.

D.S.O.: Maj. James Corbet Yale; Lieut. Sidney Goodall Francis; Lieut. Octavius Henry Lothian Nicholson; Lieut. Alfred Morey Boyall.

D.C.M.: Col.-Sergt. C. Busher; Sergt. A. Walmsley; L.-Corpl. J. Rawneley; L.-Corpl. F. Scott; Pte. A. P. Powell; Pte. J. Banks; Pte. B. Woodhead.

The East Yorkshire Regiment.

D.S.O.: Capt. John Alfred Unett; Capt. Frederick Campbell Maconchy.

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. J. W. Springhall; Qtrm.-Sergt. A. Line; Col.-Sergt. J. Kilpatrick; Sergt. D. Johnston; Corpl. C. Teesdale; Drummer T. P. Carney.

The Bedfordshire Regiment.

D.S.O.: Capt. Charles Richard Jebb Griffith; Capt. George Frederick Cullen Saunders; Capt. (now Maj.) Alfred Lingard Green (3rd Volunteer Battalion).

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. H. Cressingham; Qtrm.-Sergt. J. J. Cummins; Corpl. G. Finch; L.-Corpl. G. Horner; L.-Corpl. H. Smith; Pte. G. Dimery; Pte. C. King.

The Leicestershire Regiment.

D.S.O.: Capt. Charles Guinand Blackader; Capt. Reginald Norton Knatchbull.

D.C.M.: Col.-Sergt. A. Wood; Corpl. M. P. Gillespie; Corpl. C. Harris; Corpl. J. Withers; L.-Corpl. J. Bradshaw; Pte. R. Allen.

The Royal Irish Regiment.

D.S.O.: Maj. Henry Melville Hatchell (now retired pay); Maj. Alexander Stewart Orr; Capt. (now Maj.) Henry John Downing; Capt. Edward Henry Edwin Daniell.

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. J. Bergin; Sergt. H. Loney; Corpl. P. Doyle; L.-Corpl. J.

Dumphy; L.-Corpl. W. Tytherleigh; Pte. T. Baker; Pte. W. Sweeney.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).

D.S.O.: Capt. Gerard Christian; Lieut. Ernest Vivian Livesay Wardle.

D.C.M.: Col.-Sergt. E. Pickard; Col.-Sergt. B. Williams; Corpl. G. F. Collins; L.-Corpl. W. Philpot; Pte. F. Eyre; Pte. I. Hayes; Pte. W. Pearson; Pte. W. Usher.

The Lancashire Fusiliers.

D.S.O.: Maj. Capel Molyneux Brunker; Maj. Edward Cecil Tidswell.

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. W. Moss; Col.-Sergt. R. V. Couchman; Col.-Sergt. W. Watson; Sergt. J. B. Quinton; L.-Corpl. J. Sefton; Pte. T. Bamford; Pte. M. Lowe; Pte. F. Power; Pte. J. Thomas.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers.

D.S.O.: Capt. John Duncan; Lieut. Archibald Herbert Leggett.

D.C.M.: Col.-Sergt. A. Ferguson; Col.-Sergt. W. G. Kimberley; Sergt. F. G. Roberts; Pte. R. McAllister; Pte. G. Ravenhill.

The Cheshire Regiment.

D.S.O.: Maj. William Candler Neville. D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. M. Foley; Col.-Sergt. H. G. Cowan; Col.-Sergt. H. Grayston; Sergt. A. H. Hope; Sergt. J. Latimer.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

D.S.O.: Maj. Alan Percy George Gough; Maj. Patrick Rivers Mantell; Capt. William Garnett Braithwaite.

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. E. A. Parker; Col.-Sergt. W. G. King; Col.-Sergt. C. Whinnyates; Sergt. S. Hotchkiss; Pte. J. Marshall; Pte. J. Price; Pte. J. Smith.

The South Wales Borderers.

D.S.O.: Maj. George Champney Palmes; Capt. Harry Hickman Bromfield (3rd Battalion), attached.

D.C.M.: Col.-Sergt. W. H. Keppy; Col.-Sergt. H. Standen; Col.-Sergt. C. West (Permanent Staff, Volunteer Company), attached; Sergt. E. Fathers; Sergt. G. Francis; Sergt. J. L. Jones; Sergt. R. J. Soper; L.-Corpl. H. Blair.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers.

D.S.O.: Maj. Duncan Alwyn Macfarlane; Capt. Herbert Gilbert MacLachlan Amos; Capt. Henry Donald Neil Maclean; Lieut. William Thornton Wilkinson.

D.C.M.: Col.-Sergt. G. Alexander; Col.-Sergt. A. H. Kennington; Col.-Sergt. J. P. Larkin; Col.-Sergt. R. Newton; Col.-Sergt. A. Green; Sergt. A. MacWhinnie; L.-Corpl. J. Murdison; L.-Corpl. J. Murray; Pte. T. Duncanson; Pte. W. T. Fessey.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

D.S.O.: Maj. Conyngham Richard Cecil Ellis; Capt. Henry Edward Green.

D.C.M.: Col.-Sergt. C. Waters; Sergt. G. Elliott; Sergt. A. MacDonald; Corpl. G. Godfrey (since died of wounds); Pte. E. Brown; Pte. I. Lewis; Pte. A. McKay; Pte. J. Welding.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

D.S.O.: Maj. Charles John Lloyd Davidson; Capt. Ambrose St. Quintin Ricardo; Lieut. Algernon Cautley Jelfcoat.

D.C.M.: Col.-Sergt. A. R. Lee; Col.-Sergt. M. McMurren; Sergt. W. Craig; L.-Sergt. J. Kelly; Pte. P. Howard; Pte. A. Mills.

The Gloucestershire Regiment.

D.S.O.: Maj. Charles du Plat Richardson-Griffiths; Capt. Charles John Venables; Capt. Richard Price Jordan; Lieut. Edward D'Albret Le Mottée.

D.C.M.: Corpl. J. Gleeson; Corpl. J. Scaife; Pte. E. Carpenter; Pte. R. E. Rees; Pte. C. W. Smith; Pte. G. Young.

The Worcestershire Regiment.

C.B.: Lieut.-Col. George William Hackett Pain.

D.S.O.: Maj. John Hassard Stewart Gibb; Maj. Hugh de Berdt Hovell; Capt. Hugh John Bartholomew; Capt. Ernest Charles Forbes Wodehouse; Lieut. (now Capt.) Ernest William Moss.

D.C.M.: Col.-Sergt. W. Durham; Col.-Sergt. R. Pavett; Sergt. C. Hodgkinson; Sergt. F. Lidstone; Sergt. J. Batchelor; Sergt. S. Everett; Sergt. H. C. Reynolds; Corpl. W. Kirkham; L.-Corpl. C. E. Bennett; L.-Corpl. F. Darby; Pte. W. Box; Pte. Jackson; Pte. T. Patton.

The East Lancashire Regiment.

D.S.O.: Maj. (now Lieut.-Col.) Bridges George Lewis; Capt. Louis St. Gratien le Marchant.

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. J. T. Mathewson (since deceased); Qtrm.-Sergt. S. H. Williamson; Col.-Sergt. W. Oxford; Corpl. H. Bamber (since deceased); L.-Corpl. J. Finch; Pte. H. Clowes.

The East Surrey Regiment.

D.S.O.: Maj. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. (now Lieut.-Col.) Hugh Wodehouse Pearse; Maj. Henry Paul Treeby; Lieut. John Cyril May.

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. J. Anderton; Col.-Sergt. W. Lyne; Col.-Sergt. F. W. Hilliard; Sergt. F. Leavens; Pte. W. Boxer; Pte. W. Lovegrove (since deceased).

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

D.S.O.: Maj. William Lueg Harvey; Lieut. (now Capt.) Harold Fergus.

D.C.M.: Col.-Sergt. F. J. Clemo; Col.-Sergt. D. Owen; Col.-Sergt. H. J. Smith; Sergt. J. F. Symons; Corpl. A. W. Bed-

ford ; Corpl. H. Cooper ; Corpl. J. Edgar ; Pte. J. J. Thompson.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

C.B. : Lieut.-Col. George Evan Lloyd, D.S.O. (since killed in action).

D.S.O. : Lieut. (now Capt.) William Ernest Marriott Tyndall ; Lieut. Edward Vaughan Jenkins.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. G. Kerns ; Col.-Sergt. W. H. Throupe ; Pte. A. Wood ; Pte. C. Horsley ; Pte. F. J. Williams ; Pte. W. Halligan ; Drummer C. Haig.

The Border Regiment.

D.S.O. : Maj. John Stannus Pelly ; Capt. Ewen George Sinclair-McLagan ; Lieut. George Hanbury Noble Jackson.

D.C.M. : Col.-Sergt. F. W. Mitchell ; Col.-Sergt. F. Lambeth ; Col.-Sergt. E. O'B. White ; Pte. C. B. Jack ; Pte. T. Watson.

The Royal Sussex Regiment.

D.S.O. : Capt. Frederick William Templetown Robinson ; Capt. Edward Leslie Mackenzie ; Lieut. Robert Bellamy ; Lieut. Evelyn Fountaine Villiers.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. S. Thwaites ; Col.-Sergt. T. A. Jones ; Col.-Sergt. A. E. Weston ; Col.-Sergt. A. Nye ; Sergt. H. Snaith ; L.-Sergt. A. Ockelford ; Corpl. G. Weston ; Pte. T. H. Say.

The Hampshire Regiment.

D.S.O. : Capt. Benjamin Hamilton Boucher ; Capt. Henry Littleton Wheeler.

D.C.M. : Col.-Sergt. E. V. Tarrant ; Col.-Sergt. A. W. Just ; Col.-Sergt. J. Butler ; Sergt. W. Bennett ; Sergt. G. A. Weaver ; Sergt. M. Rooney ; Drummer A. Macdonald.

The South Staffordshire Regiment.

C.B. : Maj. (now Lieut.-Col.) Herbert Aveline Raitt.

D.S.O. : Capt. Edward Layton (now Maj. the Prince of Wales's Own, West Yorkshire Regiment) ; Lieut. (now Capt.) George William Robert Stacpoole.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. (now Qtrm. and Hon. Lieut.) F. H. White ; Qtrm.-Sergt. C. Belt ; Col.-Sergt. A. Harry ; Sergt. G. Leonard ; Pte. F. Herdman ; Pte. F. Tetherton.

The Dorsetshire Regiment.

D.S.O. : Capt. Arlington Augustus Chichester ; Lieut. Frank William Rowland Hill (now Capt. the Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regiment).

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. A. Brown ; Col.-Sergt. J. H. Thompson ; Col.-Sergt. H. W. Hutchings ; Col.-Sergt. A. J. Valler ; Col.-Sergt. A. Brown ; Col.-Sergt. B. S. Verdon (Volunteer Company) ; Pte. A. E. Williams (Volunteer Company).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).

D.S.O. : Lieut.-Col. Reginald Hawkins Hall ; Lieut. Arthur Harold Bailey.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. G. Devlin ; Col.-Sergt. E. O'Brien ; Col.-Sergt. T. Simon ; Pte. P. Coulter ; Drummer G. Handley.

The Welsh Regiment.

C.B. : Maj. Henry D'Alton Harkness.

D.S.O. : Lieut. Frank Aubrey Jones ; Lieut. Christopher Robert Berkeley.

D.C.M. : Col.-Sergt. F. Carter ; Col.-Sergt. B. Evans ; Col.-Sergt. R. M. Hill ; Col.-Sergt. A. Jenkins ; Col.-Sergt. W. Williams ; Sergt. A. Dredge ; Sergt. J. Richards.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

D.S.O. : Maj. the Hon. Henry Edward Maxwell ; Capt. John George Harry Hamilton.

D.C.M. : Sergt. H. Harrison ; Pioneer-Sergt. T. Howden ; L.-Sergt. G. Gaynor ; Pte. R. McGregor ; Pte. R. Ormond ; Pte. J. Smith ; Pioneer J. Hastie ; Piper D. Cameron.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

D.S.O. : Maj. Reginald Whitworth Porter ; Capt. Ernest Astley Edmund Lethbridge.

D.C.M. : Col.-Sergt. W. King ; Sergt. G. Olney ; Sergt. J. Wickson ; Pioneer-Sergt. G. Beer ; Corpl. J. Ilett ; Corpl. F. R. James ; L.-Corpl. J. Fowles.

The Essex Regiment.

C.B. : Maj. Frederick John Brown.

D.S.O. : Maj. Henry Hyde Williamson Nason ; Capt. Owen Godfrey Godfrey-Faussett.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. F. Howlett ; Qtrm.-Sergt. G. R. Mansfield ; Qtrm.-Sergt. E. C. Moore ; Sergt. F. J. Fenner ; Sergt. J. Johnston ; L.-Corpl. J. Hall ; Pte. H. J. Fleming ; Pte. F. Sheail ; Pte. T. J. Stephenson.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment).

D.S.O. : Capt. Thomas Harold Mortimer Green ; Capt. Francis Harry Weldon ; Capt. Rudolph Henry Keller.

D.C.M. : Qtrm.-Sergt. W. J. Roberts ; Col.-Sergt. C. D. Randall ; Sergt. J. Gilham ; L.-Sergt. W. Dowson ; Pte. H. Alton ; Pte. A. Bullons ; Pte. J. Cunningham (since killed in action) ; Pte. R. Isaac (since deceased) ; Pte. A. Smith ; Pte. C. O. Hickenbottom (Volunteer Company), attached.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

D.S.O. : Maj. Hugh Fortescue Coleridge ; Lieut. (now Capt.) Aubrey John Carter ; Lieut. Francis Willoughby Woodward.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. E. C. Mudge ;

Col.-Sergt. E. Wilkinson; Sergt. C. Hodgson; L.-Sergt. T. J. Hodgson; Pte. A. Hands; Pte. H. T. Johnson; Pte. A. McDermott; Pte. M. Moran; Pte. J. Taylor.

The Northamptonshire Regiment.

C.B.: Lieut.-Col. Henry Cuthbert Denny.
D.S.O.: Capt. Arthur Athelwold Lloyd;
Lieut. Charles Walter Barton.

D.C.M.: Col.-Sergt. A. E. Goodman;
L.-Corpl. C. Rumble; Pte. F. A. Clarke;
Pte. C. Hall; Pte. J. Kidd; Pte. D. Thistle.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment).

C.B.: Lieut.-Col. Ernest Henry Burney.
D.S.O.: Lieut. Felix Fordati Ready.
D.C.M.: Sergt. A. Bloomfield; Sergt. J. Payne; Pioneer-Sergt. J. Hurley; Corpl. A. E. Salsbury; L.-Corpl. H. A. Collins;
Pte. J. Emmens; Pte. W. House.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

D.S.O.: Maj. Frederick White.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

D.S.O.: Capt. Matthew Perceval Buckle.
D.C.M.: Col.-Sergt. E. J. A. Bullock;
Col.-Sergt. L. F. A. Redderson; Sergt. T. C. Dorrell; L.-Corpl. E. Humphreys;
L.-Corpl. G. J. Huntley; Pte. F. Jupp.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).

D.S.O.: Capt. Reginald Copleston Bond;
Capt. Hugh Clifford Fernyhough.
D.C.M.: Col.-Sergt. J. Gadie; Col.-Sergt. W. J. Woodhouse; Sergt. J. Moore;
Sergt. W. Sharpin; Sergt. W. Smith;
Corpl. A. Barker; Pte. G. Miller.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).

D.S.O.: Maj. (now Lieut.-Col.) Philip Bulman; Capt. Richard Rolls Gubbins;
Lieut. Henry Grenville Bryant.

D.C.M.: Sergt. W. Harrison; Sergt. G. Powell; Sergt. R. H. Talbot; Corpl. A. Jarvis; Corpl. W. Shaw; L.-Corpl. T. Avery.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).

D.S.O.: Maj. Napoleon Joseph Rudolph Blake (now retired pay); Capt. Henry Montague Eustace.

D.C.M.: Qtrm.-Sergt. F. Allam; Col.-Sergt. J. Betteley; Col.-Sergt. R. E. Evans;
Sergt. W. E. Highton; Sergt. W. Willcox;
L.-Corpl. W. W. Stickland; Pte. E. Wischusen.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

C.M.G.: Capt. and Brev.-Maj. James Kiero Watson, D.S.O.

D.S.O.: Capt. Henry Charles Warre;
Capt. the Hon. Alan Richard Montagu-Stuart-Wortley; Capt. Cecil William Wilson;
Capt. Alexander John Lainson; Lieut. (now

Capt.) Christopher Egerton Balfour; Lieut. (now Capt.) George Arthur Paget Rennie;
Lieut. Harry Cecil Johnson; Lieut. Reginald Frank Manley Sims.

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. G. H. Gordon;
Col.-Sergt. T. Maple; Col.-Sergt. A. Harman; Col.-Sergt. A. C. Watkins; Sergt. S. J. Pidgeon; Sergt. W. Jones; Sergt. F. Curtis; Sergt. A. G. Harrington; Sergt. G. Hoad; Sergt. R. Allen; Sergt. E. Wenham; L.-Sergt. W. Beck; Corpl. L. J. Bailey; Corpl. A. E. Green; Corpl. W. Slade; Corpl. F. J. MacLachlan; L.-Corpl. T. Edmondson; L.-Corpl. J. T. Mitchell;
L.-Corpl. A. McCarthy; Pte. A. Thompson; Pte. J. Whiteheart.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).

D.S.O.: Maj. Carleton Hooper Morrison Kirkwood; Capt. William Eyre Matcham;
Capt. Edward Evans.

D.C.M.: Sergt. J. Mundy; Sergt. H. Stimson; L.-Corpl. H. Lovelock; L.-Corpl. A. Bryant; Pte. W. F. Pearce; Pte. J. J. Cripps; Pte. C. E. Frupp.

The Manchester Regiment.

C.B.: Lieut.-Col. Charles Tom Reay.
D.S.O.: Capt. George Courtenay Cooper-King; Capt. William Patrick Eric Newbigging; Capt. Joshua Henry Miles Jebb; Lieut. (now Capt.) Richard Newman Hardcastle; Lieut. Harold Fisher.

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. J. T. Haddon;
Sergt.-Maj. G. T. Prosser; Col.-Sergt. J. Scott; Col.-Sergt. S. E. Kennedy; Col.-Sergt. F. Walker; Sergt. M. I. Gresty;
Sergt. E. Grant; L.-Corpl. W. J. Preston;
L.-Corpl. J. Harris; Pte. E. F. Newton;
Pte. M. Bell; Pte. E. Collier; Pte. J. W. Archibald.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).

D.S.O.: Capt. William Alexander Barnett; Capt. Vigant William de Falbe.

D.C.M.: Corpl. J. H. Jones; Pte. W. Evans; Pte. E. Frost; Pte. T. Gavin; Pte. T. Latham; Pte. S. G. Phillips.

The York and Lancaster Regiment.

C.B.: Lieut.-Col. Frederick Percy Lousada.

D.S.O.: Capt. Thomas Tinning Gresson;
Lieut. Alexander Horace Cyril Kearsey.

D.C.M.: Col.-Sergt. A. Acheson; Col.-Sergt. F. Hulley; Col.-Sergt. J. Stewart;
Corpl. A. L. Grove; Pte. W. L. Savage.

The Durham Light Infantry.

D.S.O.: Capt. Lincoln Edmund Cary Elwes; Capt. Walter Charles Lascelles;
Lieut. Arthur Strachan Way (since killed in action).

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. J. Freely; Col.-Sergt. A. Noble; Col.-Sergt. J. P. L. Shea;
Sergt. H. Littlejohn; Corpl. A. Neale;
Pte. J. Bell.

The Highland Light Infantry.

D.S.O. : Capt. (now Maj.) John Richardson ; Capt. and Brev.-Maj. George Edward Begbie.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. A. Stevens ; Col.-Sergt. J. B. Cameron ; Sergt. G. A. McDowell ; Piper-Sergt. J. Ross ; L.-Corpl. D. Fraser ; Pte. J. H. Burnett ; Piper J. McLellan.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's).

D.S.O. : Capt. the Hon. Douglas Forbes-Sempill ; Capt. Algernon Bingham Anstruther Stewart.

D.C.M. : Sergt. A. R. Hoare ; Sergt. P. Thomson ; L.-Sergt. A. Miller ; L.-Corpl. J. Smart ; Pte. J. Hamilton ; Pte. E. Steele.

The Gordon Highlanders.

D.S.O. : Capt. Eric Streatfeild ; Capt. Kenneth Dingwall ; Capt. George Standish Gage Craufurd ; Lieut. James Keith Dick-Cunyngham ; Lieut. Allan Cameron (since killed in action) ; Lieut. Harry Forbes (attached from 4th Volunteer Battalion).

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. J. MacLennan ; Qtrm.-Sergt. H. Simpson ; Col.-Sergt. J. Allen ; Col.-Sergt. H. D. Powell ; Col.-Sergt. W. J. D. Pryce ; Col.-Sergt. R. J. Campbell (Volunteer Company) ; Sergt. A. A. Austin ; Sergt. C. R. Gilham ; Pioneer-Sergt. J. Livingstone ; Sergt. W. Robertson ; Piper-Sergt. C. Dunbar ; Corpl. J. Rogers ; L.-Corpl. R. Edmondstone ; Pte. J. Docherty ; Pte. W. McRae ; Drummer J. May.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

D.S.O. : Capt. Arthur Frederick Egeron ; Capt. and Brevet-Maj. John Campbell ; Maj. Simon Joseph, Lord Lovat (attached from 1st Volunteer Battalion).

D.C.M. : Col.-Sergt. J. Nicholson ; Sergt. A. Mackinnon ; Sergt. A. Carmichael ; Sergt. P. Anderson ; Sergt. S. Axten ; Sergt. P. Stuart ; L.-Corpl. T. Wilson.

The Royal Irish Rifles.

D.S.O. : Maj. Frederick John Tobin ; Lieut. Charles Rodney Spedding.

D.C.M. : Sergt. R. Rainey ; Sergt. J. Darragh ; Corpl. J. Wright ; Corpl. R. Irvine ; Pte. J. Hanlon.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).

D.S.O. : Capt. George Kilner Swettenham.

D.C.M. : Col.-Sergt. P. Daley ; Sergt. D. Devlin ; Sergt. T. Kingston (since died of wounds) ; Pte. W. Seeley ; Pte. D. Braisby (since died of wounds) ; Pte. M. McNally.

The Connaught Rangers.

C.B. : Lieut.-Col. John de Courcy O'Grady.

D.S.O. : Capt. Charles Herbert Davis Cass ; Lieut. (now Capt.) James Lionel Joyce Conry ; Lieut. Hugh Moore Hutchinson.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. R. Hart ; Col.-Sergt. T. Shearer ; Col.-Sergt. M. Murphy ; Sergt. J. Smith ; Pte. J. Reynolds ; Pte. W. Lennon ; Pte. J. Naughton.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).

D.S.O. : Capt. Andrew Aytoun ; Capt. Francis James Richardson ; Lieut. Walter Gordon Neilson.

D.C.M. : Col.-Sergt. T. Potter ; Col.-Sergt. J. Robertson ; Sergt. J. W. McDine ; Sergt. J. Ferrier ; Sergt. W. McClurg ; Corpl. J. Stewart ; Pte. B. Baxter ; Pte. D. Keir ; Pte. W. Young.

The Princess of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians).

C.B. : Lieut.-Col. Herbert Martin.

D.S.O. : Capt. (now Maj.) Samuel Robert Llewellyn White ; Capt. John Craske.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. W. Casey ; Qtrm.-Sergt. E. Doolan ; Col.-Sergt. E. Vaughan ; Sergt. S. J. Freeman ; L.-Corpl. O. S. Breese.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers.

D.S.O. : Maj. Pierce Thomas Chute ; Sec.-Lieut. (now Lieut.) James Clare Macnamara Canny.

D.C.M. : Sergt. P. Mulvihill ; Corpl. M. O'Brien ; Corpl. P. Walsh ; Pte. P. Burke ; Pte. G. Strange ; Pte. M. Symons ; Pte. W. Sullivan ; Pte. W. Malone ; Signaller S. Hayes.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

D.S.O. : Maj. Spencer Godfrey Bird ; Capt. and Brevet-Maj. Arthur Ford Pilson ; Capt. Wilfrid John Venour ; Capt. Hugh Mackenzie Shewan ; Capt. George Norton Cory ; Lieut. Edward Augustus Alfred de Salis.

D.C.M. : Col.-Sergt. J. E. F. Gage ; Armourer-Sergt. T. H. Ford (Army Ordnance Corps), attached ; Sergt. W. Brown ; Sergt. J. Ryan ; Corpl. G. F. Frost ; L.-Corpl. P. Melia ; Pte. W. Cullen ; Pte. A. Dowling ; Pte. J. McCormack ; Pte. C. N. Wallace ; Pte. W. Connell ; Pte. M. Farrelly, Pte. M. Kavanagh.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

D.S.O. : Capt. Frederick Gilbert Talbot ; Lieut. (now Capt.) the Hon. Hugh Dawnay ; Lieut. Sir Thomas Andrew Alexander Montgomery Cuninghame, Bart. ; Lieut. Arthur Algernon Dorrien-Smith ; Lieut. Robert Francis Sidney Grant.

D.C.M. : Col.-Sergt. J. Finney ; Col.-Sergt. E. Kemp ; Col.-Sergt. H. Lacey ;

Colour-Sergt. A. W. Beer; Col.-Sergt. G. Hodder; Sergt. S. Chilvers; Sergt. P. Shaw; Sergt. A. H. Smyth; Sergt. J. W. Wingate; Sergt. W. Dickinson; Sergt. F. A. Williams; Corpl. W. J. Cakebread; Corpl. T. Mansell; Pte. G. Ellis; Pte. C. Sands.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

4th Division.

D.C.M.: Corpl. A. Brooks, the Manchester Regiment; Pte. J. McNamara, the King's (Liverpool Regiment); Pte. J. Trainor, the King's (Liverpool Regiment); Pte. F. T. Green, the Leicestershire Regiment; Pte. T. Bateman, the Manchester Regiment.

5th Division.

D.C.M.: L.-Corpl. W. Lambert, the Dorsetshire Regiment; Pte. M. Lyons, the Lancashire Fusiliers.

1st Battalion.

D.S.O.: Capt. (now Maj.) Charles Grove Amphlett, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment); Capt. Norman Bruce Bainbridge, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment); Lieut. John Boyd Orr, the Norfolk Regiment; Lieut. Clinton Wynyard Batty, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).

D.C.M.: Col.-Sergt. M. Smerdon, the Devonshire Regiment; Col.-Sergt. W. C. Fry, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own); Sergt. A. E. Coveney, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment); Sergt. T. Connelly, the Royal Irish Regiment; Sergt. E. Poole, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own); Corpl. E. O. Paltridge, the Devonshire Regiment; Corpl. F. Thomas, the Welsh Regiment; Pte. J. Hogan, the King's (Liverpool Regiment).

2nd Battalion.

D.S.O.: Capt. and Brevet-Maj. Charles Macpherson Dobell, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. (now Capt.) Richard Percy Littleton Vigors, the Connaught Rangers; Capt. Bernard Ogilvie Richards, the Worcestershire Regiment; Lieut. the Hon. Charles Rowland Clegg-Hill, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

D.C.M.: Acting-Sergt.-Maj. H. E. Worthing, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own); Col.-Sergt. A. Smith, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment); Sergt. A. C. Croydon, the Lincolnshire Regiment; Sergt. H. Wilson, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment); L.-Sergt. W. Hill, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; L.-Corpl. E. G. Davies, the Dorsetshire Regiment; Pte. A. Cooper, the Lincolnshire Regiment; Pte. T. Evans, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

3rd Battalion.

D.S.O.: Capt. Charles Edward Arthur Jourdain, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; Lieut. (now Capt.) Rupert Farquhar Riley, the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry); Lieut. Chudleigh Garvice, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

D.C.M.: Col.-Sergt. G. J. Taylor, the Northumberland Fusiliers (deceased); Col.-Sergt. I. Mossop, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; Col.-Sergt. J. J. Cassen, the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry); L.-Sergt. G. P. Wymer, the Northumberland Fusiliers (now Lieut., the Manchester Regiment); L.-Sergt. G. Walker; L.-Sergt. W. Jones, the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry); Corpl. F. Lincoln, the Northumberland Fusiliers; L.-Corpl. W. W. Raynham, the Northumberland Fusiliers; Pte. W. Demaine, the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).

4th Battalion.

D.S.O.: Lieut. (now Capt.) Horace Mackenzie Smith, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry); Lieut. Thomas Wolryche Stansfeld, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment); Lieut. William Godfrey Tarbet, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).

D.C.M.: Qtrm.-Sergt. Coster; Col.-Sergt. H. W. Sheppard, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Col.-Sergt. J. E. James, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Sergt. B. Bayliss, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Sergt. A. Couldrey, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment); L.-Corpl. G. T. Atkinson, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment); L.-Corpl. H. Beecroft, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment); L.-Corpl. J. M. Hyland, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment); Pte. J. W. Eborall, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Pte. H. Edmonds, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).

5th Battalion.

D.S.O.: Capt. Herbert Augustus Nourse Forte, the East Yorkshire Regiment; Capt. John Malise Anne Graham, the Royal Lancaster Regiment; Capt. George Charles Lambton, the Worcestershire Regiment.

D.C.M.: L.-Corpl. J. Tordoff, the Worcestershire Regiment; Pte. M. Clements, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment); Pte. J. T. Benson, the East Yorkshire Regiment; Pte. J. P. Donnelly, the East Yorkshire Regiment; Pte. M. Maher, the Royal Irish Regiment; Pte. J. Murphy, the Royal Irish Regiment; Pte. J. Radigan, the Royal Irish Regiment.

6th Battalion.

D.S.O.: Capt. Barnett Dyer Lemprière Gray Anley, the Essex Regiment; Lieut.

Charles Powlett Strong, the Bedfordshire Regiment (since killed in action); Lieut. Arthur Derry, the Welsh Regiment.

D.C.M. : Staff-Sergt.-Maj. J. Wyke, Army Service Corps; Sergt.-Maj. F. McKay, the Gordon Highlanders; Col.-Sergt. F. H. Shannon, the Welsh Regiment; Sergt. C. E. Simms, Royal Artillery; Sergt. J. Reid, the Gordon Highlanders; Corpl. E. H. Bridger, Royal Artillery; Corpl. A. E. Coombs, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment); Corpl. J. Spence, Rimington's Guides; Pte. P. McCarthy, the Welsh Regiment.

7th Battalion.

D.S.O. : Capt. Keith Randolph Hamilton, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Lieut. (now Capt.) Chandos Leigh, the King's Own Scottish Borderers; Lieut. Gustavus Hamilton Blenkinsopp Coulson, King's Own Scottish Borderers (since killed in action); Lieut. Charles George Wickham, the Norfolk Regiment.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. A. L. Pepper, the Norfolk Regiment; Comp.-Sergt.-Maj. G. Weston, the Hampshire Regiment; Sergt. A. J. Clarke, the Norfolk Regiment; Sergt. J. Jack, the King's Own Scottish Borderers; Sergt. J. Williams, the Hampshire Regiment; L.-Corpl. P. Hedworth, the Lincolnshire Regiment; Pte. W. J. Callaby, the Norfolk Regiment (since deceased); Pte. T. Green, the Norfolk Regiment; Pte. A. Nickols, the Norfolk Regiment; Pte. T. Doughty, the Lincolnshire Regiment; Pte. H. Fraser, the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

8th Battalion.

D.S.O. : Capt. George Northcote Colville, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Capt. Ernest Rokeby Collins, the East Lancashire Regiment; Lieut. Charles Evelyn Forrest, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Lieut. Percy Charles Wildman Goodwyn, the East Lancashire Regiment; Lieut. Douglas Cyril Percy-Smith, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).

D.C.M. : Col.-Sergt. C. Connor, the East Lancashire Regiment; Sergt. J. Dawber, the East Lancashire Regiment; L.-Corpl. C. A. Bradbrook, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry; L.-Corpl. H. Smith, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry; L.-Corpl. A. Sykes, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Pte. T. Mason, the Cheshire Regiment; Pte. E. Oultram, the Cheshire Regiment; Pte. A. Wilson, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment); Pte. A. Anderson, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

9th Battalion.

D.S.O. : Capt. and Brev.-Maj. John Edward Pine-Coffin, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; Capt. Gerard Christopher Bowen, the Royal Munster Fusiliers; Lieut.

George Julian Ryan, the Royal Munster Fusiliers; Lieut. Ernest Howie Saunders, the Royal Irish Rifles.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. H. G. Crummey, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment); Sergt. J. Dames, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment); Corpl. F. Peacock, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; Corpl. D. Sheehan, the Royal Munster Fusiliers; Pte. A. Moseley, the Lancashire Fusiliers (since died of wounds); Pte. A. Daw, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; Pte. J. Hogg, the Royal Irish Rifles; Pte. J. Keenan, the Royal Irish Rifles; Pte. D. McIlhara, the Royal Irish Rifles; Pte. J. Bolger, the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

10th Battalion.

D.S.O. : Capt. Francis John Duncan, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment); Lieut. Harold Farnell Watson, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment).

D.C.M. : Comp.-Sergt.-Maj. A. Ewin, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment); Sergt. W. McBean, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment); Sergt. W. Sharp, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment); Sergt. W. Seaton, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment).

12th Battalion.

D.C.M. : Col.-Sergt. W. Walsh, the Queen's Own (Cameron Highlanders); Corpl. J. Milne, the Queen's Own (Cameron Highlanders).

15th Battalion.

D.S.O. : Lieut. Arthur Stansfield Peebles, the Suffolk Regiment; Lieut. Frederick Alexander White, the Suffolk Regiment.

D.C.M. : Sergt. F. H. Barron, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment); Corpl. A. Fuller, the Suffolk Regiment; Corpl. H. Rand, the South Wales Borderers; Pte. A. Oliver, the Suffolk Regiment; Pte. G. Gibbons, the Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment).

Composite Company.

D.S.O. : Capt. David Blake Maurice, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment).

D.C.M. : Sergt. I. Barton, the Manchester Regiment; Corpl. H. Huttley, the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).

Burma Mounted Infantry.

D.S.O. : Capt. Herbert Norwood Blakey, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment); Capt. Percival Coode, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment); Lieut. Lionel Forbes Ashburner, the Durham Light Infantry (now Capt. the Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regiment).

D.C.M. : L.-Corpl. C. Steele, the Durham Light Infantry; Pte. D. Donaghue, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment); Pte. H. Pain, the Essex Regiment.

By the Way.

THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE each month contains but forty-eight pages, and the space at our disposal would have been very insufficient to have presented even the briefest account of the Coronation ceremony. The press, daily and weekly, for some months past has contained little else than Coronation articles in anticipation, and very complete, and on the whole accurate, accounts of what took place have since been printed. It therefore seems that, as we can add nothing to what has been described far more fully in most daily papers, little object would be gained by publishing a curtailed version. But of the illustrations which have been published no condemnation can be too great. As representations of any part of the ceremony the majority are grotesque. Few can be the result of actual observation, and the greater part are palpably "fancy pictures."

Mr. William Le Queux, the novelist, is asking through the *Daily Mail* for any manuscripts relating to the family of De Monasteriis, or Masters, and mentioning the country around Stamford. It is apparent that he is endeavouring to recover the treasure hidden by Philip Ashe Masters, of Wiveton, a favourite of Henry VIII., who is known to have assisted Thomas Cromwell in the wholesale spoliation of the monasteries in 1537, and who, according to a half-forgotten legend, secured gold and precious stones to an enormous value, and concealed them in fear that his royal master should discover his dishonesty. That the treasure really does exist, and is only awaiting discovery, is proved by certain documents, and these, it seems, have come into Mr. Le Queux's possession, he being a well-known collector of medieval and other manuscripts. In the Record Office and in the British Museum are preserved many old parchments recording the concealment of treasure before the days of banks and fireproof safes; yet, strangely enough, it has never occurred to the public that there is actually to-day many thousands of pounds' worth of treasure in the form of coin, objects of gold and silver, and gems still hidden in the walls or roofs of old houses or buried beneath the surface, with, perhaps, a cottage built over it to mark the spot.

The leisurely progress of modern lawsuits has been paralleled, says the *Siècle*, in the olden times. In 1210 an action commenced between the Comte de Nevers and the inhabitants of Donzy, which did not terminate till 1848. A similar instance is the lawsuit between the villages of Campan and Bagnères-de-Bigorre, having reference to the ownership of the forest of Maargordil, in the Hautes Pyrenees, which commenced in 1234 and was decided in 1882. The Campanards seem to be fond of law, for an action commenced by them in 1254 against Quatre Véziaux d'Ame (composed of four villages) has not been decided yet.

The origin of the red hunting-coat is a mystery. There is a story told "that one of the early Henrys was so enamoured with the sport of fox-hunting as to ordain it to be a royal sport, and the red coat was worn in consequence." This, however, says the *Tailor and Cutter*, has been pointed at as absurd, as in those days scarlet was not a royal livery at all, and the King of the time was no more likely to put his huntsman into scarlet than he would array the royal rat-catcher in a coat of the same hue. One thing there can be no doubt about, and that is, that the scarlet coat is very popular for those who hunt regularly. Hunting, however, was a royal sport, in which none could indulge without grant of free warren, etc.

The office of Sir Walter Parratt as "Master of the Music" to the King indicates how faithful to tradition is our Court in the matter of music. It is said that the first mention of this particular official is to be found at the restoration of Charles II., but there were *Minstrallis domini Regis* in the time of Edward III. The names of these worthies are to be found in the roll of accounts of cloth for robes given to them in that reign; and there were among them five pipers, a similar number of "trumpours," a "taborer," a "clarioner," a "fidelere," a "sauterer," a "wafrere," and a "comhere." This last designation, though not easily explicable, suggests something festive, the more so as he had a "bourdour," or jester, to keep him company. It may even have been a nickname, for among the other royal servants on this curious list are two entered simply as "Mustard and Garlek," which is no more likely to have been their real appellations than the "Clays, Fige, and Vynegre" allotted to three of their companions.

Some of the names of the old Coronation banquet dishes are most singular. "Botargo" is, it seems, fish-roe, and is so called to this day in the Eastern Mediterranean. "Cardoons" are declared to be thistles, and form an excellent food when properly cooked. The word is obviously allied to the French *chardon*, or thistle, and the thing itself is used as an inferior substitute for stewed celery, and is cooked in the same way. The interpretation of "diligrout," by the service of which at the Coronation feast the Lord of the Manor of Addington held his land, is simply terrific. It consisted of almonds, milk, brawn of capons, sugar, spice, boiled chicken, and a sow's kidneys. If sow's fat were added to this abominable mess it was called "maupigyrnum," which seems sufficiently expressive; but we can only hope that neither in the one form nor in the other will any ill-advised antiquary revive it. Another description of the dish in question, however, leads one to believe it was a form of gruel.

Some very interesting facts concerning North America and its people are given by the Rev. B. Appleyard in the *Mission Field*, to which he contributes an article entitled "From England to the Mission Field."

He describes many incidents on his journey to North America, and then gives some details of the Indian native village at Alert Bay, with its curious totem poles. He says: "Before now we shall have noticed some weird figures which seem to stand upon each other's shoulders, like acrobats do at a circus; they are strange companions certainly, and would make a fortune for any circus that could produce them alive. Here is one with a sturdy grizzly bear standing upright, and the figure of a man standing upon its shoulders, then a woman, a child, and, lastly, an eagle with outstretched wings over all. These ferocious-looking images are harmless family crests, which the Indians stand up, life size, before their front doors. But these totems, as they are called, are more than crests: they represent the family archives, its genealogy, and its name; and more than this, they are the standards or signs of different clans of which a tribe of Indians may be composed, the same clans with the same totems or signs being found in nearly every tribe on the coast. Thus, an Indian or a party of Indians out canoeing may be overtaken by a storm and compelled to seek shelter and food at a village belonging to another tribe who speak a different language. As they approach, there before them stands their own clan totem, their own family name, and entering the house before which it stands, they display tattooed upon breast, legs, or arms the same sign, and are received and treated as honoured guests. Often the totem is nothing but a bare pole, with the necessary animal sign at its apex. This indicates that the particular family inside are unskilful at carving, and too poor to buy a better one, or too lazy to make a good one. There is a great deal of labour expended in making a totem pole. First, a suitable tree has to be found, and if the pole has to be a large one and first-class in every respect, a tree of large size must be chosen, free from branches and straight; then it is cut down, got into the water, and floated off to the village, where many weeks are spent in carving it. The totem poles are fast disappearing before the march of civilization; in my village there are none, but I have noticed a peculiar custom which is growing in its place: instead of placing the gravestones on the graves of the departed, the Indians frequently put them where the totem pole stood—namely, in front of their houses—and in some instances they are erected by the living for themselves. But, after all, from the Indian's point of view, this is not strange, for there is yet to be mentioned that the totem pole often became a mausoleum for the illustrious dead. The totems were frequently made out of immense trees, and sufficient accommodation for several bodies was afforded within them. A national funeral would mean the getting down of the totem pole, the hacking out of a hole in the back of a man or bear, the interment and closing up of the wooden grave, the re-erection of the pole, and the distribution of the dead man's worldly goods."



THE ARMS OF CULLEN.

(Or, an eagle displayed sable, beaked and membered gules.)



The
Genealogical Magazine.

OCTOBER, 1902.

IS THE RED DRAGON WELSH AFTER ALL?

By A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



THE recent agitation of Wales for representation upon the shield of England, and the consequent assigning of the differenced dragon as an additional badge for the Prince of Wales, has brought the "red dragon" prominently under consideration. It is usually referred to in Wales as the "red dragon of Cadwallader," and most English heraldic students are aware that it came into prominent use in the reign of Henry VII., who adopted it as the dexter of his two supporters, and also used it as a badge. It was not his favourite badge, however, this being the portcullis.

The real basis of the succession of Henry VII. to the throne of England was undoubtedly conquest, but he himself asserted heirship and Plantagenet descent from John of Gaunt, thus representing in a manner the house of Lancaster; whilst his wife, the eldest daughter and an heir of Edward IV., was the representative of the Yorkist faction. Both parties preferred to accept Henry VII. and his wife and their descendants as their Sovereigns by descent rather than admit the defeat of either faction. The palpable descent of Henry VII. from John of Gaunt was through his "legitimated" issue by Catharine Swinford, and though this issue had been *fully* legiti-

mated by Act of Parliament, and although the subsequent confirmation which excluded them from succession to the throne was merely a personal act of the Sovereign, in which Parliament had no part, there can be no doubt that the descent from John of Gaunt was not considered "clean." It was not, however, the only Plantagenet descent which Henry VII. possessed. He had another Lancastrian descent from Edmund Crouchback, and, like Henry IV., he asserted the old tradition that Edmund Crouchback was in reality the eldest son, put aside on account of his physical deformity. Henry VII. was the great-grandson of John Beaufort and Margaret Holand, and Margaret Holand was the daughter of Alice FitzAlan and Thomas Holand, Earl of Kent. Alice FitzAlan was the daughter of Eleanor Plantagenet of Lancaster, sister of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, the grandson of Edmund Crouchback, and herein lay the legitimate Plantagenet descent which was desired. Thomas de Holand, Earl of Kent, the son of Joan the Fair Maid of Kent, and the grandson of Edmund Woodstock, was the great-grandson of Edward I., who was the brother of Edmund Crouchback, so that Henry VII. had two unquestioned and undoubted legitimate descents from Henry III., either of which he would have been anxious to put forward. The fact that neither of these gave him a title to "represent" the crown as senior *heir* put him in no worse a position on that score than his descent from John of Gaunt, inasmuch as his wife, to whom he was not married when he obtained the Crown, was the daughter of Edward IV., and, as such, was the heir of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, the *elder* brother of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

There can be no doubt that in every particular the sympathies of Henry VII. were Lancastrian. He claimed descent from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and from Eleanor, daughter of Henry of Lancaster, and had neither descent from nor sympathies with the Yorkists. Now he is found using a dragon as a supporter and a badge. The obvious and accepted version is that it relates to his Welsh descent, but he gained nothing by his Welsh descent, and gained everything by his descent from Lancaster; and were we not predisposed to consider the dragon Welsh, one would obviously look to his Lancastrian pedigree to find an origin for the dragon. It certainly is curious, and it cannot be a mere coincidence, that the dragon is met with in use by his Lancastrian ancestors, whilst it is not met with in any single one of the coats of arms designed by medieval heralds for any of the early Welsh kings and princes. If in Plantagenet days, to which these "attributed" arms belong, it

had been considered the national badge of Wales, it is almost impossible to imagine that it would not have been found attributed to some one or more of the early Welsh princes. The arms invented for, and assigned to, Cadwallader by medieval Welsh heralds were: "Azure, a cross patée fitchée or." The fact remains that we do not find, at any rate in English heraldry, that the dragon was considered to have a Welsh character until after the accession of Henry VII., and it is by no means certain that even then, when it first came into extensive national use, it was considered to have any relation with Wales. It certainly was in use in England long before the conquest of Wales. The two sons of Edmund Crouchback—Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and Henry, Lord Monmouth (who afterwards succeeded his brother as Earl of Lancaster)—each bore as a crest a wyvern with outspread wings. (It should not be forgotten that the distinction between the wyvern and the dragon is comparatively modern, and even now not recognised on the Continent.) Therefore, unless definite evidence can be brought to show that the dragon was assumed because of the Welsh descent of Henry VII., the probability remains that it is far more likely that, claiming through the Lancastrian line, the badge was used by that Sovereign as the badge of the earliest Earls and Dukes of Lancaster, which it can be proved to have been. Upon both the seals of Thomas and Henry of Lancaster which appear on the letter of the Barons to the Pope in 1301 the shields are supported by wyverns, in addition to the fact that one of these creatures figures in each case as the crest. So that, with these two individuals at any rate, the dragon was not a haphazard piece of ornament. This conclusion is emphasized by the fact that whilst the arms of the elder brother were "England, with a label of France," and the arms of the younger brother were "England debruised by a bendlet azure," the crests and supporters of both are identical, being wyverns. There is one further point in which confirmation can be found. One of the badges of Edward IV. is said to have been "a black dragon" for his Earldom of Ulster. Now, his claim to the Earldom of Ulster came through his descent from William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, who married Maud, the elder sister of the Eleanor above mentioned, from whom Henry VII. was descended. These two sisters were sisters also of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and grand-daughters of Edmund Crouchback; and if a dragon had become associated with the Earldom of Ulster, it probably became so through the marriage of Maud of Lancaster (whose father bore a dragon as his crest) to William de Burgh. The colour (black) need not be any obstacle, for we find Queen

Elizabeth changed the colour of her dragons to gold. Had she considered her badge to be the "red dragon of Cadwalader" it is not likely she would have changed it. The dragon of Jasper Tudor was sable for his crest and green for his badge. It will be seen, therefore, that all definite heraldic knowledge which we have about the dragon points its origin back, at least, to the sons of Edmund Crouchback. No record appears to exist that he himself ever made use of such a badge, but there is a reason for connecting it with his father Henry III., because in 1244 a Royal Mandate directed "a dragon to be made in the fashion of a standard of red silk, sparkling all over with gold, the tongue of which should be made to resemble burning fire, and appear to be continually moving, and the eyes of sapphires or other suitable stones, and to place it in the Church of St. Peter, Westminster, against the King's coming." Therefore the dragon must have originated in the person of Henry III. or one of his ancestors. It is useless to look for an origin at a later date. It did not come from his wife, Eleanor of Provence, who brought us the badge of the rose. Now, King Henry's mother was Isabella, daughter and heiress of Aymer Taillefer, Count of Angoulême, and possibly in the fiery tongue of the dragon, which is insisted upon for the standard of Henry III., and in the extended tail—for the wyvern was practically all tail—one might have found a pun upon the name of "Taillefer."

The devices of John Warenne, Earl of Surrey, would at first sight seem to afford a curious confirmation of such a supposition concerning the origin of the Royal Dragon badge. We find no hint or trace of a dragon in the armorial bearings of the Houses of Anjou or of Warenne until we come to this John Warenne, Earl of Surrey. No crest is upon his grandfather's helmet, no wyverns figure as supporters on his seal affixed to the letter of the Barons to the Pope. The badge of the grandson, according to Vincent (MS. Vinc., 152, fol. 75), was a "Wyvern argent with wings expanded." Another version makes the wings chequy or and azure (this repetition of the colours of the arms in the crest is by no means an uncommon practice). This is, of course, the form in which this badge has survived as a Warren crest to the present day. It therefore becomes a pertinent inquiry as to whence this badge was derived. It surely cannot be a coincidence that the wife of the previous Earl of Surrey, the grandfather, whom John the grandson succeeded, was Alice de Lusignan, who was a half-sister of Henry III. The mother of both was Isabel, daughter and heir of Aymer Taillefer, Count of Angoulême.

Queen Katherine, widow of Henry V., remarried Sir Owen Tudor, son of Meredith ap Tudor. By him she had two sons—viz., Edmund of Hadham, created Earl of Richmond, and Jasper of Hatfield, created Earl of Pembroke. Now, the arms of Tudor were gules, a chevron between three helmets argent. Both Edmund and Jasper appear to have originally borne this coat, but there is no record that either of them, or their father, bore with it crest or supporters. The date at which they were both created Peers was 1453, and as this is the date at which Jasper is known to have changed his arms, it doubtless can be fixed at the date at which they both did the same. It should be noted that this was *before* the marriage of Edmund Tudor and Lady Margaret Beaufort, daughter and heir of John, Duke of Somerset.

Edmund and Jasper were the half-brothers of Henry VI., who appears to have given them the right to bear the Royal Arms of England—viz., to Edmund, quarterly 1 and 4 France, 2 and 3 England, within a bordure azure, charged alternately with fleurs-de-lis and martlets or, and to Jasper the same, but the bordure charged with fourteen martlets or. Woodward says the fleurs-de-lis were derived from the Holands and the martlets from Beauchamp of Hatch. This cannot be correct, for the fleurs-de-lis of Holand were argent and the Beauchamp marriage was in the ancestors of Margaret Beaufort, whereas we find the martlets on the bordure of Jasper (who was himself never even remotely connected with the Beauchamp family) at least a year before his brother married Margaret Beaufort, the daughter of Margaret Beauchamp. So we must look elsewhere for an origin for the martlets, which probably came from the coat of Edward the Confessor. The action of Richard II. in granting the whole arms of Edward the Confessor to Mowbray and Holand probably was the precedent. The crest used by the Earl of Richmond was, “on a chapeau gules, turned-up ermine, a dragon with wings elevated of the first”; *supporters*, “dexter, a greyhound argent, collared gules, ringed or; sinister, a dragon or and gules”; *colours*, “white and green.” The crests of Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, subsequently created Duke of Bedford, are given variously as (1) on a chapeau gules, turned-up ermine, a lion statant crowned or gorged with a collar azure, charged with martlets gold; (2) on a chapeau gules, turned-up ermine, a dragon with wings elevated; (3) a dragon or wyvern with wings elevated sable. His seal shows upon the helmet worn by the effigy a wyvern with outspread wings. His supporters were dexter a dragon; sinister, a wolf.

Of course, if it could once be established that either Jasper Tudor or Edmund Tudor bore a dragon for crest or supporter before the arms of England were assumed it would go far to establish the Welsh origin of the dragon; but when we find both brothers bearing the Royal Arms of England when neither possessed any blood descent which would entitle them to do so, and when we find the dragon used at an earlier period with the Royal Arms, and when we find, moreover, that the dragon was not used at an earlier date with the Welsh Arms of Tudor, which appear to have been completely discarded, every probability points to the dragon which was assumed having been derived from an English source, and not from a Welsh one. The use of a dragon by Edmund Tudor before the accession of Henry VII. is useful as evidence of date.

The red dragon is termed the Red Dragon of Cadwallader, the presumption being that the Welsh ancestors of Henry VII. continued in its possession as descendants of Cadwallader. But the descent of the Tudors from Cadwallader is by no means universally admitted, and it was neither known nor asserted until after Henry VII. succeeded to the throne and genealogical research as to his ancestors was commenced by his instructions. Yet some time *before* this we find the dragon in use presumably derived from the same English sources from which the Tudor brothers derived their arms.

Now, it has always seemed an utter absolute mystery to me why the Royal Arms were granted to Jasper and Edmund Tudor, who, *primâ facie*, had no descent whatever from the Plantagenets. But the Tudor descent which was asserted was Sir Owen Tudor, the son of Meredith ap Tudor, son of Margaret, younger daughter and coheir of Thomas ap Llewellyn ap Owen, by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Catherine, eventually sole heir of Llewellyn ap Griffith, by Eleanor, daughter of Simon de Montford, by his wife Eleanor, daughter of King John of England and Queen Isabel, the daughter of Aylmer Taillefer, Count of Angoulême. Again, therefore, do we trace the dragon back to Aylmer Taillefer. There can be little doubt that, unless this descent had been accepted, such an outrageous and unheard-of grant as the gift of the Royal Arms to the Tudors would never have been made.

But, unfortunately, any theory which connects the origin of the badge of a dragon with Aylmer Taillefer must be abandoned, because there is very clear evidence that Richard I. had a Dragon Standard, for Roger Hoveden, in his Chronicle, relates that in the Crusades the King delivered his dragon standard into the custody

of de Preaux, in spite of the claim of Robert Trusbut to carry the standard by hereditary right.

Now, the livery colours of Henry VII. were white and green, which are familiar to everybody as the Tudor livery colours. At once, therefore, everyone jumps to the conclusion that Henry VII. derived them from his Welsh ancestry, and that green and white is a Welsh livery. We have, as a consequence, that beautiful and picturesque legend which asserts that as Royal livery colours they are derived from the Welsh national emblem—the leek—the white being taken from the root, and the green from the leaves. That the white always figures above the green in the standards of Henry VII. should have “given pause” to the creators of the legend, unless in Wales they were anciently accustomed to grow these vegetables roots upwards, or else unless the colours are supposed to be derived from the colours of the *flower* and of the leaves, which the legend does not assert. But the existence of the legend is a very apt and definite example of how these stories get invented at a later day to account for facts which, when investigated, prove to have no foundation of fact within them.

The “Plantagenet colours” are said to have been white and red, though upon what foundation the assertion rests I am unaware. It is likely enough, however, that Edward III. used these colours, they being the argent and gules of the arms of St. George, to whom the Order of the Garter was dedicated by that King. Henry, first Duke of Lancaster, whose colours are known to have been blue and white, was the contemporary of King Edward III. Blanche, the eventual heir of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, having married John of Gaunt (created Duke of Lancaster), it was only natural that we should find him assuming the livery colours of the Earldom and Dukedom of Lancaster, to the former of which he had succeeded *jure uxoris*. These, therefore, became identified as the Lancastrian party colours in opposition to the “murrey” (sanguine—*i.e.*, a blood-red colour, not the scarlet of gules) and blue of York. The livery of blue and white naturally descended to, and was used by, the son and heir (Henry IV.) of John of Gaunt and Blanche of Lancaster.

Whatever may have been the livery colours of Edward III. or Edward the Black Prince, the son of the latter, who ascended the throne as Richard II., used white and green as his livery colours; so did John, Duke of Bedford, the son of Henry IV.

We must next turn to the livery of Edmund of Langley, which was white, green, and black, and we then find later that John Beau-

fort, Duke of Somerset, used a livery of white, green, and red (or perhaps murrey). Edmund Tudor, his son-in-law, used white and green only.

The introduction of a third colour in the two cases above mentioned was doubtless due to the necessity of distinction arising from the creation of so many different liveries. Liveries never followed any strict rule of inheritance or descent. Nevertheless, when we find that white and green occurred in the livery colours of John of Beaufort, grandfather of Henry VII., and that white and green was the livery of his father, there can be no doubt whatever that the Tudor King assumed the livery of his father and his maternal grandfather, omitting the third colour, "murrey," perhaps because that had become somewhat identified with the murrey and blue of York, and particularly of Richard III. Or perhaps because, there being no other claimant to the simple white and green, the red or murrey was no longer needful for distinction.

Thus departs yet another of the many Welsh heraldic fictions, for it is very plainly evident that the white and green of the Tudor livery had nothing whatever to do with Wales. One needs, therefore, to be careful to remember when one speaks of the Tudor livery that it was the livery of the Tudor Kings of England, but not of the earlier Welsh Tudor family.

This is an interesting point to notice, because the mount vert upon which the red dragon is now passant undoubtedly is derived from the green in the lower part of the standard of Henry VII. upon which the dragon is represented. The green pasture, therefore, upon which the dragon roams is English soil, and the dragon itself as a Royal badge dates back at any rate to the Plantagenet dynasty.

When I felt called upon a little time ago to protest against the proposal of certain Welsh gentlemen that a dragon should occupy the fourth quarter in the Royal coat of arms I had not noticed (needless to say) that there was little probability of there being anything Welsh about the dragon. But the present sequel is a very convincing proof of the folly and danger of putting new wine into old bottles, or, in other words, the inventing of new coats of arms to stand for ancient history; rather should it be new coats of arms for new people and new colonies.

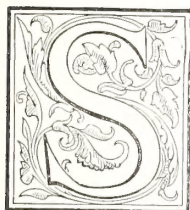
One is irresistibly compelled to smile at what has so recently happened. Wales has been agitating for nearly a century for representation in the Royal Arms. To pacify her the differenced red dragon was assigned as an additional badge to H.R.H. the

Prince of Wales. Wales has publicly preened herself with delight, all because a second Plantagenet badge has been assigned to the Prince of Wales. How is Wales advantaged? Her aspirations are in no way satisfied, and I am afraid that Wales, after all, must now sit down, as gently as she can, and begin her agitation all over again. Why *would* she insist on preferring the dragon to the ancient and undoubted shield of Llewellyn and Owen Glendower?



A SUPPLEMENT TO THE "BOOK OF PUBLIC ARMS."

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF ALLOA.



STILL another of the Scottish burghs has been gathered into the fold of legal armory; but this particular instance of Alloa is due to private generosity. To commemorate the Coronation of His Majesty, the Earl of Mar and Kellie has himself paid the fees upon a grant of armorial bearings to Alloa, and defrayed the cost of a new corporate seal for the burgh. An illustration of the new armorial bearings will be found on p. 244, this being reproduced from a tracing of the design in the Lyon Register executed by Mr. Graham Johnston, Herald painter to the Lyon office, Edinburgh. The blazon of the arms as matriculated in Lyon Register is as follows:

"Argent, on the waves of the sea an ancient galley sable, in full sail, the sail charged with the arms of the Earls of Mar and Kellie, pennon gules, flag of the field, charged with a pale of the second, on a chief vert, in the dexter a garland, the dexter half hops, the sinister barley all or, and in the sinister a golden fleece. Above the shield is placed a helmet befitting their degree, with a mantling sable doubled argent, and on a wreath of their liveries is set for crest a griffin gules winged armed and beaked or, langued azure, and on an escrol over the same this motto: 'In the forefront.'"

Lord Mar and Kellie, in very kindly supplying us with the details of the blazon, writes: "The various charges denote the history and industries of the burgh, which is a port and harbour, as shown by the galley. The two charges in chief show the brewing and woollen-yarn industries. It is not usual to grant crests to corporations, but it is done in this case, as a griffin (presumably one of my supporters) has been adopted as a badge by the burgh for many



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF ALLOA.

years, and the old Mercat cross is supposed to have had a griffin's head on it, this being probably the crest of Sir Robert Erskine of that ilk, who was the first Erskine possessor of Alloa, about the year 1320. It has belonged to the family ever since; hence my arms on the sail."

THE ARMS OF SOUTHWARK.

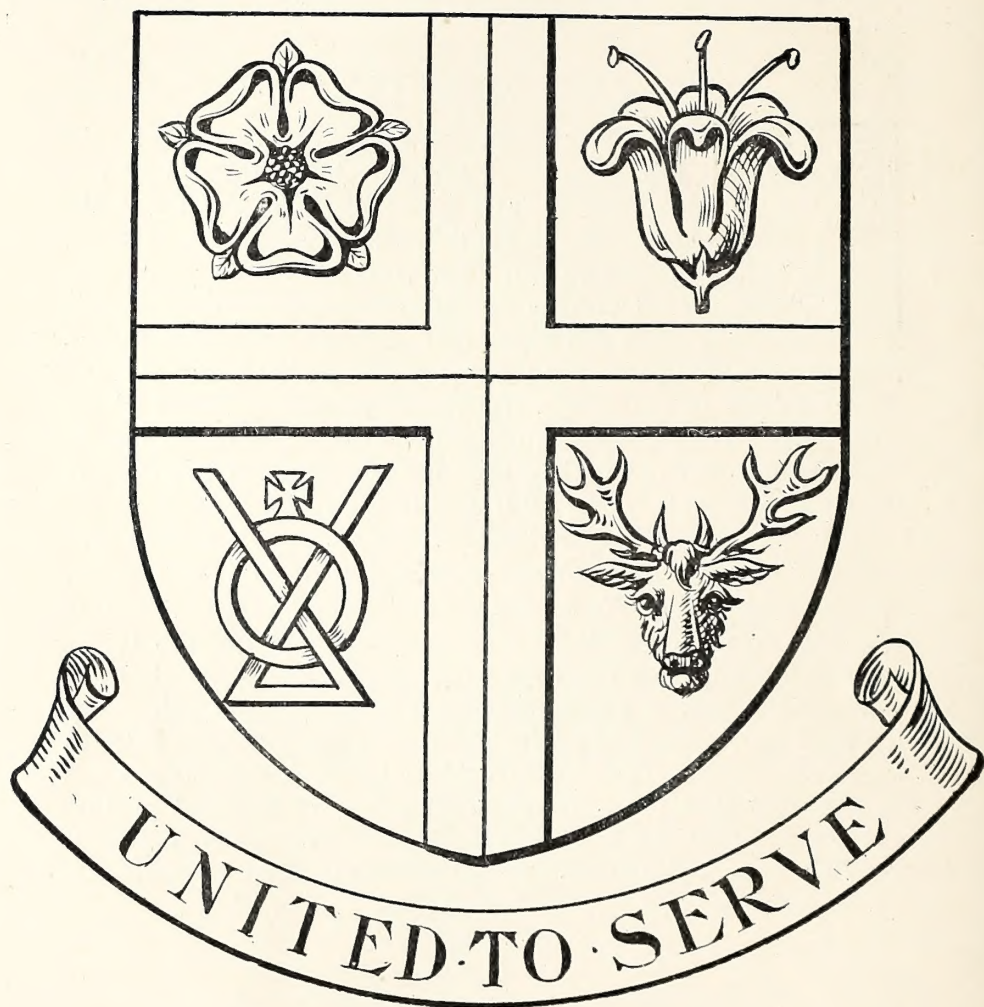


ET another of the new London municipal boroughs has been well advised, and has petitioned for and obtained a legal grant of arms. This is the Borough of Southwark, whose patent is dated June 14, 1902. The arms granted are:

"Quarterly argent and azure, a cross quarterly gules and of the first, between a rose of the third, barbed and seeded proper, in the first quarter, a lily also of the first slipped proper in the second quarter, an annulet ensigned with a cross patée and interlaced with a saltire conjoined in base all or in the third quarter, and a stag's head caboshed also of the third in the fourth quarter." *Motto*: "United to serve."

The arms previously ascribed to, and used by, "Southwark" consisted of the curious charge (now placed in the third quarter) upon an azure field. We confess we should have preferred to have seen this device repeated at least in the second quarter, if not counterchanged in all four; for so many of these corporate arms give one the idea of a given number of objects "assorted." But the ways and desires of a public body, when deciding upon a design for a coat of arms, are so "assorted" and various that no one can be surprised that the arms generally result in a shield of that character. That no crest has been included in the patent is certainly to be commended. An illustration of these arms appears on the following page.





THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF SOUTHWARK.

SAMUEL SLADE BENTON: HIS ANCESTORS
AND DESCENDANTS.

IN the history of the family of Benton—extending as it does in the narrative given by the author to seven generations—the reader will have not only a purely family history, but what may certainly be termed an insight into the social and political state of “New England” at a time succeeding to the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers. It is a singular thing, but only an instance of two separate conditions of things starting from different points of view, but uniting in a common end, that sees about the beginning of the seventeenth century Roman Catholics emigrating to France and Spain on account of the conditions under which, in England, they were then bound, and at one and the same time Puritans leaving the Mother Country for Massachusetts and the neighbouring States.

Amongst those refugees were two brothers of the name of Benton, and it is one of these, Andrew, who would appear to be the earliest ancestor of the Samuel who forms the chief subject of the memoir. The establishment of a polity and government (both civil and ecclesiastical) of the newly-founded State, or society, is given by the author in the earlier chapter dealing with the life of the Andrew Benton referred to.

The town plot of Milford is instanced as an illustration of the system of allotting plots of ground to the settlers, out of which each was to provide for his own maintenance and support; and, as we should, perhaps, expect to see, a kind of military conscription was established to protect the new settlers from the incursions of the Indians. This was further safeguarded by a system of fines, as we are told that “every . . . [one of the community above sixteen, save women] shall be provided with, and have in readiness, both a pound of powder and two pounds of bullets or shott . . . on penalty of 5s. a month for such default. . . .”

The establishment of a system of Church government—a form of combined Presbyterianism and Congregationalism—was a very real element in the social life of the community, and the reader of the chapters dealing with this phase cannot fail to be struck with the fact that the Pilgrim community had so far retained the idea of compulsory attendance at public worship—which admittedly formed

the reason for their leaving their original home—as to themselves formulate a system of fines for non-attendance at worship, for we are told that “absence from public worship was then punished in court by a fine of 5s. for each offence” (Code 1650, p. 23; Public Rec^d Conn[ecticut], vol. i., p. 522).

In dealing with the religious beliefs and customs of this community, in which the Bentons played so large a part, it may be of interest to note that witchcraft was believed in, and, when detected (?), officially dealt with. When we remember that it was at this period that the subject was largely to the fore in England itself (compare King James I. and his “*Dæmonology*”), this is hardly surprising.

A case of alleged dealing with the devil, in which (in 1662) a certain “Anne Cole was taken with strange fitts, wherein she (or rather the Devill, as ’tis judged, making use of her lips) held a discourse . . .” is detailed on p. 18 (*et seq.*).

Samuel Slade Benton (his second name being that of his mother’s family) was the great-great-grandson of the original settler Andrew already referred to, and appears to have been born in April, 1777, at Harwinton, Connecticut. His childhood and boyhood afford nothing of note to record, and we read (p. 156) of his marriage at the age of twenty-four to Esther Prouty, whom he brought to his allotment of Waterford, “a high, wooded land, requiring much labour to clear and subdue for cultivation.”

Waterford was a frontier town, with a population of from 500 to 600, and was first organized as a “town” (with a representative assembly) about 1794-95. A chart giving the allotments of the town is given by the author on p. 157.

As an instance of the religious “coercion,” to which allusion has already been made, we may note in passing that Samuel Slade Benton was himself “excommunicated” (p. 164) for “having, after repeated admonitions, neglected to unite with the churches within whose limits they reside. . . .” The reader may pursue this chapter to see the reasons (in the author’s opinion) of this *omission*, and of the result of the ban.

A study of the conditions under which Samuel Benton and his wife (and, indeed, his immediate predecessors and descendants) lived will show that they were what the writer aptly describes as “sufficient unto themselves.” To themselves and their surroundings only did they look for everything which goes to make up the needs of a settled community. Houses, raiment, food, drink, the necessities of domestic use and of land cultivation, were all the produce of their own toil, and if they were “a law unto themselves,”

it was the necessary outcome of the conditions of their day, and a natural result of their own education.

Samuel Slade Benton left eleven children, to each of whom is devoted a memoir by the writer, who is himself the son of the ninth, and he has supplemented these memoirs by reproductions of the daguerreotype photographs of the principal members, male and female, of his family. That of the principal subject of the memoir is, perhaps, the most characteristic of all, and is quite in accord with what one might look for in the face of a strong yeoman.

At the end of the volume are some coats of arms of the Wiltshire family of Benton—arms, however, to which (as the writer is careful to point out at the beginning) it would be difficult to establish a claim on the part of any of his own ancestors.

To those who wish to make themselves acquainted with the general idea of the (new) settlers' home in New England, a study of the lives of the Bentons will afford as good an opportunity as it does of the personalities of the agents themselves. For the manner in which the author has fulfilled his self-allotted task we have nothing but praise. It is one of the many admirable volumes which are becoming a feature of the present day, and the descendants of the American Benton family in the future will appreciate the labours of their relative. Though naturally much of the narrative, particularly the personal details, can be of but little concern to others than members of the family, it is, nevertheless, an interesting narrative, and will repay perusal by anyone. It has been privately printed by the Merrymount Press of Boston, U.S.A., and as a piece of book-making one must admit it ranks with the finest productions of this country.



THINGS WHICH MIGHT BE ATTENDED TO:

OFFICIAL HERALDIC INSIGNIA.



THE heraldry of all other nations than our own is rich in heraldic emblems of office. In France this was particularly the case, and France undoubtedly for many centuries gave the example, to be followed by other civilized countries, in all matters of honour and etiquette.

If English heraldry were destitute of official heraldic ensigns, perhaps the development elsewhere of this branch of armory might be dismissed as an entirely foreign growth. But this is far from being the case, as there are some number of cases in which these official emblems do exist. In England, however, the instances are governed by no scale of comparative importance, and the appearance of such tokens can only be described as capricious. That a more extended usage might with advantage be made no one can deny, for usage of this character would teach the general public that armory had a meaning and a value, it would increase the interest in heraldry, and also assist greatly in the rapidly increasing revival of heraldic knowledge. The existence of these heraldic emblems would manifestly tend towards a revival of the old and interestingly excellent custom of regularly setting up in appropriate public places the arms of those who have successively held various offices. The Inns of Court, St. George's Chapel, the Public Office at the College of Arms, and the halls of some of the Livery Companies are amongst the few places of importance where the custom still obtains. And yet what an interesting memorial such a series always becomes! Although this article is written primarily for the advocating of the initiation of certain new insignia, nevertheless, it may be well to take the opportunity of reciting the official tokens which do already exist; and this list, which has never previously been collected, will possibly gain in interest if it is prefaced by a list of certain foreign emblems, of which I have been able to collect the particulars.

The following are from the Royal French Court :

The High Constable of France : Two swords held on each side of the shield by two hands in armour issuing from the clouds.

The Chancellor : In saltire behind his arms two great maces, and over his helmet a mortier or cap sable crossed by two bands of gold

lace and turned up ermine ; thereon the figure of a demi-queen as an emblem of France, holding a sceptre in her right hand and the great seal of the kingdom in her left.

The Marshal : Two batons in saltire behind the arms azure, semée-de-lis or.

The Admiral : Two anchors in saltire behind the arms, the stocks of the anchors in chief azure, semée-de-lis or.

The General of the Gallies : Two anchors in saltire behind the arms.

Vice-Admiral : One anchor in pale behind the arms.

Colonel-General of the Infantry : Under his arms in saltire six flags, three on each side, white, crimson, and blue.

Colonel of the Cavalry : Over the arms four banners of the arms of France, fringed, etc., two to the dexter and two to the sinister.

Grand Master of the Artillery : Two field-pieces of ordnance under the arms, one pointing to the dexter and one to the sinister.

The Superintendent of the Finance : Two keys imperially crowned and endorsed in pale, one on each side of the arms, the dexter or, the sinister argent.

Grand Master of the Household to the King : Two grand batons of silver gilt in saltire behind the arms.

Grand Almoner : Under his arms a blue book, on the cover, the arms of France and Navarre within the Orders of St. Michael and the Holy Ghost, over the Orders the Crown.

Grand Chamberlain : Two keys, both imperially crowned or, in saltire behind the arms endorsed the wards-in-chief.

Grand Esquire : On each side of the shield a royal sword erect, the scabbard azure, semée-de-lis, hilt and pomel or, the belts folded round the scabbard azure, semée-de-lis or.

Grand Pannetier, who by virtue of his office had all the bakers of Paris under his jurisdiction, and had to lay the King's cover at his table, bore under his arms a rich cover and a knife and fork in saltire.

Grand Butler or Cupbearer : On each side of the base of the shield, a grand silver flagon gilt, with the arms of the King thereon.

Gamekeeper to the King : Two bugle-horns appending from the ends of the mantling.

Grand Falconer : Two lures appending from the ends of the mantling.

Grand Wolf-hunter : On each side of the shield a wolf's head, caboshed.

Captain of the King's Guards : Two small batons sable, headed gold, like a walking-cane.

Captain of the Hundred Swiss Guards : Two batons in saltire sable,

headed argent, and under the arms two black velvet caps with feathers.

First Master of the Household : Under his arms two batons in saltire.

Grand Carver to His Majesty : Under his arms a knife and fork in saltire proper, the handles azure, semée-de-lis or.

Grand Provost of the Household : Under his arms two Roman fasces or, corded azure.

Grand Quartermaster : A mace and battle-axe in saltire.

Captain of the Guards of the Gate : Two keys in pale, crowned argent, one on each side the arms.

The President of the Parliament : On his helmet a black cap with two bands of gold lace.

Under the Empire (of France) the Vice-Connétable used arms holding swords, as had been the case with the Constable of the Kingdom, but the swords were sheathed and semé of golden bees. The Grand Chamberlain had two golden keys in saltire, the bows thereof enclosing the imperial eagle, and the batons of the Maréchaux de France were semé of bees instead of fleurs-de-lis.

In Italy the Duca de Savelli, as Marshal of the Conclave, hangs on either side of his shield a key, the cords of which are knotted beneath his coronet.

In Holland Admirals used the naval Crown, and added two anchors in saltire behind the shield.

In Spain the Admirals of Castile and of the Indies placed an anchor in bend behind the shield.

The instances I am aware of which have official sanction already in this country are as stated in the list which follows :

I have purposely (to make the list absolutely complete) included insignia which may possibly be more properly considered ensigns of rank, because it is not particularly easy always to distinguish offices from honours and from rank.

An *Archbishop* has : (1) His official coat of arms, which he impales (placing it on the dexter side) with his personal arms ; (2) his mitre, which, it should be noted, is the same as the mitre of a Bishop, and *not* having a coronet encircling its band ; (3) his archiepiscopal staff (of gold, and with two transverse arms), which is placed in pale behind his escutcheon ; (4) two crosiers in saltire behind the escutcheon. It is curious to note that the pallium which occurs in all archiepiscopal coats of arms (save that of York) is now very generally conceded to have been more in the nature of an emblem of the *rank* of Archbishop (it being a part of his ecclesiastical costume) than a charge in a concrete impersonal coat of arms for a defined area of archiepiscop-

copal jurisdiction. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Archbishops of York anciently used the pallium in lieu of the official arms now regularly employed.

The Archbishop of Armagh, being formerly invariably Prelate of the Order of St. Patrick, was as such entitled to encircle his escutcheon with the ribbon or circlet of that Order, from which his official badge depends.

The Archbishop of Dublin, being formerly invariably Chancellor of the Order of St. Patrick, was as such entitled to encircle his escutcheon with the ribbon or circlet of that Order, from which his official badge depends.

A *Bishop* has: (1) His official coat of arms, (2) his mitre, (3) two croziers in saltire behind his escutcheon.

The Bishop of Winchester, being invariably Prelate of the Order of the Garter, is entitled to encircle his arms with the Garter.

The Bishop of Salisbury, being invariably Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, encircles his arms with the Garter.

The Bishop of Durham has: (1) His official coat of arms, (2) his coronetted mitre, *which is peculiar to himself*, and (which is another privilege also peculiar to himself alone) he places a *sword* and a crozier in saltire behind his arms.

A *Peer* has: (1) His coronet, (2) his helmet of rank, (3) his supporters, (4) his robe of estate.

A *Scottish Peer* has, in addition, the ermine lining to his mantling.

A *Baronet* of England, of Ireland, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, has: (1) His helmet of rank, (2) his badge of Ulster upon an inescutcheon or canton (argent, a sinister hand erect, couped at the wrist, gules).

A *Baronet of Nova Scotia* has: (1) His helmet of rank, (2) his badge (an orange-tawny ribbon, whereon shall hang pendant in an escutcheon argent, a saltire azure, thereon an inescutcheon of the arms of Scotland, with an Imperial Crown over the escutcheon, and encircled with this motto: "Fax Mentis Honestæ Gloria") pendent below the escutcheon.

A *Knight of the Garter* has: (1) His Garter to encircle the shield, (2) his collar and badge, (3) supporters.

A *Knight of the Thistle* has: (1) The ribbon or circlet of the Order, (2) his collar and badge, (3) supporters.

A *Knight of St. Patrick* has: (1) The ribbon or circlet of the Order, (2) his collar and badge, (3) supporters.

Knights Grand Cross or *Knights Grand Commanders* of the Orders of the Bath, the Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, the

Indian Empire, or the Victorian Order, have : (1) The circlets or ribbons of their respective Orders, (2) their collars and badges, (3) their helmets of degree, (4) supporters.

Knights Commanders of the aforesaid Orders have : (1) The circlets or ribbons of their respective Orders, (2) their badges pendent below the shield, (3) their helmets of degree.

Companions of the aforesaid Orders, and Commanders and members of the Victorian Order, as also members of the Distinguished Service Order, the Imperial Service Order, the Order of Merit, the Order of Victoria and Albert, the Order of the Crown of India, and those entitled to the Victoria Cross, the Albert Medal, the Conspicuous Service Cross, the Kaisar-i-Hind medal, the Royal Red Cross, the Volunteer Officers' Decoration, and the Decoration of the League of Mercy, are entitled to suspend their respective decorations below their escutcheons.

Knights Grand Cross and *Knights Commanders of the Bath, if of the Military Division*, are also entitled to place a wreath of laurel round their escutcheons.

Knights of Justice of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England are entitled to place upon their escutcheons a chief of the arms of the Order (gules, a cross throughout argent, embellished in the angles with a lion guardant and a unicorn, both passant or).

Knights of Grace and other Members of the Order suspend whatever badge they are entitled to wear below their shield from a black watered-silk ribbon.

[Some members of the Order display their arms upon the Cross of the Order, as was done by *Knights* of the original Order, from which the present Order is copied, but how far the practice is sanctioned by the Royal Charter, or in what manner it is controlled by the rules of the Order, I am not aware.]

The Lord High Constable of England is entitled to place behind his escutcheon two batons in saltire similar to the one which is delivered to him for use at the Coronation, which is now the only occasion when the office is enjoyed. As the office is only held temporarily, the existing privilege does not amount to much.

The Lord High Constable of Scotland is entitled to place behind his escutcheon, in saltire, two silver batons tipped with gold at either end. The arms of the Earl of Errol (Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland) have only once, at an early period, been matriculated in Lyon Register, and then without any official insignia, but there can be no doubt of the right to the crossed

batons. A curious record of the arms of the Earl of Errol, however, exists in Ulster's office, the shield being depicted with an arm in armour issuing from clouds and holding a sword erect on either side of the escutcheon. In view of the fact that a similar device was used by the High Constable of France as a badge of his office, there can be no doubt that it has a similar meaning in the case of the Earl of Errol. It would be a matter, therefore, of very considerable interest if his lordship could see fit to rematriculate his arms in Lyon Office, and thus place on record and beyond dispute his right: (1) to the crossed batons, (2) to the arms in armour, and (3) to the curious badges of the ox-yokes, which in one record rest against the lower part of his escutcheon. There are other badges for which record could be shown. His achievement would certainly be unique.

The Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland (I am not sure this office still exists): Two golden keys in saltire behind the escutcheon.

The Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England places two batons of gold tipped with sable in saltire behind his arms.

The Deputy Earl Marshal places one similar baton in bend behind his shield.

The Earl Marischal of Scotland (until the office was extinguished by attainder) placed behind his shield two batons gules, semé of thistles, each ensigned on the top with an Imperial Crown or placed saltire-ways.

The Hereditary Marshal of Ireland (an office long in abeyance) used two batons in saltire behind his arms.

The Hereditary Lord Great Seneschal of Ireland (the Earl of Shrewsbury) places a white wand in pale behind his escutcheon.

The Duke of Argyll places in saltire behind his arms: (1) in bend dexter, a baton gules, semé of thistles or, ensigned with an Imperial Crown proper, thereon the crest of Scotland (as Hereditary Great Master of the Household in Scotland); (2) in bend sinister, a sword proper, hilt and pommel or (as Hereditary Justice-General of Scotland).

The Master-General of the Ordnance (by Warrant of King Charles II.) bears on each side of his arms a field-piece.

The Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland places two swords in saltire behind his shield.

The Lord Chief Justice of England encircles his arms with his Collar of SS.

The Walker Trustees place behind their shield two batons in saltire, each ensigned with a unicorn salient supporting a shield argent, the unicorn horned or, and gorged with an antique crown,

to which is affixed a chain passing between the fore-legs and re-flexed over the back of the last, for the office of Heritable Usher of the White Rod of Scotland, now vested in the said Trustees. Before the recent Court of Claims the claim was made to exercise the office by deputy, and such claim was allowed.

The Master of the Revels in Scotland has an official coat of arms: Argent, a lady rising out of a cloud in the nombril point, richly apparelled, on her head a garland of ivy, holding in her right hand a poignard crowned, in her left a vizard all proper, standing under a veil or canopy azure garnished or, in base a thistle vert.

Serjeants-at-Arms encircle their arms with their Collars of SS.

Garber King of Arms has: (1) His official coat of arms (argent, a cross gules, on a chief azure, a ducal coronet encircled with a Garter, between a lion passant guardant on the dexter, and a fleur-de-lis on the sinister, all or); (2) his crown; (3) his Collar of SS. (the collar of a King of Arms differs from that of a Herald, inasmuch as it is of silver-gilt, and on each shoulder a portcullis is inserted); (4) his badge as Garter pendent below his shield. His sceptre of silver-gilt has been sometimes (and doubtless correctly) placed in bend behind his escutcheon, but this has not been regularly done, nor is it adopted by the present Garter.

Lyon King of Arms has: (1) His official coat of arms (argent, a lion sejant, erect and affronté gules, holding in his dexter paw a thistle slipped vert, and in the sinister a shield of the second, on a chief azure a St. Andrew's cross—i.e., a saltire—of the field); (2) his crown; (3) two batons, representing that of his office in saltire behind his shield, these being azure semée of thistles and fleur-de-lis or, tipped at either end with gold; (4) his Collar of SS.; (5) his triple chain of gold, from which depends his badge as Lyon King of Arms.

Ulster King of Arms has: (1) His official coat of arms (or, a cross gules, on a chief of the last a lion of England between a harp and a portcullis, all of the first); (2) his crown; (3) his Collar of SS.; (4) his two staves in saltire behind the shield; (5) his chain and badge as Ulster King of Arms; (6) his badge as Registrar of the Order of St. Patrick.

Clarenceux King of Arms has: (1) His official coat of arms (argent, a cross gules, on a chief of the second a lion passant guardant or, crowned of the last); (2) his crown; (3) his Collar of SS.

Norroy King of Arms has: (1) His official coat of arms (argent, a cross gules, on a chief of the second a lion of England passant

guardant or, crowned with an open crown, between a fleur-de-lis on the dexter and a key on the sinister of the last).

Bath King of Arms has : (1) His crown ; (2) his Collar of SS.

I am not aware that any official arms have been assigned to Bath up to the present time ; but if none exist, there would not be the slightest difficulty in obtaining these.

An English Herald encircles his shield with his Collar of SS.

A Scottish Herald is entitled to do the same, and has also his badge, which he places below the escutcheon pendent from a ribbon of blue and white.

The English Heralds and Pursuivants in some instances use badges, but it is difficult to decide the exact status of these. They are all royal badges, but it is not clear to me whether they are used on the same footing as the Royal Arms are in other Government offices, or whether they are considered to be specifically allocated to the various offices. Those now in use are :

Windsor Herald : The " sun-burst " of Edward III.

York Herald : The white rose " en soleil."

Lancaster Herald : The red rose of Lancaster surmounted by an Imperial Crown.

Richmond Herald : The red rose dimidiated with the white rose " en soleil " surmounted by an Imperial Crown.

Somerset Herald : None used.

Chester Herald : ? A garb or.

Blue Mantle : The blue mantle of the Garter.

Rouge Dragon : The red dragon.

Rouge Croix : A red cross.

Portcullis : A portcullis or.

The Regius Professors (or " Readers ") in the University of Cambridge, for " Phisicke," " Lawe," " Devinity," " Hebrew," and " Greke," have official arms as follows (see grant by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, 1590, GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, vol. ii., p. 125) :

Of Phisicke : Azure, a fesse ermines (? ermine) between three lozenges or, on a chief gules a lion passant guardant of the third, charged on the side with the letter M sable. *Crest* : On a wreath or, and azure, a quinquangle silver, called " simbolum sanitatis." *Mantling* : Gules and argent.

Of Lawe : Purpure, a cross moline or, on a chief gules, a lion passant guardant of the second, charged on the side with the letter L sable. *Crest* : On a wreath " purple and gold," a bee volant or. *Mantling* : Gules and argent.

Of Divinity : Gules, on a cross ermine, between four doves

argent, a book of the first, the leaves or, charged in the midst with the Greek letter θ (Theta) sable. *Crest*: On a wreath "silver and gules," a dove volant argent, with an olive-branch vert in his beak. *Mantling*: Gules, double argent.

Of Hebrew: Argent, the Hebrew letter \aleph (Tawe) sable, on a chief gules, a lion passant guardant or, charged on the side with the letter H sable. *Crest*: On a wreath "silver and sables" a turtle-dove azure. *Mantling*: Gules, double argent.

Of Greek: Per chevron argent and sable in chief the two Greek letters Λ (Alpha) and Ω (Omega) of the second, and in base a "cicado" or grasshopper of the first, on a chief gules, a lion passant guardant or, charged on the side with the letter G sable. *Crest*: On a wreath "silver and sables," an owl argent, legs, beak, and ears or. *Mantling*: Gules and argent.

The foregoing are the only instances of which I am aware for which official sanction would be forthcoming, but I should be most indebted to any reader who can add to my list.

(*To be continued.*)



THE ARMS OF THE ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY (*continued.*)



BEFORE continuing the consideration of the arms of Henry III., it may be as well to at once deal with certain points that ought properly to have been included in the previous chapter.

Henry I. had a natural son Robert "of Caen," Earl of Gloucester. No record appears to be available to show what arms (if any) were borne by the Earl. But his son William FitzRobert, Earl of Gloucester, employed a seal, from a drawing of which (MS. Cott. *Julius*, C. vii., fol. 233) it would appear that he used thereupon a lion statant (to the sinister) guardant in front of a tree.

There does not appear to be any record of the arms (if any) borne by Renald or Reginald de Dunstanville, Earl of Cornwall, another natural son of Henry I.

I have not been able to ascertain what arms (if any) were borne by Geoffrey, Earl of Bretagne, or by William, the two sons of

Henry II. Geoffrey, however, probably bore the plain "ermine" of Brittany.

William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, the natural son of Henry II. (by "fair Rosamund"), bore (MS. Harl., 6589) "Dazure a six leoneaux rampans d'or" (azure six lioncels rampant or, three, two and one). His effigy in Salisbury Cathedral, which shows the same arms, has no crest. The striking similarity between the arms on his shield and those on the shield of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, cannot be mere coincidence, and the variation in numbers and tincture of the field simply emphasize the fact that originally the emblem of England was the golden lion as such, and apart from any question of position, number, or field. I have not been able to ascertain what arms were borne by his brother Geoffrey, Archbishop of York, another son of fair Rosamund and the King.

HENRY III. probably used the same crest—a lion statant guardant—as his predecessor King Richard I., if he used any crest at all, which is by no means probable. The badges used by him were (1), the broom plant, and (2) the star and crescent. The latter appears on his Great Seal.

A mandate of King Henry III. in 1244 (printed in "*Excerpta Historica*," p. 404) may possibly afford a clue to another badge, inasmuch as it directs "a dragon to be made in fashion of a standard, of red silk, sparkling all over with gold, the tongue of which should be made to resemble burning fire, and appear to be continually moving, and the eyes of sapphires or other suitable stones, and to place it in the Church of St. Peter, Westminster, against the King's coming."

I know of no other reference to the dragon as a Royal badge at that period, but then, on the other hand, the real evidences on any heraldic matter that have come down to us from the period are very limited in number. It is worthy of note, however, that King Richard I. used a dragon standard at an earlier date, and that the crests of the two sons of Edmund Crouchback (the son of King Henry III.), as shown upon their seals, are "wyverns," and on both seals other wyverns occur in the form of quasi-supporters. The subject of the dragon as a Royal badge is more fully dealt with in another article in the current number.

The arms of Eleanor of Provence, Queen Consort of Henry III., were, "Or, four pallets gules." They really are a canting allusion as "*barras longas*" to Barcelona, a county which the house she was descended from (Counts of Provence) also possessed.

With regard to the arms used by the children of Henry III.,

John and Henry, the two eldest, died young, Edward, who succeeded to the English throne, will be dealt with later. The fourth and only other surviving son was Edmund "Crouchback," Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby. His arms, as shown upon his tomb in Westminster Abbey, afford a fine example of heraldic diapering, and the tomb was at one time covered with red roses. The arms of Edmund Crouchback after his marriage with Blanche D'Artois were England ("Gu. 3 lions passant guardant in pale or with a label of France"—*i.e.*, a label azure, each of its three points charged with three fleurs-de-lis in pale or) (refer to Boutell, Plate LXXIX.). The arms are so quoted in the "Grimaldi" Roll and in Jenyn's Ordinary, and they so appear upon his tomb. Occasionally the label is of four points (it is so on his tomb), but it should be observed that the number of points upon a label is not until a much later period a fixed matter. In this article they will, where they are known, be specified, but the fluctuation must be borne in mind, and should not be given an undue importance.

A representation of Edmund Crouchback, with shield, surcoat, and banner, is met with in an illumination affixed to a missal (*vide* "Archæologia," xii. 200), and in each of these cases the label has five points with one fleur-de-lis on each. As at that time the arms of France were semée-de-lis, one can hardly expect a "label of France" to be any more determinate in its character. It is usual, however, to place three fleurs-de-lis on each point.

The arms of Edmund Crouchback afford us the earliest instance of a "differenced" form of the Royal Arms, and also of the use of the label as a Royal method of differencing. To Edmund "Crouchback" has sometimes been assigned, occasionally as arms, which is a mistake, or else, which is more likely, as a badge, a tricorporated lion, though upon what authority I am ignorant.

Edmund Crouchback, Duke of Lancaster, had two sons, Thomas and Henry, the former of whom inherited the Earldom of Lancaster, but died without issue, being succeeded by his brother Henry, Earl of Lancaster.

Edmund Crouchback died in 1296, and we find that at Falkirk in 1298, at Caerlaverock in 1300, and at the first Dunstable Tournament, his son Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, bore the same arms—*viz.*, England with a label of France of three points. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in 1301 sealed the celebrated letter of the Barons to the Pope drawn up in the Parliament at Lincoln. The obverse of his seal has the usual equestrian figure, the arms on shield and housings being England with a label of France (here of three points, and on

each point three fleurs-de-lis, which is doubtless the most accurate form). Upon the helmet, and also upon the head of the horse, is a curious crest—viz., a wyvern with wings elevated and tail extended. The reverse of the seal shows a shield of the same arms suspended from a tree, the interstices of the shield being occupied by wyvern-like creatures.

Occasionally the arms of Thomas of Lancaster are quoted with a label of five points. Probably this is only an example of the indeterminate form and character of the label, but it is worth the passing thought that the use of five points may perhaps have been during the lifetime of his father. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was beheaded March 22, 1321-22, and by the reversal of the attainder, 1326-27, his brother Henry succeeded as Earl of Lancaster.

Henry, Earl of Lancaster, is mentioned in the Caerlaverock Roll, from which we find he then (1300), whilst his brother, of course, was alive,

“Portait les armes son frère,
Au beau bastoun sans label,”

which, being interpreted, means that he bore the Royal arms of England differenced by a *dexter* bendlet (azure). The remark “sans label” refers to the omission of the label of France as borne by his father, and then (at the Siege of Caerlaverock) surviving elder brother. We find the same arms upon his seal affixed to the letter of the Barons to the Pope, the legend around which describes him as Henry of Lancaster, Lord of Monmouth. In spite of the striking difference in the arms, we find his shield surmounted by a helmet upon which was the same striking wyvern crest borne by his brother. The seal also shows two wyverns as supporters, as is the case with the seal of his brother, but in Henry’s seal they have far more the character of heraldic supporters than is the case on the seal of Thomas. They are not the mere attenuated, snake-like, interstice-filling creatures which are found upon so many ancient seals, but are definite and well displayed, standing upon the edges of the shield as supporters of the heavy helmet and crest. (As a matter of fact, they do not actually touch the helmet, probably because they have only two legs.)

After the death of his brother and his own succession to the Earldom of Lancaster, we find (MS. Ashmole, 15 A) that he bore “Les armes le Roy dangletre a un label des armes le Roy de France.” In other words, he assumed the arms borne by his brother—viz., “England with a label of France.”

Henry, Earl of Lancaster, had a son Henry, who succeeded as Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby, and was created Earl of Lincoln and Duke of Lancaster. He was born about 1300, and succeeded his father in 1345. He was a Knight of the Garter. He bore the arms carried by his uncle Thomas and father Henry successively as Earls of Lancaster—viz., "England with a label of France."

According to MS. Ashmole, 15 A, the Duke of Lancaster had previously, between the years 1324 and 1345 (when he succeeded to the earldom), borne "Les armes dangletere a un baston de azure." This, of course, is the coat used at one time by his father.

We find that at the Siege of Calais, 1345-48, the Duke (then Earl) of Lancaster bore England with a label of France. His effigy in a surcoat appears upon a brass at Elsing Church in Norfolk. In this instance the label is of three points, each charged with three fleurs-de-lis or. He is represented as carrying his helmet, which has as crest "On a chapeau a lion statant guardant and crowned." Upon the brass the crest does not appear to have any difference mark added. This crest is also given by Doyle in his "Official Baronage" without a difference mark. Upon the seal of the Duke of Lancaster is a bunch of roses, an instance of the badge of the rose derived from his great-grandmother, Eleanor of Provence. The colours of the Duke of Lancaster were "white and blue."

The only surviving daughter and heir of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, married John of Gaunt, who consequently succeeded *jure uxoris* as Earl of Lancaster. He will be referred to later.

In connection with the arms of the junior descendants of Henry III., it is of interest to notice that Beatrice, his daughter, who married Jean de Dreux, Duke of Brittany, had a son, Jean de Bretagne, Earl of Richmond, who at the Siege of Caerlaverock bore "Chequy or and azure, a bordure gules charged with eight lions passant guardant or, a canton (over the bordure) ermine." The canton, of course, stood for Brittany, but the lions were derived from the arms of England.

EDWARD I., 1272-1307.—The arms of England underwent no change during the reign of Edward I., remaining as in the previous reign, "Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or." As Earl of Chester, and before his accession to the throne, he bore (according to the Roll, *temp.* Hen. III.) "Gules, trois lupards dor ovecque ung labell dazur."

On his Great Seal the shield and housings simply show the three lions, and the helmet had no crest. No supporters are known

to have been used. The absence of both crest and supporters upon the King's Seal, when both these adjuncts are found upon so many of the seals of the Barons who sealed the letter to the Pope, is curious. This is probably to be accounted for, however, by the fact that the Great Seal of the King would be cut about 1272, and some of the Barons' seals referred to would be of later manufacture, during the very period when crests and supporters were coming into use. The badges of King Edward I. are stated by Cussans to have been the "broom plant," and a rose or stalked and leaved vert. An additional authority for the latter will be found in Harl. MS. 304.

There would seem to be little doubt whatever that it was during the reign of Edward I. that the rose received its recognised status as a national badge, but at the same time it would be difficult to find any specific instance of its use by King Edward I. Planché suggests—and very probably correctly—that it was to Eleanor of Provence that we owe the introduction of the rose into the list of the Royal badges. The tomb of her second son, Edmund Crouchback, was covered with *red* roses, and his grandson, the first Duke of Lancaster, has on his seal a bunch of roses. John of Gaunt, who married Blanche, his younger daughter, and eventually sole heiress, and who accordingly claimed Provence, bequeathed to St. Paul's Cathedral his bed powdered with roses. The rose will be dealt with further under the names of some others in later generations.

King Edward I. was, of course, married twice—first to Eleanor of Castile, and, secondly, to Margaret of France. The arms of his first Queen were: "Quarterly 1 and 4 gules, a castle triple, towered or (for Castile), 2 and 3 argent, a lion rampant gules (or purple) for Leon." This, by the way, is one of the very earliest instances of a quartered coat of arms. This shield occurs on her tomb in Westminster Abbey, alternating with the shield of England and the shield of Ponthieu, the mother of the Queen being of the last-mentioned house.

The arms of Margaret of France, the second wife of King Edward I., are, of course, the "*azure, semée-de-lis or*" of France. The obverse of her seal shows her effigy with the three lions passant guardant of England (her husband's arms) upon her tunic. On either side is an escutcheon, the dexter one showing the *semée-de-lis* of France and the sinister a lion rampant. This represents the arms of the Duke of Brabant (her mother's family), which were, "*Sable a lion rampant or.*" The reverse of her seal has only the arms of England. Upon her tomb in Westminster Abbey are the

arms of England "dimidiated" with the arms of France, but in the dexter side very nearly the whole of the English lions (considerably more than half) are shown.

Of the children of Edward I., Henry and Alphonse, the two eldest, both died young, and if any specific differences were ever assigned to them, I must admit I have not been able to ascertain what they were. Edward of Carnarvon, the third son, of course succeeded as Edward II., and will be again referred to later. Five daughters were also born to the King of his first marriage, but no differences appear to have been assigned to them, and, not being heiresses, they did not transmit any claim to the English Royal Arms to their posterity.

The eldest son of King Edward by his second marriage was Thomas of Brotherton, afterwards Earl Marshal and Earl of Norfolk. His arms were: "Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or, a label of three points argent." The plain label of three points argent being now so exclusively reserved for the arms of the heir-apparent, it may seem strange to us that it is found carried by a younger son; but the blue of France had not then appeared upon the Royal shield, a blue label was not impossible, and the label of the heir-apparent to the throne (as used by both Edward I. and Edward II. before their succession) was *azure*. The label of Thomas of Brotherton was the first one which was argent. The authorities for the arms he bore are his seal (*vide* drawing MS. Cott., *Julius*, C. vii., fol. 174), and MS. Ashmole, 15 A ("Les armes danglere a un label dargent"). This is the origin of the Royal quartering for Thomas of Brotherton now carried by the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Mowbray and Stourton, and Lord Petre. Many curious points arise concerning the subsequent devolution of this quartering, which with other parts of the Royal achievement devolving upon the families of Segrave, Mowbray, and Howard has been already dealt with in this magazine (vol. ii., p. 396) in the course of an article on "The Arms of Mowbray and Howard." It may, however, be here added that upon their Garter-plates the Mowbrays, Dukes of Norfolk, used only the arms of Thomas of Brotherton.

(To be continued.)



THE REFORM OF THE COLLEGE AND
OFFICES OF ARMS (*continued*).

WE now turn to Lyon Office. Many of the changes which I have urged in the constitution and the practice of the College of Arms of necessity have no relation to Lyon Office, because they have been already carried out, and are already in operation. Briefly speaking, on this point the matter may be summed up by pointing out that in Lyon Office the whole of the fees go to the Crown in some form or another, and the officials are remunerated entirely by salary. They have no interest in the fees. This, of course, explains why the general public has such a much kindlier feeling towards Lyon Office than towards the College of Arms. I do not remember ever to have seen concerning Lyon Office any of the abusive newspaper correspondence which has taken place so often concerning the College of Arms. Now, I have no hesitation in saying that a large part of the duties of the College have been continuously performed over a long period in an infinitely superior manner to the performance of similar duties in Scotland in the past; and whilst the records of the College of Arms go back to a much earlier date, are far more ample in extent and (as to records of a bygone period) infinitely more exactly accurate, the College of Arms is bitterly criticised, whilst Lyon Office has been of late practically immune from faultfinding. This simply emphasizes what I have so often pointed out, that the objections urged against the College are matters of sentiment largely resulting from prejudice.

But although in many particulars Lyon Office offers far less opportunity for criticism, and though I am glad of an opportunity to call attention to the high standard maintained and in some cases initiated by the present Lyon King of Arms, there yet remain certain changes which are desirable. The fees upon a grant of arms in Scotland, in Ireland, and in England differ considerably. Now, it is a crying injustice that these fees vary in the different countries, and one of the very earliest armorial reforms which should be carried out is the equalizing of these figures. To my mind, fifty guineas is quite enough to pay for a grant of arms, which does not carry an extended limitation, and it is simply reducing matters to the level of a farce when a man can get a grant of arms in Ireland or north of the Tweed for a sum appreciably less than in England. Why the Treasury should have fixed a different fee in each country passes my

comprehension. Of course, the great point which is insisted upon rigidly by all officers of arms is that the grant should be obtained in the kingdom in which is the permanent domicile. As a rule, the evidence of domicile is the payment of rates and taxes and the question of residence; but there are scores of cases in which there is much doubt as to the location of the domicile, and in such cases a man can pick and choose where he will apply, as no one will trouble to ascertain his true domicile when no financial interests are at stake.

Two cases quite recently have come within my knowledge which illustrate the point. Both came to me, as editor of "*Armorial Families*," for advice. I fully explained the situation to both of them, and I learned subsequently that one obtained his grant in Lyon Office, and that the other petitioned in England. This matter of the difference in fees is one urgently needing attention, but it also brings up the question of jurisdiction. The matter of jurisdiction has been before the law officers of the Crown, and it has been definitely laid down that armorial jurisdiction is to be governed by domicile; but the knowledge of matters of jurisdiction ought in each case to be decided by some officer outside those officials who are concerned. Whilst some of these officials are salaried, and some remunerated partly by fees, it is impossible to suggest any fair and equitable scheme, because an outside official appointed by the Government would look after the interests of the Government primarily, and would naturally allot all doubtful cases to whichever office the Government drew the greater proportion of fees from. The ideal system would be for all applications for grants of arms to pass through the hands of some official having functions analogous to those of the Earl Marshal's secretary. But, as I have said, such a reform is hopeless until we have the prior reform of all officers of arms being remunerated by salary. If that is to come in the near future, the matter may well be allowed to rest until then; but the present state of affairs, by which, on the score of differing laws or disputed jurisdiction, the offices of arms repudiate each other's grants, is simply intolerable. Fortunately, these cases are rare to an extreme degree, but at the present time I am aware of at least three. If, on the other hand, there is no likelihood of the English fee system being replaced by fixed salaries, then there certainly needs to be some working arrangement under which it is possible to make a joint grant in disputed cases.

A Scottish grant is heritable by the eldest son only, the younger sons being required to rematriculate the arms, and obtain a differ-

ence mark for themselves and their line, before their right to display arms can be considered perfect and unquestioned. The fees upon matriculation are £16. There can be no question whatever that for the younger son of a grantee to be mulcted in such a sum merely for the re-registration of the arms with a difference mark is utterly absurd, when the fees on the grant itself only amount to about £40. The same fee, which is termed a matriculation fee, is charged impartially and indifferently for such a case as I have already alluded to as also for the registration in the first instance of a coat under the Act of 1672 which can be proved to have been used before that date, and it is charged just the same for re-matriculation on a change of name, and when, for the purpose of recording succession to a peerage or baronetage, or even to a coat of arms, the opportunity is taken of including in its wording the descent of a family over a long period. Each matriculation is made with the equivalent formality of an emblazoned patent that is observed in issuing a grant. This is quite unnecessary. All that is needed could be supplied by an extract of matriculation on foolscap paper of good quality, accompanied by such a sketch as any heraldic artist would do for a guinea. But some differentiation needs to be introduced, and in my opinion the charges that would suit the case would be a fee of two guineas, plus a guinea for every generation through which the descent of the family is traced in the terms of the matriculation. A matriculation following upon a change of name, however, or a matriculation of a hitherto unregistered coat, might very fairly entail a heavier fee—say, of twenty guineas.

The fees charged in the Lyon Office for the recording of pedigrees are much too high. The recording of pedigrees is the creating and perpetuation of evidence which has a public value. Encouragement to that end should take the place of the "choking off" which results from the present fees.

There is one change in the constitution of Lyon Office which urgently calls for adoption. It is an instance of one of the things for which the English system with its chartered corporation has manifest advantages. Lyon King of Arms, who has supreme control in Lyon Office, is entirely a Crown servant, and Lyon Office has not that independent corporate capacity which the Heralds' College possesses. The judgments of Lyon King of Arms to a certain, though undoubtedly a limited, extent are subject to review by the Scottish judiciary, and several cases can be mentioned in which mandamuses to past holders of the office of Lyon have issued. Further, the very duties of Lyon are such that he must in a way be

under the control of the Scottish legal authorities. No analogous duties are vested in the English officers of arms, who are answerable only to the Earl Marshal, and he (as Earl Marshal) only to the Sovereign in person.

A Scottish pedigree, when it concerns succession to property or title (and indeed in many cases where it relates only to succession to arms, and has no other than genealogical interest), is usually dealt with by a jury under a service of heirship before a sheriff. In bygone days some of the genealogical descents passed by these juries were nothing better than amazing fictions; and several Nova Scotian baronetcies are now notoriously known to be enjoyed on the strength of a jury service of heirship, the facts then found to have been proved being now known to be egregiously wrong. The jury would appear to have been often drawn from the same uneducated class that supplies juries for a coroner in England, though it should be borne in mind that the sheriff is in Scotland a man of legal training holding a judicial position. The effect of a service of heirship in Scotland is quite unappreciated in England. The return or "retour" being once made and enrolled, it becomes *res judicata*, and no one can subsequently call the finding in question or bring it again under judicial review, unless it be someone alleging and proving himself to be a *nearer* heir than the person found heir by the jury. Now, the best qualification for a genealogical examiner is the possession of a wide experience in genealogical matters. Legal acumen and legal knowledge and experience (save of the comparative value of evidence) is of far less use. A pedigree recently got past the Law Lords which contained such a palpable *flaw in the evidence* (I express no opinion on the pedigree) that a mere tyro in genealogy should have rejected it. Again, it was not one of the Law Lords, nor was it the Attorney-General (who acts the rôle of devil's advocate), who exposed the flaw in the celebrated Chandos Peerage Case, which was at one moment *within an ace* of getting through. It was Mr. T. W. King, an officer of the College of Arms—who, by the way, had been originally retained for the claimant—who prevented a miscarriage of justice. As I have said, a service of heirship in Scotland becomes *res judicata* and binding on everyone concerned. Now, Lyon King of Arms has no status and no power to call that judgment into question. It is never *his* judgment and never *his* decision; he may entirely disagree with the finding, but he, nevertheless, has no alternative but to accept it, and act in accordance with it; and if arms or succession to a title be involved, Lyon, if he be required and the fees be paid, must matriculate those arms, and

in the patent of matriculation must admit the title in conformity with the service of heirship.

I am not alluding, of course, to pedigrees tendered for registration in Lyon Office, in which no finding of a jury is involved, in stating that Lyon himself is understood to admit that, after a service of heirship, he is not in any sense a judge in the matter. The position can be made more plainly apparent to English readers if it is compared to a supposititious case, in which we will suppose a declaration of legitimacy has been obtained in the Court of Probate, which for the sake of argument we will presume has "stood fire" in the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords. It is *res judicata*, and not open to review, for example, in a Chancery action which might follow. Lyon would have no alternative but to accept such a finding and act upon it. The College of Arms as a corporate body cannot be compelled to accept it, and they have before now declined to accept such a judgment when they have believed the finding to be genealogically false. No mandamus will lie, the only remedy being (it is a purely theoretical one) a warrant from the Sovereign commanding such and such an entry to be made in the College registers.

As I have already said, many of these Scottish returns of heirship are pure fiction; this was remarkably so in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries. The extent to which this was the case became at one time something in the nature of a scandal, and resulted in 1847 in the adoption of a better procedure, so that probably at the present moment the results of service of heirship approximate to accuracy. But when there is no opposition, and when nobody else's rights appear to be jeopardized, it is human nature to give the verdict which a clever advocate will extort from a genealogically inexperienced jury. I have never discussed that particular case with him, but I have very little doubt that if Lyon felt at liberty to express his personal opinion on a certain "retour" upon which he had to act some little while ago, and matriculate arms accordingly, he would agree with me that the verdict of the jury was not justified by the evidence.

The remedy which is needed is one which (for heraldic purposes) shall place Lyon in the position of a King's Proctor, and shall enable him *ex officio* to intervene as "devil's advocate" during the hearing of a case, and enable him to report upon a finding with a view to its being retried in a higher court.

(To be continued.)

AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



CONFIRMATION to Sir James Cockburne of that
Ilk of the right and disposition made by George
and Simon Ramsay lawful sons to umquhile Mr.
Simon Ramsay of Whitehill of the lands of Crum-
stane wodsett for 20,000 merks to Mr. Mark Ker
of Morristoun together with ane disposition
granted by the said Mr. Mark Ker of the said
lands to the said Sir James Cockburne.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Alexander Keith portioner of Duffus to
Sir Alexander Fraser of Doores his majesty's first physician in
ordinar and failzieing him by decease to Pedro Fraser his son and
his aires of tailzie special in the infeftment of the estaite of Doores
under the Kings hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Alexander Irvine of Drum to
takin out. George Earl of Panmure.

Composition 40 lib.

Escheat and liferent of James Lord Forrester to Hew Wallace
writer to his majesty's signet under the Kings hand. It is also
sought be James Scott servitor to the Duke and Duchess of
Buccleuch upon his own horning and by William Cunningham
elder Merchant burgess of Edinburgh upon his own horning and by
the Lord of Buchanan. The Escheat and liferent to the said James
Lord Forrester and the deceast Dame Jean Ruthven his spouse is
sought by Thomas Wilson, Merchant burgess of Edinburgh upon
his own horning. Hew Wallace preferd. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of William Cunningham stationer burgess of
Mr. William Edinburgh to Dorman Newman Stationer in London. It
Henryson. is also sought by Robert Sanders Printer in Glasgow,
Robert Sanders preferd. Composition 20 merks.

E. W. P. Confirmation to Mr. Robert Blaikwood Merchant
burgess of Edinburgh of the heritable bond and obliga-

tion granted by Mr. George Dickson of Boughrig of ane yeirlie annual rent of 198 lib Scot out of the lands of Boughrig.

Composition 20 lib.

Infetment to Robert Hall second lawful son to the deceast Robert Hall of Fullbar of the lands of Fullbar and others holds of his majesty as prince ward and changed to taxt ward for payment of 50 merks for the ward also much for the relieffe and 100 merks for the marriage upon the resignation of the said deceast Robert Hall of Fullbar to John Sempill of Fullwood and James Hamiltoun of Aitkenhead who sold and transferred the same to the said Robert Hall under the Kings hand.

Composition 50 merks.

Hew
Wallace.

Infetment of Adjudication of the lands of Eister Fairnie and the liferent right of — Hay spouse to Mr. George Gibson of Eister Fairnie out of the lands of Edmonstoune and others to James Ross Merchant in Edinburgh adjudged for 1,950 merks Scots.

Composition 20 merks.



EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Bookplates.—With each succeeding number of the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE* specimen "ex-libris" or bookplates will accompany each copy of the magazine. Every month a bookplate will be presented by the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE* to some subscriber. The majority of these will be the work of Mr. Graham Johnston or Miss Helard. Those by the former artist will be characteristic drawings in heavy outline of the mediæval type, those by the latter will be chiefly half-tone blocks from wash drawings. For the purposes of the bound volume these will be printed in the pages of the magazine, but for the benefit of collectors a loose print upon plate paper will be also inserted with each copy. Those subscribers who may desire to be presented with a bookplate will be required to send in applications, with full particulars of what may be desired in the way of design. The Editor reserves to himself the decision and selection, but each application must be accompanied by an order for the magazine to be forwarded for twelve months, except in the cases of past subscribers who have already purchased the magazine during an equivalent period. In the latter event, if the magazine has been supplied direct from the publisher, it will only be necessary to call attention to the fact, otherwise it will be

necessary to forward the front covers of twelve copies of the magazine. No charge will be made to the selected subscriber, who will be presented with 100 prints, but the gift is conditional on sufficient usage being made of the prints to entitle them to properly rank as bookplates. In the selection priority will be given according to date of application and length of subscription. Quarterings must not exceed six in number. The bookplate accompanying the present issue is from a design by Mr. Graham Johnston. In addition to the foregoing, the Editor is hoping to make arrangements to present additional specimens of plate impressions of bookplates, and will be glad to hear from subscribers who may be willing to lend their plates for this purpose.

List of Searchers at District Probate Registries, etc.

Norwich—F. Johnson, 33, Queen's Road, Great Yarmouth.

Ipswich—M. B. Hutchinson, 37, Lower Brook Street, Ipswich; F. Johnson, 33, Queen's Road, Great Yarmouth.

Bury St. Edmunds—F. Johnson, 33, Queen's Road, Great Yarmouth.

Winchester—Mrs. Henniker-Gotley, Emphott, Liss, Hants.

York—A. Gibbons, 34, Heworth Green, York.

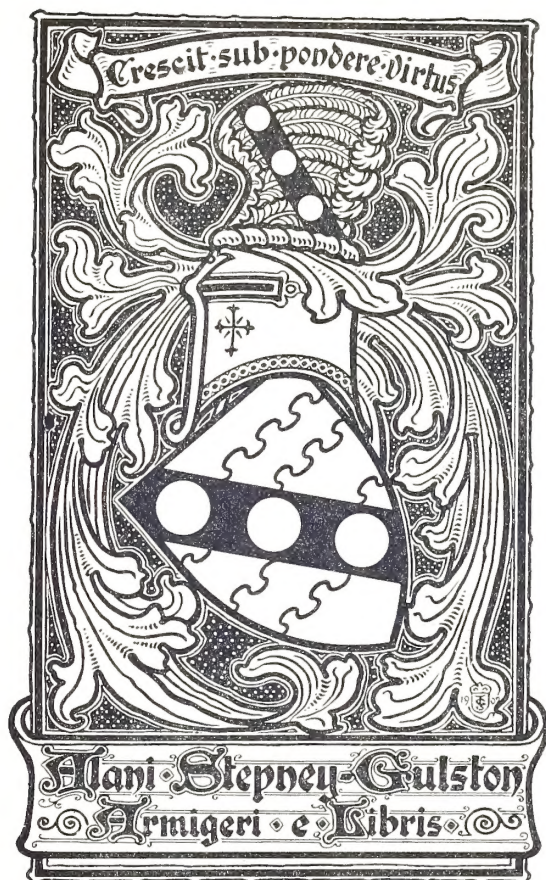
Durham—John J. Howe, 35, Sherburn Road, Durham.

Canterbury—Hubert B. Curling, Canterbury.

Worcester—J. Harvey Bloom, Whitchurch, Stratford-on-Avon.

London—Stokes and Cox, 75, Chancery Lane, W.C.; E. Walford, 45, Bernard Street, W.C.; E. M. Grogan, Rose Mount, Sevenoaks.





"THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE" PRESENTATION BOOKPLATE.

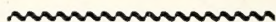
(From a design by Mr. Graham Johnston.)

Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The Editor begs to state that, as the arrears of back correspondence sent for publication have now been overhauled, all queries forwarded for publication will for the present be inserted without any charge. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

THE ENGLISH MONTMORENCIES.

Several Irish families claim descent from De Montmorency under the Anglicized form of Marisco, Maurischaux, and they were closely allied to De Clare and others of the chief nobility. Burke's "Extinct Peerage," dealing with Gilbert de Tonbridge as husband of Adeliza de Clermont, includes a son named "Hervey, famous in the conquest of Ireland by the name of Hervey de Monte Marisco"; but his widow remarried an older Hervey de Marisco, whose son by her was thus uncle of the half-blood to the famous Strongbow. Great efforts have been made to verify their exact status, but the elaborate details now accessible need condensation. A. H.

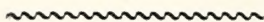


PATENT OF ARMS.

Surprise hardly conveys the meaning of my feelings when, on opening the last number of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, I came across the editorial comment attached to my letter on the above topic. I must take exception to the word *confuses*, used by yourself, for the following reasons: In the article appearing in the March number no reference is made either to English or Irish patents, simply the bald statement, "As this is the only instance which has come under our notice of a grant issued in these *peculiar* terms, we think it well to append the exact wording." Your statement as to "confirmations of arms are frequent in Ireland, but the *present* officials in England have no power to confirm arms, except by granting them," I will not dispute, but evidently they formerly had the power, as shown in the Holbrow patent; hence my assertion "that there are other patents" existing of a similar character. I beg to thank you, sir, for the courtesy extended me in publishing my letter, which I should not have bothered you with had the position been a little more clearly outlined in the original article.

112, Barton Terrace, North Adelaide,
South Australia.

FRED. J. EYRE,
Armiger.



PHIPPS.

Can any of your readers give me any information regarding the parentage, wife, and arms of Christopher Phipps, of the Island of St. Christopher, whose daughter Frances married, November 4, 1773, the Very Rev. Arthur Onslow, D.D., Dean of Worcester and Archdeacon of Berks? A son of his, James Phipps, matriculated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, February 16, 1761, aged sixteen, and is described as "armiger." He was afterwards M.P. for Peterborough from 1780 till his death in February, 1786. Created M.A. June 26, 1764. Yours faithfully,

"WESTMORELAND."



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

1st Battalion the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), No. 1 Company Mounted Infantry.

D.S.O. : Capt. (now Maj.) Edward Honoré Molyneux-Seel ; Lieut. Charles Glencairn Hill, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), attached.

D.C.M. : Col.-Sergt. J. McGregor ; Pte. J. Allen ; Pte. D. Thom.

2nd Battalion the Northumberland Fusiliers, Mounted Infantry Company.

D.S.O. : Capt. the Hon. Murrrough O'Brien.

D.C.M. : Comp.-Sergt.-Maj. F. Poulter ; Pte. G. Metcalfe.

2nd Battalion the Gloucestershire Regiment, Mounted Infantry Company.

D.C.M. : L.-Sergt. A. J. Clark ; Pte. E. James.

2nd Battalion Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), No. 2 Company Mounted Infantry.

D.S.O. : Capt. Frank Wigram Foley.

D.C.M. : Comp.-Sergt.-Maj. S. Ley ; L.-Corpl. A. Brookes.

Army Service Corps.

C.B. : Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. Robert Brophy McComb ; Lieut.-Col. Frederick Thomas Clayton.

C.M.G. : Lieut.-Col. (and now Brev.-Col.) Frederick Stephen Christian Hare ; Capt. (now Maj.) Evan Eyare Carter.

D.S.O. : Capt. Reginald Ford ; Capt. Harry Vaughan Gorle ; Capt. Kenneth Macdonald ; Capt. John Puckle ; Capt. Charles Frederick Moores ; Lieut. (now Capt.) Nelson Graham Anderson.

D.C.M. : L.-Sergt. W. Apperley ; Corpl. T. Heathman.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

C.B. : Col. James Albert Clerly, M.B. Lieut.-Col. Arthur Patrick O'Connor ; F.R.C.S.I. ; Maj. (now Lieut.-Col. Thomas Rashleigh Lucas, M.B. ; Maj. (now Lieut.-Col.) Francis Augustus Bonner Daly, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

C.M.G. : Col. William Henry McNamara, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., C.B. ; Col. Richard Exham ; Lieut.-Col. John Cotter Dorman, M.B. ; Maj. (now Lieut.-Col.) Henry James Peard ; Maj. Samuel Foster Lougheed, M.D. ; Maj. Alexander Fraser Russell, M.B. ; Maj. Sinclair Westcott ; Maj. Roger Kirkpatrick, M.D. ; Maj. Robert John

Shaw Simpson, M.B. ; Maj. Thomas William O'Hara Hamilton, M.B. ; Maj. Samuel Foster Freyer, M.D. ; Maj. Nicholas Charles Ferguson, M.B. ; Maj. Hugh Champneys Thurston ; Maj. Oliver Richard Archer Julian.

D.S.O. : Maj. Robert James Geddes, M.B. ; Maj. Alexander Arthur Sutton ; Capt. Frederick Smith ; Capt. Henry Jules Parry, M.B. ; Capt. Frederick Joseph William Porter ; Capt. Herbert John Martin Buist, M.B. ; Capt. Edgar Montagu Pilcher, M.B. ; Lieut. (now Capt.) Charles John O'Gorman ; Lieut. (now Capt.) Robert Strickland Hannay Fuhr ; Lieut. George Goslett Delap ; Lieut. Howard Ensor, M.B. ; Lieut. Langford Newman Lloyd.

Army Nursing Service.

Royal Red Cross.—Superintendents : Miss Martha Thomas ; Miss Sidney Jane Browne ; Miss Elizabeth Ann Dowse, Miss Sarah Emily Webb ; Miss Sarah Elizabeth Oram ; Miss Ann Garriock. Nursing Sisters and Acting Superintendents : Miss Louisa Watson Tulloh and Miss Louisa Mary Stewart. Nursing Sisters : Miss Elizabeth Treacher Noble ; Miss Alice Sweeting Bond ; Miss Jane Hoadley ; Miss Mary Grenfell Hill ; Miss E. Nixon, New South Wales ; Miss A. Bidsmead, South Australia ; Miss J. M. N. Williamson, New Zealand.

Army Nursing Service Reserve.

R.R.C.—Nursing Sisters : Miss Jane Elizabeth Skillman ; Miss Annie Beardsmore Smith ; Miss Annie Blanche Trew ; Miss Ethel Hope Beecher ; Miss Amy Knaggs ; Miss Jessie Southwell ; Miss Edith McCall Anderson ; Miss Emma Maud McCarthy ; Miss Mary Elizabeth Greenham.

Irish Hospital.

C.M.G. : The Hon. Rupert Edward Cecil Guinness ; Dr. George Stoker, L.R.C.S.I. ; Dr. James Byrne Coleman.

R.R.C. : Miss Annie Maud MacDonnell.

Langman's Hospital.

C.M.G. : Dr. Herbert Johann Scharhib. D.C.M. : Pte. E. H. G. Winyard, St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Yeomanry Hospital.

C.M.G. : Maj. Charles Stonham. R.R.C. : Beatrice Constance, Lady Chesham ; Miss Catherine Emelia Nisbet ; Miss Mary C. Fisher.

Welsh Hospital.

C.B. : Dr. John Lynn Thomas.
C.M.G. : Dr. Robert Herbert Mills-
Roberts.

R.R.C. : Miss Marion Lloyd.

Princess Christian's Hospital.

C.M.G. : Mr. Alfred Moseley ; Mr. Frank
Stevens.

R.R.C. : Sister Eleanor Constance Law-
rence.

Edinburgh Hospital.

C.M.G. : Dr. Francis Boyd.

R.R.C. : Sister Annie Warren Gill.

Scottish National Hospital.

C.M.G. : Dep.-Surg.-Gen. Henry Caley,
Honorary Surgeon to the King (late Indian
Medical Service).

Portland National Hospital.

C.M.G. : Dr. Joseph Ernest Goodfellow
Calverley.

R.R.C. : Nurse Edith Pretty.

Ladybrand.

R.R.C. : Miss Julia Underwood.

Ladysmith.

R.R.C. : Mrs. Eugénie Ludlow.

Maifeking.

R.R.C. : Lady Sarah Wilson ; Mother
Superior Teresa ; Miss Hill ; Miss Crau-
furd ; The Hon. Mrs. Agnes Mary Gold-
mann ; Mrs. Gunning ; Mrs. Maasdorp ;
Mrs. Wilman ; Miss Cairncross.

Indian Staff Corps.

C.B. : Maj. and Brev.-Lieut.-Col. George
John Younghusband.

D.S.O. : Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Offley
Bohun Stovin Fairless Shore ; Capt. Henry
Hercules Cobbe ; Lieut. Harry Townsend
Fulton.

The promotion to the rank of Lieut.-Col.
of Maj. G. A. Cookson, as notified in the
LONDON GAZETTE of April 23, 1901, to be
antedated to November 29, 1900.

Army Ordnance Department.

D.S.O. : Inspector of Ordnance Machinery
1st Class and Hon. Maj. Robert Leaver
Clark.

D.C.M. : Conductor W. Dickson ; Staff-
Qtrm.-Sergt. E. H. Sidney ; Armourer
Qtrm.-Sergt. H. W. Parsons ; Staff-Sergt.
G. F. Hudson ; First-class Armourer-Sergt.
G. F. Woodhall ; Pte. J. Armstrong ; Pte.
E. H. Stipple.

Army Pay Department.

C.B. : Col. Henry Wemyss Feilden (retired
pay) ; Col. George John Charles Whittington
retired pay).

C.M.G. : Lieut.Col. (now Col.) George
Howard Moore-Lane.

D.C.M. : First-class Staff-Sergt.-Maj.
H. A. Yates.

Army Veterinary Department.

C.M.G. : Vet.-Lieut.-Col. Fred Smith.

Military Police.

D.C.M. : Corpl. F. Jones ; Corpl. A. H.
Northeast.

Memoranda.

C.M.G. : Civil-Surg. T. H. Openshaw,
F.R.C.S. ; Civil-Surg. Stanley Edward
Denyer ; Civil-Surg. Arthur Ricketts.

D.S.O. : Maj. (local) F. R. Burnham.

D.S.O. (honorary) : Count Roberts dal
Verme (attached 2nd Battalion the King's
Own, Yorkshire Light Infantry).

MILITIA.

The Antrim Artillery.

C.M.G. : Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col.
Eldred Thomas Pottinger.

D.C.M. : Comp.-Sergt.-Maj. C. S.
McCabe.

The Donegal Artillery.

D.C.M. : Acting Sergt.-Maj. C. W. Holt.

The Londonderry Artillery.

D.C.M. : Sergt. A. W. Vyce.

*3rd Battalion the Royal Scots (Lothian
Regiment).*

C.B. : Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Edward
James Grant.

D.S.O. : Capt. and Hon. Maj. (now Maj.)
Lord Geoffrey George Gordon Tewkesbury
(now Earl of Munster) ; Capt. George Harry
Davidson (the Royal Scots, Lothian Regi-
ment).

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. W. Johnson ; Col.-
Sergt. H. Bradford.

*3rd Battalion the Queen's (Royal West
Surrey Regiment).*

C.M.G. : Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col.
Frederick Howard Fairtlough.

D.S.O. : Maj. Frederick George Parsons.
D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. J. Woulds ; Col.-
Sergt. A. Norris.

*3rd Battalion the Buffs (East Kent Regi-
ment).*

C.B. : Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Theodore
Francis Brinckman.

D.S.O. : Maj. Arthur Henry Tylden-
Pattenson (Capt., retired pay) ; Capt. Charles
Vipan.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. T. Cheal ; Qtrm.-
Sergt. G. Johnson.

*3rd Battalion the King's Own (Royal Lan-
caster Regiment).*

C.B. : Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Bord-
rigge North North.

D.S.O. : Maj. Francis Edward Fitzher-
bert ; Capt. Charles James Daniel (the Loyal
North Lancashire Regiment).

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. R. Disley ; Qtrm.-
Sergt. D. Hardman.

4th Battalion the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment).

C.M.G. : Lieut.-Col. William Kimmis.

D.S.O. : Maj. Godfrey Leicester Hibbert (the King's Own, Royal Lancaster Regiment).

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. H. C. Bacon ; Col.-Sergt. T. Tite ; Sergt. J. Lowe.

6th Battalion the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

C.B. : Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Harry Leslie Blundell McCalmont.

D.S.O. : Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. John Edward Robert Campbell ; Capt. Charles Harry Longfield Beatty.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. W. Parker ; Qtrm.-Sergt. T. Powell.

3rd Battalion the Norfolk Regiment.

C.B. : Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Frederic Hambleton Custance.

D.S.O. : Capt. Richard Ludwig Bagge ; Capt. Edward Ralph Harbord (3rd Battalion the Cheshire Regiment, attached).

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. A. Turnell ; Qtrm.-Sergt. J. Quantrell.

4th Battalion the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).

C.M.G. : Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. William Long.

D.S.O. : Capt. Montagu Amos Foster (the Prince Albert's, Somersetshire Light Infantry).

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. T. Tobias ; Qtrm.-Sergt. G. Kemp.

4th Battalion the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).

D.S.O. : Maj. Sir William Henry Mahon, Bart. ; Capt. and Hon. Maj. Henry Charles Bulkeley (now retired).

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. J. Henry ; Col.-Sergt. W. Chapman.

4th Battalion the Bedfordshire Regiment.

C.B. : Lieut.-Col. James Edward Hubert, Viscount Cranborne.

D.S.O. : Capt. Henry Wise Unett Coates (the Bedfordshire Regiment) ; Capt. Montagu Collett Norman.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. W. Bond ; Sergt.-Inst. D. Clark.

3rd Battalion the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).

C.M.G. : Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. James Hoole.

D.S.O. : Capt. Robert Lowndes Aspinall (Capt., retired pay).

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. G. J. Smith ; Sergt. J. Conroy.

6th Battalion the Lancashire Fusiliers.

C.M.G. : Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Frederick Charles Romer.

D.S.O. : Lieut. (now Capt.) Arthur Francis Owen-Lewis (the Princess of Wales's Own, Yorkshire Regiment).

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. A. McGarry ; Col.-Sergt. F. Crowcroft.

4th Battalion the Cheshire Regiment.

C.B. : Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Charles Harrop Beck.

D.S.O. : Sec.-Lieut. Evelyn Branscombe Flanagan (now 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment).

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. J. G. Willis ; Sergt.-Instr. E. Davies.

3rd Battalion the South Wales Borderers.

C.M.G. : Lieut.-Col. Charles Healey.

D.S.O. : Capt. Henry Jacob Vaughan Phillips.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. E. G. Busby ; Sergt.-Instr. J. R. Phelps.

3rd Battalion the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

C.M.G. : Lieut.-Col. James Kirkconnell Maxwell Witham.

D.S.O. : Maj. Claude Villiers Emilius Laurie ; Maj. John Mackie.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. W. Smith ; Col.-Sergt. J. Anderson.

4th Battalion the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

C.B. : Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Arthur Henry Courtenay.

D.S.O. : Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Montague George Johnstone (Maj., retired pay).

D.C.M. : Col.-Sergt. J. Campbell ; Sergt. T. Morris.

3rd Battalion the East Lancashire Regiment.

C.M.G. : Lieut.-Col. Richard Henry Milne-Redhead.

D.S.O. : Sec.-Lieut. Ernest Norman Buchan (now 1st Battalion the Manchester Regiment).

D.C.M. : Sergt. J. McLoughlin ; Sergt. H. Miller.

3rd Battalion the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

C.B. : Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Alexander Keith Wyllie.

D.S.O. : Maj. Frederick Arthur Hayden (the Duke of Wellington's, West Riding Regiment).

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. L. Bellew ; Col.-Sergt. J. Churchman.

3rd Battalion the South Staffordshire Regiment.

D.S.O. : Lieut. Augustus Francis de Trafford (now Sec.-Lieut. the South Staffordshire Regiment).

4th Battalion the South Staffordshire Regiment.

C.M.G. : Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Francis Charrington.

D.S.O. : Maj. Bassett Thorne Seckham.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. W. Brown ; Col.-Sergt. G. Payne.

3rd Battalion the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).

D.S.O. : Maj. Montagu Heath Hall ; Maj. Alexander Francis Tarbet, C.M.G.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. J. A. Altman ; Qtrm.-Sergt. S. T. Boast.

3rd Battalion the Welsh Regiment.

C.B. : Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. William Watts.

D.S.O. : Maj. William Forrest.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. J. A. Bryant ; Sergt. R. Foster.

4th Battalion the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment).

D.S.O. : Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. George Alexander Eason Wilkinson ; Capt. Reginald Brittan (the Sherwood Foresters, Derbyshire Regiment) ; Capt. Greville Hugh Woodley Bernal.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. H. Taylor ; Col.-Sergt. W. Harwood ; Col.-Sergt. C. Walker.

6th Battalion the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).

C.M.G. : Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. George Coope Helme, C.B. (Lieut.-Col. retired pay).

D.S.O. : Capt. (now Major) Francis Sapte (the Duke of Cambridge's Own, Middlesex Regiment ; Capt. William Albert Gillam.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. W. Woollett ; Col.-Sergt. A. E. Howell.

9th Battalion the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

C.M.G. : Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. William Cooke Collis (Lieut.-Col., retired pay).

D.S.O. : Capt. Richard Byron (the King's Royal Rifle Corps) ; Capt. Albert William Clerke.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. D. Connoll ; Qtrm.-Sergt. T. Hogan.

4th Battalion the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).

C.M.G. : Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Richard Mirehouse.

D.S.O. : Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Francis Randle Twemlow.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. R. Katon ; Qtrm.-Sergt. C. Preston.

3rd Battalion the Durham Light Infantry.

C.M.G. : Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Richard Bassitt Wilson (since deceased).

D.S.O. : Capt. and Hon. Maj. Harry John Sowerby.

D.C.M. : Sergt. T. Beeby (4th Battalion, attached) ; Sergt. T. Sweeney.

4th Battalion Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).

C.B. : Lieut.-Colonel. and Hon. Col. Archibald Campbell Drummond Dick.

D.S.O. : Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Montague Douglas Campbell.

D.C.M. : Col.-Sergt. J. Mackie ; Sergt. J. Mitchell.

3rd Battalion the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians).

C.M.G. : Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. John Henry Graham Smyth.

D.S.O. : Maj. Frederick Luttmann-Johnson (Lieut.-Col., retired pay).

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. R. Haddick ; Sergt. B. Boyle.

4th Battalion the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians).

D.S.O. : Maj. Sir Anthony Arthur Weldon, Bart.

3rd Battalion the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

D.S.O. : Capt. Theodore Longridge (the Bedfordshire Regiment).

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. G. Harrison ; Qtrm.-Sergt. J. W. Dixon.

5th Battalion the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

D.S.O. : Maj. Sir Frederick William Shaw, Bart.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. F. A. Whalen ; Qtrm.-Sergt. B. T. Bruen.

City of London Imperial Volunteers.

C.B. : Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Arnold Allan Cecil, Earl of Albemarle, M.V.O., the Prince of Wales's Own, 12th Middlesex (Civil Service) Volunteer Rifle Corps.

C.M.G. : Maj. Gilbert McMicking Honourable Artillery Company.

D.S.O. : Maj. the Hon. Joseph Henry Russell Bailey, Grenadier Guards ; Capt. Edward Henry Trotter, Grenadier Guards ; Capt. Alexander Reid, 1st Volunteer Battalion the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment) ; Capt. James Francis Waterlow, 2nd Volunteer Battalion the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) ; Lieut. Charles Henry Wellesley Wilson, Maj., 2nd Volunteer Battalion the East Yorkshire Regiment ; Lieut. Edmond George Concannon, Capt., 16th Middlesex (London Irish) Volunteer Rifle Corps ; Lieut. Arthur Cecil Lowe, Honourable Artillery Company.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. A. Rouse (Princess Charlotte of Wales's, Royal Berkshire Regiment ; Sergt.-Maj. T. Smith ; Qtrm.-Sergt. H. F. Hall ; Sergt. F. C. Stevens (Royal Artillery) ; Sergt. S. G. L. Bradley ; Sergt.

W. Dixon; Sergt. P. Garrard; Sergt. W. J. Park; Sergt. P. Taylor; Sergt. T. W. Vine; Sergt. A. E. Wood (now Lieutenant 21st Battalion the Imperial Yeomanry); Armr.-Sergt. E. A. H. Gordon; Signalling-Sergt. J. T. Hutchinson; Corpl. B. C. Townshend; L.-Corpl. G. M. Lewis; Pte. A. W. Lloyd; Pte. A. J. McCulloch (now Sec.-Lieut. the Highland Light Infantry).

The Elswick Battery 1st Northumberland Volunteer Artillery.

D.S.O.: Maj. Harvey Scott; Lieut. Henry Stanley Bell.

D.C.M.: Batt.-Sergt.-Maj. W. Smith; Sergt. T. Howarth.

COLONIAL FORCES.

New South Wales Contingent.

C.B.: Maj. W. L'Estrange Eames (Medical Corps).

D.S.O.: Maj. G. L. Lee (New South Wales Lancers); Capt. K. Wray; Capt. A. A. McLean; Capt. H. H. Browne (Imperial Bushmen's Contingent); Lieut. A. McLean (Mounted Infantry); Lieut. A. H. Horsfall (Medical Corps).

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. R. C. Holman (Mounted Infantry); Sergt.-Maj. J. Wasson (Mounted Infantry); Sergt.-Maj. H. Arnold (1st Australian Horse); Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. B. E. Morris (New South Wales Lancers); Sergt. E. A. Houston (New South Wales Lancers); Sergt. T. Hender (Bearer Company); Corpl. C. Linfield (Bearer Company); Pte. (now Sec.-Lieut.) D. Drummond; Pte. L. Hayward (Mounted Infantry); Pte. Rudd (Mounted Infantry); Pte. G. Helmes (Bearer Company).

New Zealand Contingent.

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. W. J. Burn; Sergt.-Maj. W. H. Fletcher; Sergt. W. Cassidy; Pte. H. B. Wade.

Queensland Contingent.

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. Cooney; Qtrm.-Sergt. W. Wright; Corpl. F. W. Davidson; Corpl. Harris; L.-Corpl. Trickett; Trumpeter Forbes; Trumpeter Keogh.

South Australian Contingent.

D.S.O.: Capt. A. E. M. Norton.

D.C.M.: Sergt. Spencer; Sergt. Knapman; Corpl. Newland; Corpl. Allnut; L.-Corpl. Balfour O'Gilvie; Pte. H. W. Brown; Trooper Thorne.

Tasmanian Contingent.

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. Costello; Trooper P. Clark; Trooper F. A. Groom.

Victorian Contingent.

D.C.M.: Pte. H. J. Cooke; Pte. R. G. Gardiner; Pte. F. Starkey.

West Australian Mounted Infantry.

D.C.M.: Sergt. J. Barry; Sergt. P. M. Edwards; L.-Corpl. J. Burley; Pte. R. Corkrill.

Canadian Contingent.

C.M.G.: Lieut.-Col. R. Cartwright.

D.S.O.: Maj. A. L. Howard (since killed in action); Maj. G. E. Sanders; Capt. H. B. Stairs; Capt. A. H. Macdonnell; Lieut. E. W. B. Morrison; Lieut. James Cooper Mason.

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. T. Hymes (Lord Strathcona's Corps); Sergt.-Maj. W. Grimlett (Royal Canadian Artillery); Squad.-Sergt.-Maj. J. Richards (Lord Strathcona's Corps); Sergt. W. H. Nelles (Lord Strathcona's Corps); Sergt. T. R. Miles (Canadian Mounted Rifles); Corpl. T. Gallagher (Canadian Mounted Rifles); Gunner Laidlow (Royal Canadian Artillery); Trooper A. W. V. Crawley (Canadian Mounted Rifles); Trooper Waite (Canadian Mounted Infantry); Pte. L. W. Molloy (Royal Canadian Dragoons).

Beaconsfield Town Guard.

C.M.G.: Maj. J. R. Fraser.

Bethune's Mounted Infantry.

D.C.M.: Pte. A. S. Partridge; Pte. F. H. Vallecarde.

Border Horse.

D.C.M.: Reg.-Sergt.-Maj. Burgess.

Brabant's Horse.

D.C.M.: Corpl. Douilton; Trooper P. E. J. Kornell.

British South Africa Police.

D.C.M.: Sergt. R. E. Murray; Corpl. H. Geary.

Cape Medical Staff Corps.

D.C.M.: Pte. H. Cheese; Pte. S. Nathan.

Cape Garrison Artillery.

D.C.M.: Driver Rodger.

Cape Mounted Rifles.

D.C.M.: Sergt.-Maj. Roberts, Artillery Troop; Sergt.-Maj. Robson; Sergt. G. P. Roberts; Corpl. W. Bettington; Gunner Anderson, Artillery Troop; Trumpeter R. Washington.

Cape Police.

C.M.G.: Lieut.-Col. Macleod Robinson. D.S.O.: Maj. John Nolan Neylan.

D.C.M.: Sergt. S. Abrams; Trooper A. H. Blake.

Cape Railway Pioneer Regiment.

D.C.M.: Comp.-Sergt.-Maj. S. Beaton; Sergt. J. Marchant; Corpl. T. McMeekan; Corpl. W. J. Thomas; Corpl. J. R. Shipley; Corpl. G. M. Smythe; Pte. W. Ure; Pte. G. Kramert; Pte. S. Stafford.

Cape Town Highlanders.

D.C.M. : Pte. Moor.

Corps of Guides.

D.C.M. : Trooper Newton.

Diamond Fields Artillery.

C.M.G. : Maj. S. May.

Durban Light Infantry.

C.M.G. : Lieut.-Col. T. McGubbin.

French's Scouts.

D.C.M. : Sergt. A. F. Green; Pte. W. S. Penny.

Imperial Light Horse.

D.C.M. : Corpl. C. H. Russell; Corpl. H. Savory; Corpl. E. W. Warby; Corpl. W. A. Weir; L.-Corpl. W. H. Norton; Trooper W. Francis; Trooper H. London; Trooper F. H. Metcalfe; Trooper James; Trooper Latham.

Kaffrarian Rifles.

D.C.M. : Sig.-Sergt. C. W. Jones.

Kimberley Light Horse.

D.S.O. : Maj. R. G. Scott, V.C.; Capt. H. T. Ap Bowen.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. W. H. Oatley.

Kimberley Regiment.

D.C.M. : Sergt. S. H. MacCullum.

Kimberley Town Guard.

D.S.O. : Capt. W. Pickering.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. J. P. Russell.

Kitchener's Horse.

D.C.M. : Squad.-Qrtm.-Sergt. D. P. Bree; Sergt. S. R. Brunette-Coopers; Sergt. G. Dawes; Sergt. W. O'Shaugnessy; Corpl. G. Hill; Trooper O. S. Purchase.

Loch's Horse.

D.C.M. : Corpl. Picton; Trooper J. Blades.

Loval's Scouts.

D.C.M. : Pte. J. Macpherson.

Natal Guides.

K.C.M.G. : The Hon. Thomas K. Murray, C.M.G.

C.M.G. : Mr. Alfred F. Henderson; Mr. William M. Struben; Mr. T. J. M. Macfarlane; Mr. W. A. Knight.

D.C.M. : Guide Albert B. Allison; Guide Thomas Loxton; Guide E. P. Robinson; Guide C. S. Whipp; Guide G. G. Godson; Guide A. Russell; Guide Martinus Allison; Guide Samuel Loxton; Guide Robert T. Whipp.

Natal Mounted Rifles.

D.C.M. : Trooper Redpath.

Nesbitt's Horse.

D.C.M. : Trooper Hiscock.

Protectorate Regiment.

D.S.O. : Capt. Edward Charles Shuttleworth Holden, Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

D.C.M. : Sergt. J. W. S. Lowe; Corpl. H. Metcalfe; Trooper Johnson; Trooper Stevens; Trooper J. Mulholland.

Queenstown Rifle Volunteers.

D.C.M. : Sergt. Arnott; Pte. H. N. B. Helms.

Rhodesian Field Force.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. Lough; Sergt.-Maj. Webb; Trooper C. Bentley; Trooper C. Duner; Trooper G. F. Parton.

Rhodesian Regiment.

D.S.O. : Lieut. Duly (Commanding Cyclists).

Rimington's Guides.

D.S.O. : Capt. Charles Herbert Rankin (7th Hussars).

D.C.M. : Sergt. A. O. Vaughan; Corpl. W. Kirton; Trooper Murchie; Guide H. E. Jackson.

Roberts' Horse.

D.C.M. : Corpl. R. Thurston; Trooper G. Cullen; Trooper J. McKinry Chadwick; Trooper T. Murphy; Trooper V. D. Todd.

South African Light Horse.

D.C.M. : Sergt.-Maj. C. Mudford (East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry); Sergt.-Maj. J. Hopper; Sergt. F. L. Battershill; Sergt. J. Dudgeon; Corpl. F. P. Erdner; L.-Corpl. F. J. Murray; Pte. D. Cochrane; Pte. T. Dow.

Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry.

D.C.M. : Col.-Sergt. H. Macfeeler; Sergt. J. Mayne; Sergt. H. Sperling; Sergt. W. M. Strong; Pte. F. Glover; Pte. J. Mackenchine; Pte. W. Lions; Saddler W. Fox.

Warwick's Scouts.

D.C.M. : Tpr. W. G. Froude; Tpr. Irving.

Civil.

K.C.M.G. : Mr. John Denison Pender.
C.M.G. : Mr. Milton, Administrator, Rhodesia.



By the Way.

ON Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, Mr. Dymoke, the Champion, attended by Mr. Blythe, his riding-master, took his last lesson at Astley's Theatre, and was pronounced perfect in all the duties which he will have to perform. He was surrounded by a large party of his friends, who greeted him with warm applause. He was himself dressed in the entire costume which he will wear on the day of the Coronation, including his helmet, which is decorated with a splendid plume of ostrich-feathers prepared by Carberry, the plumasier in Conduit Street. The plume consists of twenty-one feathers, in three alternate rows of white, blue, and red, surmounted by a heron's jet-black tuft. The horse was also attired in the housings and other trappings prepared for the occasion, which consist of an antique-formed saddle, high in the pommel, with pistol holders. There is also a rich scarlet saddle-cloth, nearly covering the horse, richly embroidered. The horse's head, like the helmet of the Champion, was decorated with a plume, consisting of sixteen feathers, in rows alternately of white, blue, and red, with a heron's tuft at the top. The pistol holders considerably obstruct the view of the person of the Champion.—Extract from the *Globe*, June 16, 1821.

At Zurich the other day a curious case came up for trial. A young actress named Hélène Kaufman had taken the professional name of Hallwil, which closely resembles that of a well-known Swiss family whose ancestors fought in the Battle of Morat and were ennobled. A member of this family asked the actress to change her name, and the request being refused, he placed the matter in the hands of his solicitor. The judge found that Miss Kaufman had assumed the name of an honourable and distinguished Swiss family without permission or right, and ordered her to renounce the name and pay the expenses of the trial. Miss Kaufman will appeal.

There would seem to be a fatality about coronations in the matter of the loss of jewels. The most recent of such losses is, of course, familiar; but a correspondent of *Notes and Queries* furnishes an earlier example of a more serious nature, for the *London Gazette* advertised in connection with the crowning of James II.: "Lost at their Majesties Coronation the Button off His Majesties Scepter, set about with 24 small Diamonds, three Rubies, and three Emeralds; a Pendant Pearl from His Majesties Crown, about 9 Carats or 30 Common Grains, and about 16 Great Links of a Gold Chain." But this does not exhaust the tale, for those who know their *London Gazette*—and the earlier issues of that journal are fascinating reading in a way that no purchaser of its present dreary copies could imagine—will remember that its numbers for April and May, 1702,

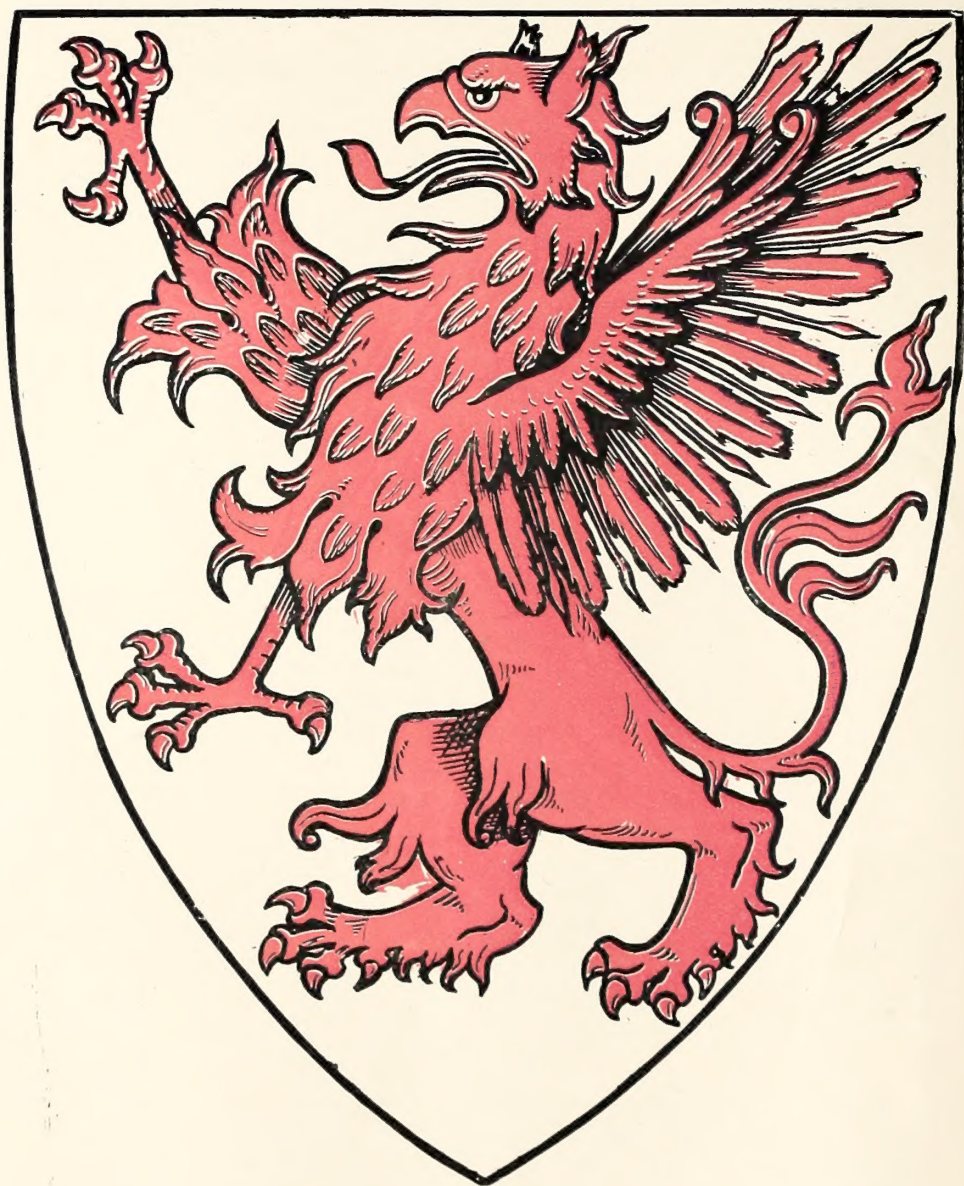
contained advertisements announcing not merely the loss of jewellery at the Coronation of Anne, but an actual robbery at the now abandoned feast in Westminster Hall.

In an article upon Braybrooke Church, Northamptonshire, *Country Life* recently gave an illustration of the "vamp-horn" which still exists there. Only six church "vamp-horns" are known, and their origin and use are still a matter of conjecture among antiquaries. Apparently, they are an anticipation of the principles of the megaphone, and that at Braybrooke is reckoned to magnify the sound of the voice three or four times. It is about 60 inches long, and the diameter of the bell mouth is 25 inches. In the early part of last century the sexton used to go round the village with it on Sundays and summon the people to church.

Aspall Hall, where Lord Kitchener has been visiting his mother's people, is a low, moated building, parts of which are of considerable age, and has been the home of the Chevalliers for 200 years. They came to Suffolk from Jersey, and brought with them a new process for making cider. The cider mill at Aspall is still at work. In Arthur Young's time Mr. Chevallier's orchards were the finest in Suffolk; the trees were brought from Jersey by Clement Chevallier in 1727. A writer in the *Eastern Daily Press* gives a curious account from the MS. "History of Debenham" of the origin of the Chevallier barley. It appears that one day in 1820 a labourer, taking off his boots to ease his sore feet, found a very fine ear of barley in one of them. He planted some grains of it in his garden, and Mr. Charles Chevallier, happening to notice it, sowed a small ridge with the produce thus obtained, until at length he grew sufficient to plant an acre. This was again planted, and from the increase thence arising he began to dispose of it. Aspall Hall is the birthplace of Lord Kitchener's mother, who was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Chevallier.

When the Beaconsfield Urban District Council recently discussed the appointment of a town crier, it was found that this official had to be elected by the ancient court leet of the freeholders. The court leet last met in 1889, and the persons then elected as parish constable, town crier, ale-taster, and pay warden, have since died. It was decided by the council to request the lord of the manor to convene a court leet so as to provide Beaconsfield with a town crier.

Through the intervention of Mr. D. A. Thomas, M.P., the High Constables of Merthyr and Aberdare will now receive Coronation medals. The office is an old one, and is believed to exist in these two towns only. The holders pass the office every year to gentlemen whom they nominate as their successors, and in the absence of mayors in the two towns they are regarded as being at the head of local affairs, although they are not elected by votes.



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF TRAFFORD.



The Genealogical Magazine.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

THE BEWLEYS OF CUMBERLAND.



UNDER the title of "The Bewleys of Cumberland, and their Irish and other descendants, with full pedigrees of the family from 1332 to the present day," by Sir Edmund Thomas Bewley, M.A., LL.D. (Dublin: William McGee), a highly interesting and most valuable contribution to family history has recently been issued. Our ancestors who groped along before the present days of genealogical research were content with very much more meagre histories of their forebears than are now available for future genealogical workers. One by one the ancient and historic families are being carefully investigated in the hands of family enthusiasts. Happily, the tendency of the present day in its respect for truth and accuracy is vastly different from the spirit in which the old-time pedigree-makers set about their self-appointed tasks of vaingloriously increasing the social status of their ancestors. In the work before us we have a well-conceived and admirably executed essay into the domain of family history, and no work of the character can have less needed the apology for its appearance which Sir Edmund Bewley offers in an extract from the writings of Bishop Stubbs: "The expansion and extension of genealogical study is a very remarkable feature of our own times. Men are apparently awaking to the fact that there are other

families besides those described in the peerage, that those families have their records, played their part in history, furnished the bone and sinew of national action, and left traces behind them which it behoves their descendants to search out and keep in remembrance. There is nothing in this that need be stigmatized as vain and foolish; it is a very natural instinct, and it appears to be one of the ways in which a general interest in national history may be expected to grow. It is an increasing pursuit both in America and England, and certainly helps, by the promotion of careful investigation, and by the publication of recondite memorials, the more complete adjustment of personal and local details."

The legal career of Sir Edmund Bewley leaves him well qualified to deal with his subject, for to the enthusiasm of the family historian—often sadly needed in genealogical research—he has added the critical impartiality of his profession. The plan and scope of the book may be gathered from the headings of the chapters, which include in the book itself: "The Origin of the Name of Bewley," "The Origin of the Bewleys of Cumberland," "The Tenures and Localities of the Lands of the Bewleys of Cumberland," "The Early History of the Bewleys of Cumberland," "The Bewleys of Woodhall and Haltcliff Hall," "The Irish Bewleys," "The Arms of the Bewleys of Cumberland."

The name Bewley, as Sir Edmund abundantly proves, is the Anglicized form of the French name Beaulieu, which had its origin in the Latin *Bellus Locus*, "a fair place." In its English form it must undoubtedly fall into the category of territorial names, its earliest form being "de Beaulieu." The author traces chronologically the various spellings of the name from its first appearance in Cumberland in 1332 in a Subsidy Roll 6 Edward III. as "de Beaulieu," and gives no less than forty different variations of spelling, quoting—it is a characteristic instance of the writer's careful and painstaking accuracy—in every case chapter and verse for the appearance of each different version. Though lists of variations of spelling of the name are a very usual feature of family histories, we have not hitherto met one with such carefully prepared details.

There seems good reason for presuming a descent of the De Beaulieu family of Cumberland from a family of the name seated in Hainault, and Sir Edmund Bewley mentions that in 1338, when Queen Philippa was about to cross the seas, the customary letters of protection were issued to those accompanying her, and amongst these were letters dated June 22 in that year for Gilbert

de Beaulu (Beaulieu). This Gilbert de Beaulieu was evidently one of the retinue Queen Philippa had brought over with her from Hainault in December, 1328; and in consideration of the good service he had rendered her she granted to him the bailiwick of the forestership of Okedene in the forest of Knaresborough, to hold for the term of his life, receiving thereout so much as those who had previously had the said bailiwick were accustomed reasonably to receive. These Letters Patent of the Queen were confirmed to Edward III. by Letters Patent dated April 14, 13 Ed. III. (1339), which fully recite the previous grant, and were necessary to prevent the interest of Gilbert de Beaulieu terminating with the life of the Queen, in case she predeceased him. The grant is expressed to be made "*pro bono servicio quod dilectus vallettus suus Gilbertus de Beaulieu eidem regine fecit.*"

As evidence of the care with which the author marshals his facts, and then leaves the reader to draw his own conclusions, the method in which the presumption of this Hainault descent is set forth may well be reproduced. "So far, all that has been actually proved in the preceding portion of this chapter is: (1) That there was a place named Beaulieu near to Queen Philippa's early home; (2) that there was a family of distinction named De Beaulieu having its origin in this place; and (3) that some members at least of the family were feudal tenants of the Count of Hainault. But it has also been shown that there is a strong probability that some of the De Beaulieus took part in one or both of John of Hainault's expeditions; and, further, that if any of the De Beaulieus of Hainault rendered special service to Edward III. or Queen Philippa, he would be likely to receive a special reward. It will now be established: (1) That a De Beaulieu was a member of Queen Philippa's retinue; (2) that he received an important reward for his services; (3) that about the same time the De Beaulieus made their appearance for the first time in Cumberland; (4) that in the same reign marks of royal favour of a valuable nature are conferred on one of these De Beaulieus of Cumberland; and (5) that there are circumstances tending to show that the influence of Queen Philippa was not unconnected with those benefits."

The third chapter opens with a very valuable, albeit brief, note descriptive of the various land tenures, and the volume, if for no other reason, is worth purchase by the general reader for the information on this important subject which he will gain from a careful study of this chapter.

The first name upon the pedigree put forward by Sir Edmund is Thomas de Beaulieu of Thistlethwaite, in the parish of Castle

Sowerby, Cumberland, who is named in the Subsidy Rolls (1332-1340). From him down to the present-day representatives of the family the descent is clearly traceable and readily proved, and with this Thomas and his brother Roger the real and connected history of the Cumberland Bewley family begins.

A very interesting letter relating to William de Beaulieu, the great-grandson of Thomas above mentioned, referred to on p. 67 of the work, is worth quotation.

It is dated April 12, 1521, and addressed by Thomas Lord Dacre, then Lord Warden of the West Marches, to Cardinal Wolsey. An abstract is now amongst the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum.

"There are no sheriffs in Cumberland and Northumberland to serve the King's processes or keep the Sessions. John Lamplew, of Lamplew, Bennyngton (Pennington), Wolsey's servant, Thomas Lamplew, of Dovenby, Richard Skelton, of Brantthuayt, John Skelton, of Armetthuayt, or Christopher Curwen, son and heir of Sir Thomas, might be appointed for Cumberland. If he be allowed the nomination of the Sheriff of Northumberland according to indenture, he will appoint Henry Wallas, Wm. Threlkeld, or Christopher Leghe. If the King will break the indenture, there are Edward Gray of Chillingham, William Heron, Nicholas Ridley, Ralph Fenwick, and Wm. Ellerker.

"The Custos Rotulorum of Cumberland is dead; there has been none this twelvemonth. The King may appoint *William Beueley* or Richard his son.

"According to Wolsey's instructions in his last, has communicated with the Scotch, and hopes to bring it to pass, but it will require time.

"Wark upon Tweed, 12th April

"Signed.

"Add.

To my Lord Cardinal's Grace

"endd."

Another William Beasley, or Bewley, a great-nephew of the one just referred to, is found seated a century later at Hesketh Hall.

This William Bewley died some time between May, 1527, and September, 1534, and was buried in Greystoke Church. The parish of Greystoke adjoins Caldbeck on the east, and for some time the incumbent of the Collegiate Church of St. Andrew's, Greystoke, had also been incumbent of Caldbeck. Some special reason, which cannot now be ascertained, may have existed for the burial of William Bewley outside his own parish.

When some years later his daughter, Isabel Whitlay, was buried in the same grave, the following inscription was placed on a small brass tablet in the floor of the aisle :

“ Under this stone lyeth Willm Bewley and Esabell Whitlay his daughter: which Esabell deptyd ye v day of february An^o dñi m^ov^exliij. on who^s soule Jhū have mcy Amen.”

We are enabled to reproduce a rubbing from this brass.



The portrait on p. 288 is of Judith Lawson, a daughter of yet another William Bewley of Hesket Hall, and the wife of William Lawson, of Isell, Cumberland. This portrait is reproduced in the work itself by an exceptionally fine photogravure plate, but by our request the author has very kindly supplied us with a half-tone block of this to enable us to reproduce the portrait in these pages.

The remarks of the author upon the Bewley arms will be of interest.

In Harleian MS. No. 6,589 in the British Museum there is found, at folio 309, a single membrane of parchment, containing a copy of a very ancient Roll of Arms, which internal evidence shows must have been compiled about the reign of Richard II. The Roll has been printed in *Notes and Queries* (5th Series), vol. ii., p. 342. The several persons whose names are given—sixty-five in number—were residents in the North of England, and notably in Cumberland; and Mr. Richard Greenstreet, in an article in the same volume of *Notes and Queries*, at p. 442, has identified thirty-seven of them, and shown that they did not flourish later than the reign of Richard II. These include Clement de Skelton and Hamond (Armandus) Monceaux, who were associated with Richard Beaulieu in the defence of Carlisle in 9 Richard II. (1385).

But two others of the persons whose arms are given can also be identified—viz., John de la More and William Beaulieu, who were Knights of the Shire for Cumberland in 6 Henry IV. (1404). The

eighth name on the Roll is John de la More, and the eleventh William Beaulieu, whose arms are given thus :

“W^m. Beaulieu, d’argent a vne cheueron daunce & 3 testes du oysell de sable.”

Amongst the Cotton MS. in the British Museum is an ancient copy of the Ordinary or Dictionary of Arms, known as “Mr. Thomas



JUDITH LAWSON, *NÉE* BEWLEY.

(From a portrait in the possession of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.)

Jenyn's Booke of Arms," the accuracy of which is attested by the certificate of Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, and William Flower, Norroy King-of-Arms, dated in February, 1578, and to this is appended a Roll of Miscellaneous Arms (known as Jenyn's Roll) containing 406 coats, which is believed to have been compiled in the reign of Richard II.

In this Roll the arms of William Beaulieu are also given, viz. :

"W^m. Beaulieu. Ar, a vne cheueron daunce et 3 testes du oysell de s."

In the British Museum there are several MSS. purporting to be copies of the celebrated Ordinary of Robert Glover, Somerset Herald. Robert Glover, who was born in 1544, created Somerset Herald in 1571, and married to Elizabeth, daughter of William Flower, Norroy King of Arms, was one of the most eminent heraldic authorities of the Elizabethan age. The original MS. of his Ordinary, which is amongst the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum, has been so injured by fire as to be now little more than a fragment. Of the 509 leaves of which it once consisted, only 372 are left, and many of those are greatly mutilated. The index, which has been preserved, shows that the Bewley arms were on one of the leaves that have been destroyed.

Harleian MS. No. 1,446, however, contains part of an Ordinary by Robert Glover, beautifully tricked; and in it appears the coat of "Richard Bewle," which is represented as "Argent, a chevron between three choughs' heads erased sable beaked gules."

Whether this was Richard Bewley of Hesket Hall, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII., or one of the Richard Bewleys who represented Carlisle in Parliament in the reign of Henry VI., cannot be stated with certainty. Richard Bewley, who was one of the burgesses for Carlisle in the Parliament of 38 Henry VI. (1459), was included in the Commission of the Peace for Cumberland on October 6, 1471, under the name of "Richard Bewle," and this is the only instance in which the name of Bewley has been found so spelled in any public record.

There is also amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum an Ordinary of Arms by William Dethick, York Herald (who afterwards became Garter King-of-Arms), dated April 2, 1572 and in it the Bewley arms, which are partly in trick, appear to be plainly "Argent, a chevron between three choughs' heads erased sable."

About the middle of the seventeenth century John Denton of Cardew wrote "An Accompt of the Most Considerable Estates and Families in Cumberland," several copies of which exist in manuscript. One of these, annotated by William Gilpin, Recorder of Carlisle, and bearing his signature in the fly-leaf, with the date, August 30, 1687, has been published by the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society (Tract Series, No. 2), and at p. 55 of this edition *in notis* it is stated by Gilpin:

"I have seen an old brass seal belonging to the Bewlies (*penes*

Wilfrid Lawson de Brayton, who now enjoys the estate of Heskat, by the gift of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Knt. and Bart., his father, who purchased the same of the Bewlies, his mother's kindred). The seal is this coat of arms (Argent, a chevron between three daws' heads erased sable), but the inscription about it is (in the German character used in England about 200 years ago) *Sigillum Johannis Sutton*, so that (it seems) the Bewlies had this coat from the Suttons"

The arms above stated were evidently used by all the branches of the Bewley family in Cumberland.

After the Bewleys of Woodhall joined the Society of Friends all armorial bearings, of course, ceased to be used in this line of the family for many generations. It is not surprising, therefore, that when the Rev. David Lysons and Samuel Lysons were preparing their "History of Cumberland"—which was afterwards published in 1816 as vol. iv. of the *Magna Britannia* series—they were not able to ascertain from George Bewley of Woodhall the arms that had been borne by the Bewleys of Hesket.

When the writer of the work now under consideration had succeeded in completing all the links in the family pedigree from Thomas de Beaulieu of Thistlethwaite, living in 1332, to the present time, he applied to Ulster King-of-Arms to register his pedigree, and also to grant such a confirmation of arms as would conclusively establish the right of the Irish Bewleys and their descendants to the ancient coat of arms of the Bewleys of Cumberland. In connection with this application careful searches were made in the College of Arms in London to ascertain whether the arms of the Bewleys of Cumberland had ever been recorded there. Strange to say, although the arms were recognised by such competent authorities as Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, and William Dethick, York Herald (afterwards Sir William Dethick, Garter King-of-Arms), in their Ordinaries, there is no official record of them in the College of Arms. When the last Visitation of Cumberland was held in 1665 old Thomas Bewley of Haltcliffe Hall and Woodhall was the head of the family, and as he was a very strict member of the Society of Friends he probably thought that the bearing of arms heraldically was sinful, and did not come forward to prove his arms.

If the arms had been officially recorded anywhere in the United Kingdom a certificate of arms would have been granted, but as matters stood a confirmation was granted with—as is necessary in such case—a mark of difference. The moral right to the arms,

however, seemed so clear that the ancient coat has been differenced by the addition only of an ermine spot in chief.

No crest was ever assigned by any competent authority to the arms of the Bewleys of Cumberland. Neither the old seal at Brayton—which probably dates from the fifteenth century—nor



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF BEWLEY.

the seal of the Rev. Thomas Bewley of Carlisle bears any crest, nor is a crest given in any of the ancient Ordinaries already referred to.

However, in modern times a crest is regarded by the general public as a necessary appendage to a coat of arms, and some persons seem to imagine that it constitutes in itself the armorial

bearings of a family. For nearly seventy years several branches of the Bewley family have used as a crest "An ibex's head or issuing out of a rose gules stalked and leaved vert." This was, no doubt, adopted originally under the impression that the descendants of the Bewleys of Cumberland were entitled to the same crest as that of the Bewleys of Suffolk, from which the crest above described only differs in some minor particulars. This was, of course, an error, as the two families were in no way connected. The user, however, had been so long that when applying for a confirmation of the ancient coat of arms of the Bewleys of Cumberland the author of the work sought also to have this crest included.

The arms confirmed are therefore: Argent, a chevron sable between three Cornish choughs' heads erased proper, in chief an ermine spot; for crest, on a wreath of the colours an ibex's head or, issuant from the centre of a rose gules, stalked and leaved proper; and for motto, "Virtutis Gloria Merces."

At the end of the volume are a number of carefully constructed tabular pedigrees, in which the information in the volume is accurately summarized, with much additional matter and detail. One can only say in conclusion that there can be little information left to be unearthed by any future genealogist in the family. The volume is of a very attractive appearance, and we must heartily congratulate the author on the result he has achieved.



ITALIAN MINOR TITLES.

BY THE DUKE GANDOLFI.

To the Editor of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I am informed that the recent edict of the Royal Consulta Araldica of Italy in reference to the improper usage of inferior titles, belonging really only to the heads of noble families, by the cadets and their descendants of these houses has interested some of your readers; so I have the pleasure of adding the explanation why the decree has been at last issued, and what effect it may have in due time.

It has been the custom for certainly a century for the heads of those noble families who possess many inferior titles, or titles of the highest rank, but of younger creation, to distribute these among

their cadets, and to do this without any royal permission. As a rule, the title given to the second or third son came back to the head of the family on the decease of the cadet, but often not, for the father would grant as part of his fortune the small fief which gave the title to the cadet. But these titles were created to follow the law of primogeniture, though very many titles of the kingdom of Naples and Sicily descended to the eldest daughter if the head of the house had no son. All grandeeships of Spain, so numerous in Naples, descend thus in the female line—that is to say, to a daughter instead of to a brother. Acting on this system, many noble families of the Roman and Neapolitan States have, regardless of the limitations of the original patents of creation, made as many as a dozen titles held separately. Some of these titles have reverted to the head of the family, who alone had a right to them, but many have become possessed by the persons who had them given up to them, or to their descendants, by having had them often acknowledged by the Government. Any invitation, say, to a Court ball would be a sufficient recognition, and much more a nomination to any position whatsoever, either in the army or navy, Civil Service, Diplomatic Service, or a confirmation to any elective office, such as Syndic. But it having been the custom of the Romans and Neapolitans and Sicilians—not the nobility of the rest of Italy—to indulge in this abuse of titles, it is very dubious if this decree will have much effect; for by courtesy titles which have been heretofore used will be accepted by high society still. And so very many of these adopted titles have been accepted both at the Vatican and Quirinal.

The effect of the decree will not tell for many years, but from now noblemen who have many titles cannot deliberately bequeath them by their wills, quite regardless of the limits of creation; and, besides, the King's Government will not recognise or accept such titles, even if society may be easier. What is really desirable in Italy is a registration fee for all titles, as exists in Spain, but on a very much cheaper scale; but the difficulty was to devise a regulation which avoided present rights and would only affect the future. People cannot be taxed for what has long been accepted.

Then there is this difficulty: that the younger issue of Princes and of Dukes (unless of the Empire) would have no titles to correspond with the English title by courtesy of Lord John or Lord Thomas. Only the Roman cadets of great houses had the designation of "Don"; but out of Italy these used to style themselves "Prince" Giovanni, or "Duke" Tommaso. Properly cadets ought to use on their card the coronet of the head of their family, and

print, say, "Francesco dei Principi Borghese." The sons of Marquises and Counts and of Barons are by courtesy "Cavalieri," excepting Genoese and Bolognese and a few others, who are Marquises. And so in Piedmont do most cadets style themselves in Italy. But in Paris or London I think it will be long before cadets discontinue using courtesy titles—that is to say, of calling themselves "Prince John —," "Duke Thomas —," or "Marquis William —."

The French system is so hopelessly worse than the Italian that I will not touch on it. It enables one dukedom to create in two generations any number of Counts, Viscounts, and Barons in perpetuity.

In my opinion Italian younger sons (not grandsons) should be accorded courtesy titles for life, to depend on the rank of the father. I do not think this decree will produce much effect excepting from a legal view. It ought to have been supplemented by a second one, creating and regulating titles of courtesy.

I remain, sir,

Yours faithfully,

GANDOLFI.

CARLTON CLUB, PALL MALL,

September 15, 1902.



THINGS WHICH MIGHT BE ATTENDED TO :

OFFICIAL HERALDIC INSIGNIA (*concluded*).



IF the heraldic ensigns of office enumerated in the last number of the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE* are admitted to be correct, it is a distinct anomaly that other offices are not similarly provided for. Many of the high offices in this country, however, are held but for limited periods. Some, like the Lord Chancellorship, change with each Government; others, like the offices of Lord High Steward and Lord High Constable, exist only for a specified occasion. But the very fact of ever having held these offices remains a continuing honour worthy of permanent commemoration, and I would suggest that anyone once having been entitled to display such additions as these ensigns of office should retain the heraldic right to do so during his lifetime. This would not cause confusion, and a sufficient precedent for such a suggestion (which at first may seem somewhat revolutionary) is to

be found in the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The Lord-Lieutenant is *ex-officio* Grand Master of the Order of St. Patrick. As such he wears the insignia of the Order, and by the statutes of the Order is permitted to continue doing so for the remainder of his lifetime. The suggestions I would make are as follows :

The Lord Great Chamberlain : Two golden keys (the bow of each containing a lion passant guardant or) in saltire behind his shield.

There would not seem to be any reason why all the coheirs to the office should not use such additions to their arms. I am by no means certain this right does not already exist (see Morgan's "Sphere of Gentry," iv. 82).

The Lord Chamberlain of the Household : A similar gold key in pale or else in bend behind his escutcheon.

The Lord High Steward : Two white wands in pale behind his shield.

The Lord Steward of the Household : Two wands in saltire behind his shield.

The Lord Chancellor : The mace of the House of Lords and a fasces in saltire behind his shield.

The Speaker of the House of Commons : Two representations of the mace of the House of Commons in saltire behind his shield.

The Lord Warden of Dover Castle : An anchor and a key in saltire behind the shield.

The Governor of Gibraltar : A key in bend dexter surmounted by an anchor in bend sinister, behind the escutcheon, and on either side of the shield the two golden pillars of Hercules.

The Lord Chief Justice : A sword and a fasces in saltire behind the shield. He is already entitled to place a Collar of S.S. round his arms.

The Master of the Rolls : A parchment roll and a fasces in saltire behind the shield.

The Judge of the Admiralty Division : A silver oar and a fasces in saltire behind the shield.

All other Judges of the High Courts : Two fasces in saltire behind the shield.

All County Court and Minor Judges : One fasces in bend behind the shield.

All Recorders : A fasces fesseways placed below the shield.

The Poet Laureate : A branch of laurel and a silver pen in saltire behind the shield.

The Commander-in-Chief : Two swords in pale, points upwards, one on either side of the escutcheon. It should be borne in mind

that the Commander-in-Chief now performs many of the ancient duties of the High Constable.

The Master of the King's Musick: An inescutcheon or, surmounted by an Imperial Crown proper, and charged with the sign of the treble clef between three signs of the bass clef, all sable.

The Constable of the Tower and Keeper of the Regalia: An inescutcheon, gules, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, charged with a key or, and a sceptre in saltire between two crowns in pale, and as many orbs in fesse, all proper.

The King's Private Secretary: An inescutcheon gules, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, charged with a hand couped at the wrist holding a pen, all proper.

The Members of the Order of Merit: Two palm-branches in orle around the escutcheon, the ends conjoined at the base in saltire.

The Members of the Royal Academy and of the Royal Scottish Academy: A mahl-stick and a sheaf of three brushes in saltire behind the escutcheon.

The Members of the British Academy: A branch of laurel and a branch of palm in saltire behind the escutcheon.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland might impale the arms of Ireland (on the dexter side) with his own arms. (This would be less of a prostitution of the Royal Arms than is their present wholesale display by tradesmen holding warrants of appointment.) At the present time the Lord-Lieutenant is entitled to fly the Union Jack charged with an inescutcheon of the arms of Ireland.

The Viceroy of India might impale the arms of India (which, by the way, have yet to be granted) with his own.

The Governor of Canada might impale the arms of the Dominion of Canada with his own.

Colonial Governors might always impale the arms of the Colony wherein they represent His Majesty.

The Honourable the King's Champion: Two tilting spears in saltire behind his shield, and on inescutcheon or, surmounted by an Imperial Crown proper, a gauntlet also proper.

All Generals: A sword in bend sinister point upwards proper, behind the shield.

All Admirals: An anchor in bend sinister flukes downwards or behind the shield.

The First Lord of the Admiralty: Two anchors in saltire behind the escutcheon.

The Serjeant-Surgeon and Surgeons-in-Ordinary to His Majesty: A rod of Esculapius and a fleam in saltire behind the escutcheon.

Physicians-in-Ordinary to His Majesty : Two rods of Esculapius in saltire behind the escutcheon.

The Secretary of State for War : A sword and a cannon in saltire behind the escutcheon.

The Secretary of State for India : On an inescutcheon or, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, a lotus flower slipped proper.

The Postmaster-General : On an inescutcheon gules, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, three wings conjoined in triangle or, alternately with as many flashes of lightning argent.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies : On an inescutcheon barry wavy argent and azure, surmounted by an Imperial Crown proper, a ship in full sail or.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer : On an inescutcheon gules, surmounted by an Imperial Crown proper, three bezants each ensigned by a crown proper.

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster : On an inescutcheon or, surmounted by an Imperial Crown proper, the Crowned Rose of Lancaster gules, in chief the label from the arms of the Duchy.

The Master of the Horse : On an inescutcheon or, surmounted by an Imperial Crown proper, a horse-shoe sable.

The First Lord of the Treasury : On an inescutcheon azure, surmounted by an Imperial Crown proper, a portcullis or between three crowns, also proper.

All Equerries and Grooms-in-Waiting : On an inescutcheon or, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, a stirrup sable, leathered gules.

The Hereditary Chief Butler : On an inescutcheon gules, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, a covered cup or.

The Hereditary Chief Butler of Ireland : The same, but the cup between three trefoils or.

The Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood House (the Duke of Hamilton) : A silver key ensigned by the Royal Crest of Scotland, fesseways below the escutcheon.

The Hereditary Keepers of Falkland Palace (the Marquess of Bute), of Rothesay Castle (the Marquess of Bute), of Lochmaben Castle (the heir of the last Marquess of Annandale), of the Castles of Dunstaffnage, Dunoon, and Carrick (in Cowal ; the Duke of Argyll), of the Palace of Scone (the Earl of Mansfield) : The same.

The Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle : A baton sable and a gold key, the bow thereof containing a lion passant guardant, in saltire below the escutcheon.

The Constable of Carnarvon Castle : The same.

The Hereditary Sheriff of Perthshire (the Duke of Atholl): A sword in bend dexter, point downwards.

The Hereditary Royal Standard-Bearer of Scotland (Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn, Esquire): Erect on either side of the escutcheon a standard, that on the dexter side being the flag of St. Andrew, that on the sinister the Royal Standard of Scotland.

The Hereditary Royal Armour-Bearer and Squire of the Royal Body in Scotland (Sir Alan Henry Seton-Steuart of Touch Seton and Allanton, Bart.): The arms of Sir Alan (*Or, a fesse chequy azure and argent, surmounted of a bend gules, charged with three buckles of the field, on a sinister canton of the fourth, a lion passant guardant of the field pierced with a dart proper, and in base a broken spear, surmounted of a helmet, both proper*) have a very distinct allusion to his office, but the manner in which the devices on the shield have been marshalled has resulted in the badges of office being degraded into mere charges upon the field. There is nothing whatever to prevent anyone else obtaining a grant of similar charges differently arranged. I would strongly urge Sir Alan to rematriculate his arms, reverting to the simple Steuart coat, and marking his office in some other way. My suggestion for this office is two tilting spears in saltire behind the escutcheon, and an inescutcheon gules, surmounted by the Royal Crown of Scotland proper, and charged with a cuirass or.

Hereditary Carver of the Royal Household in Scotland (Sir Windham Carmichael-Anstruther): A knife and fork in saltire behind the escutcheon, the handles gules, semé of thistles or, and each terminating in the Royal Crest of Scotland.

Hereditary Poulterer to the Royal Household in Scotland (an office claimed by Learmouth of Dean, and by the Governors of Trinity Hospital, Edinburgh): An inescutcheon or, surmounted by the Royal Crown of Scotland, charged with a grouse and a black cock suspended by the necks proper.

His Majesty's Historiographer for Scotland: On an inescutcheon gules, surmounted by the Royal Crown of Scotland, a scroll of parchment, and a pen in saltire.

His Majesty's Geographer for Scotland: On an inescutcheon or, ensigned by the Royal Crown of Scotland, a terrestrial globe proper, within an indication of the four points of the compass.

His Majesty's Limner in Scotland, His Majesty's Marine Painter, His Majesty's Animal Painter in Scotland: Upon escutcheons surmounted by the Royal Crown, respectively (1) gules, (2) azure, and (3) vert, a painter's palette or.

His Majesty's Composer in Scotland: On an inescutcheon gules,

surmounted by the Royal Crown of Scotland, a fesse argent charged with the five lines of the musical stave between two signs of the bass clef in chief, and a sign of the treble clef in base.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland: On an inescutcheon azure, surmounted by an Imperial Crown proper, a trefoil slipped or.

The Home Secretary: On an inescutcheon gules, surmounted by an Imperial Crown or, a lion passant guardant between three portcullises or.

The Chief Secretary for Scotland: On an inescutcheon or, surmounted by an Imperial Crown proper, a thistle slipped proper.

The Members of any Cathedral Chapter might be permitted to place upon an inescutcheon, chief or canton the arms of the see.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: On an inescutcheon gules, surmounted by an Imperial Crown proper, a terrestrial globe proper, and thereupon a lion statant guardant and crowned or.

Secretary of the Board of Trade: On an inescutcheon argent, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, a terrestrial globe between three ships in full sail, all proper.

Black Rod: A black rod in bend sinister behind his escutcheon.

Hereditary Bearers of the Golden Spurs: On an inescutcheon gules, ensigned by an Imperial Crown, a spur or.

Hereditary Bearer of the Cap of Maintenance: On an inescutcheon or, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, the Cap of Maintenance proper.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland: A mace or and a fasces azure, in saltire behind the escutcheon.

Chief Cup-Bearer to His Majesty: On an inescutcheon gules, surmounted by an Imperial Crown proper, a cup or.

Hereditary Chief Larderer: On an inescutcheon gules, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, a knife in bend proper, the handle or.

The Master of the Mint: On an inescutcheon gules, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, a bezant, and in chief three plates.

The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department: On an inescutcheon gules, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, a pen in bend sinister argent between two bezants.

The Comptroller of the Household: The same on an inescutcheon azure.

The Hereditary Master Falconer (the Duke of St. Albans): On either side of the escutcheon, at the base, on a hand issuing from clouds, a falcon perched proper.

The Hereditary Grand Almoner (the Marquess of Exeter) : Pendent on either side below the escutcheon a purse proper.

First Commissioner of Works : On either side of the escutcheon a plumb-level proper.

Gold Sticks : A gold staff in pale behind the escutcheon.

The Captain-General, Lieutenants-General, Majors-General, Ensigns-General, Brigadiers-General, Adjutant-General, and Surgeon-General of the Royal Company of Archers (the King's Body-Guard for Scotland) : A bow unstrung, and a sword in saltire behind the escutcheon.

All other Members of the Royal Company of Archers : A bow in bend sinister behind the escutcheon.

The Captain, Lieutenant, Standard-Bearer, Clerk of the Cheque, and Sub-Officer of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms : Two battle-axes in saltire behind their arms.

All other Gentlemen-at-Arms : A battle-axe in bend sinister behind their arms.

The Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, Clerk of the Cheque, and Adjutant and the Exons of His Majesty's Body-Guard of Yeomen of the Guard : Two partisans in saltire behind their arms.

The Keeper of the Privy Purse : On an inescutcheon gules, surmounted by an Imperial Crown proper, a purse proper within an orle of bezants.

The Lord President of the Council (i.e., of the Privy Council) : An inescutcheon gules, ensigned by an Imperial Crown proper, and charged with the Royal cipher for the time being.

The Lord Warden of the Stannaries : On an inescutcheon sable, ensigned by the coronet of the Prince of Wales, three ostrich-feathers, two and one proper, within an orle of bezants.

The Chief Commissioner of Police and the Commissioner of the City Police : Below the escutcheon a pair of handcuffs.

Officers of the Orders of Knighthood : Some of the officers of the Orders of Knighthood are permitted (whilst not being members of the Orders) to encircle their arms with the Garter or Circlet of the Order to which they are attached. That being the case, there would seem to be no valid reason why the same privilege should not be extended to all the officers of these Orders.

The inescutcheons I have suggested would be placed in the honour point to distinguish them from escutcheons of pretence.

Of course, there are many other offices, as to which suggestions could be made.

Some few of the officials possess badges which they wear suspended from their necks, but I can see no valid reason why

badges after the fashion of all the foregoing should not be worn. Those which were upon inescutcheons could easily be placed upon oval medallions, though there is no real reason why escutcheons surmounted by crowns could not be employed. The reverse of every badge would be the cipher of His Majesty. In cases where the official ensign was not upon an inescutcheon, the wands, keys, or batons, etc., might be depicted upon a crimson oval surmounted by an Imperial Crown. If all these badges of office were worn suspended from a ribbon, readily distinguishable from all ribbons of knighthood (*e.g.*, a white ribbon, and when the Court happened to be in mourning a white ribbon with a black stripe down the centre), the badges would be easily recognised as indicative of office held in the present or past, and it would not be difficult to identify the office.

It will be noticed that in all the suggestions I have made concerning the judges of different degrees, I have inserted the fasces in some way or other. It is curious and interesting to notice that amongst the judges ceremonial has remained to a far greater extent than in many other walks of life. The mace and the purse are daily carried in front of the Lord Chancellor, and the silver oar of the Admiralty Court is still carried in front of the judge of that court. Ceremonial at the assizes and on circuit is still carried out in a marked degree. It would be merely an addition to that ceremonial, but at the same time a most appropriate and fitting addition, if a fasces were carried in front of every judge when officially wearing his robes. The symbolism and antiquity of such a ceremonial is but another argument in its favour. Ceremonial, when performed in a fitting manner, adds to the dignity of an office, and anything which adds to the dignity of the judicial status is worthy of consideration.



MOUTRAY OF SEAFIELD AND ROSCOBIE

(continued).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

VII.



GEORGE MOUTRAY, seventh Laird of Seafield and Markinch aforesaid, son and heir of the preceding, was on February 10, 1579, served heir to John Moutray, his grandfather, in the lands of Kinghorn. The same year he was party on the inquest held in Cupar on August 22 on a brieve given by James Scott, of Balweary, against James Sandilands, of St. Morans.¹ This laird was a staunch adherent of Queen Mary, and took part in the last effort made on her behalf at the Battle of Langside, May 18, 1568, for the slaughter at which he was one of those singled out and brought to trial by the Regent Murray, November 26, 1576.² He is also mentioned as being subjected to much injustice by the Regent Morton.³ He married Elizabeth Stewart, by whom he had issue :

1. Henry, younger of Seafield, his heir.
2. Robert, heir to his brother.
3. John, dead November 21, 1627.
4. Alexander, tutor of Roscobie, appointed guardian to his brother Robert's children, November 8, 1630;⁴ witness to his nephew's marriage contract, September 14, 1646. He married Isabel Drummond, and had issue :
 - (1) George, baptized at Dunfermline, May 25, 1641.
 - (2) Janet, baptized at Beath, January 7, 1644.
5. Elizabeth,⁵ married George Lindsay, of Cavill,⁶ near Dunfermline, before February 15, 1603, when she had life-rent sasine of half of Cavill by charter dated February 15 and 18, 1603, at Seafield.

George Moutray died before November 20, 1609.⁷

¹ Wemyss Book, ii., p. 303.

² Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials of Scotland," i., p. 59.

³ "Memoir of Sir James Melville," Ban. Club, p. 260.

⁴ Inq. de Tutela.

⁵ An Elizabeth Moutray was spouse of John Auchmerty, burghess of Edinburgh, by whom (both being dead 1623) she had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, heir to her mother in the Grain Mill of Markinch, November 12, 1623.

⁶ A George Lindsay of Cavill, married at Dunfermline February 26, 1628, Jean Moutray, and had issue.

⁷ George Moutray, younger, of Seafield, had license from King James VI. to sell his lands of Newton of Markinch to David Wemyss of Wemyss, November 14, 1571 (Registrum Magni Sigilli, iv., No. 2354).

VIII. HENRY MOUTRAY, eighth Laird of Seafield aforesaid, eldest son and heir of the preceding, to whom he was served heir November 20, 1609. He is made the subject of two letters, dated from Ruthven, August 5 and 8, 1582, respectively, under the hand of King James VI., who styles him "our loved Henry Moutray," to the Laird of Lochleven (Sir William Douglas, afterwards Earl of Morton). The latter appears not inclined to heed the King's wishes, but to oust Moutray from some property at Fetherletter and Lethindy.¹ He died unmarried 1618, and was succeeded by :

IX. ROBERT MOUTRAY, ninth Laird of Seafield and first of Roscobie, also in Fifeshire, next brother and heir of the preceding. By retour of September 14, 1619, he was returned heir as son of George Moutray, "of John Moutray his *avi*, in $\frac{1}{8}$ th part of Balconkie." In 1627, under date May 23 to June 1, he had a charter from John Lord Erskine "of the lands of Roscobie and Weddergang and pendicles of Redcraigs and Bowhills, also Blairinbathies, Souther and Norther, also the lands of Keltie, with all coal rights, with the lands of Parbroath and Kingask in Warrandice"; and a second charter from the same to the same, in which he is described as "Olim of Markinch," the same date of the said lands "to be held of the King as Lord of the Lordship of Dunfermline," and on June 27 an Instrument of Sasine follows to "Hon. viro Roberto Moutray de Law." This grant was confirmed to him by a Charter of Confirmation under the Great Seal, July 4, 1627. He married Anna,² daughter of Sir James Erskine, of Favour Royal, co. Tyrone, K.B., M.P. (grandson of John, Earl of Mar, and younger brother to the first Earl of Kellie), and by her, who, as his relict, presented a Brief for her Quince, May 29, 1630, he had issue :

1. James, younger of Roscobie, his heir.
2. John, ancestor of Moutray of Favour Royal, p. 27.
3. Child, baptized at Dunfermline, July 9, 1629.

He was dead before May 29, 1630. He is said to have sold Seafield to Dr. Law, Archbishop of Glasgow.

X. JAMES MOUTRAY, second Laird of Roscobie aforesaid, elder son and heir of the preceding, succeeded before May 29, 1630, and, being then a minor, his uncle Alexander was appointed guardian to himself and his brother November 8, 1630. On June 20, 1632,

¹ Charters, "Earldom of Morton," Ban. Club, i., p. 133.

² Anna Erskine was tenth in direct descent from King Robert II., and twelfth from King Robert the Bruce.

George Law, of Brunton, obtained a decreet of apprising against him for the sum of 2,000 merks, etc., which his father, "umquill Robert Moutray," had borrowed from the said George Law, and after a long process Moutray is "furth of the realm, is charged at the Pier of Leith," etc., and Mr. George Law is infest "in all and haill the lands of Roscobie, Blairinbathies, and Woodend," etc., "to be held of our Sovereign Lord the King in all respects as the said James Moutray held or might have held them before his apprising, July 5, 1636." He married, first, Janet Colville, by whom he had issue an only daughter :

1. Agnes, baptized at Beath, February 14, 1646.

He married, secondly, by contract of marriage signed at Brunton, September 14, 1646, Marie, second daughter of James Law, of Brunton, granddaughter of the Archbishop of Glasgow and niece of the above-named Mr. George Law, when all the lands above confiscated were settled upon himself and his wife ; and on June 26, 1648, he had a fresh Charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Roscobie, Blairinbathies, and Woodend on the resignation of Mr. George Law and James Law in his favour. By the above-named Marie Law he had further issue :

2. Robert, younger of Roscobie, his heir.
3. James, successor to his brother.
4. James, ancestor of the Anglo-American branch, p. 20.
5. Margaret, baptized at Beath, July 31, 1647.
6. Isabel, baptized at Beath, October 31, 1648 ; married John Pittscottie, and had issue at least one daughter, Christian, baptized at Beath (entered in Dunfermline Register), February 7, 1668.

Mr. Moutray was living January 5, 1681, but was dead May 21, 1686.

XI. ROBERT MOUTRAY, third Laird of Roscobie aforesaid, elder son and heir of the preceding, married by contract, dated January 5 and 10, 1681, Marie, daughter of Sir William Scott, of Clerkington, by Dame Barbara Dalmahoy, his second wife, when his father resigned to him his lands of Roscobie and Markinch Law. He died *s.p.*

XII. JAMES MOUTRAY, fourth Laird of Roscobie aforesaid, next brother and heir of the preceding, was served heir to his father May 21, 1686, and had a Precept from Chancery for infefting him as heir to his brother Robert, August 3 following, with Instrument

of Sasine, September 17. He married, about 1786, Margaret (who had 12,000 merks as tocher, and had life-rent Sasine April 12, 1687), only daughter of James Kynninmond of that Ilk, by Margaret, his spouse, elder daughter of Sir Henry Wardlaw, third Bart., of Pitreavie, by whom he had issue :

1. James, younger of Roscobie, his heir.
2. Patrick, baptized at Beath, November 17, 1688.
3. Anna, baptized at Beath, July 4, 1690.
4. Elizabeth, married John Moodie, Esq., of Lassodie and Cocklaw, Fifeshire. Her great-great-grandson, John Douglas Moodie, Esq., is now probably heir-general of Moutray, of Seafield and Roscobie.
5. Sophia.

On August 29, 1710, he executed a disposition in favour of his son of his lands, renewing his own and Margaret Kynninmond's, his spouse, their life rent and Bond of Provision for £5,000 merks to Elizabeth and Sophia, his daughters, and died January, 1726.

XIII. JAMES MOUTRAY, fifth Laird of Roscobie aforesaid, elder son and heir of the preceding, was baptized at Beath, November 13, 1687, and had a disposition of his lands from his father, August 29, 1710. Mr. Moutray married by contract, dated March 21, 1713, Emilia, third daughter of Sir John Malcolm, of Innerteel, by whom, who was living a widow July 19, 1734, and was probably the Mrs. Moutray, of Roscobie, who died in her house in the Canongate, Edinburgh, March 24, 1762, he had issue :

1. James, younger of Roscobie, his heir.
2. John, successor to his brother.

XIV. JAMES MOUTRAY, sixth Laird of Roscobie aforesaid, a Captain in the Army, son and heir of the preceding, to whom he was served heir February 6, 1736, and by a special retour, dated October 31, 1740, he was entered heir to his grandfather in Roscobie, and North and South Blairinbathies, all in the parish of Dunfermline. He disposed Roscobie to his brother, Captain John Moutray, R.N., April 15, 1766, and died at Dunfermline, May 18, 1773, *s.p.*

XV. JOHN MOUTRAY, seventh Laird of Roscobie aforesaid, Captain, R.N., immediate younger brother of the preceding, born 1723, entered the Royal Navy, and was, May 12, 1744, promoted by Sir Chaloner Ogle in the West Indies to be Lieutenant of the *Oxford*. After serving in several different ships, mostly on the home

station, without any opportunity of distinction, he was promoted, February 16, 1757, to the command of the *Thetis*, hospital ship, attached to the fleet which in the latter part of the year sailed for the Basque Roads under Sir Edward Hawke. She was afterwards attached to the fleet in the Mediterranean, and on December 28, 1758, he was advanced to post rank by Rear-Admiral Brodick, although he remained in command of the *Thetis* during the war. This irregular promotion was confirmed by the Admiralty, January 24, 1763. In 1769 he commanded the *Emerald* for a short time, and in 1774 the *Thames* in the Mediterranean. In the *Warwick* in 1778 he conveyed the East Indian troops to St. Helena. He was then appointed for a few months to the *Britannia*, and in March, 1779, to the *Ramillies*. In July, 1780, with the *Thetis* and *Southampton* frigates in company, he sailed in convoy of a large fleet of merchant ships and transports for the East and West Indies and for North America. In view of the exceptional importance and value of this fleet, two other line-of-battle ships and a frigate were ordered to accompany it 100 leagues westward from the Scilly Islands. On the way it fell in with the Channel Fleet under Admiral Geary, who also kept it company with his whole force till 112 leagues to the westward. From that point the *Ramillies* with the *Thetis* and *Southampton* were considered sufficient protection. The miscalculation was extraordinary, for the combined Franco-Spanish fleet was enforcing the blockade of Gibraltar, and might be met with anywhere off Cape St. Vincent. At sunset on August 5 some distant sail in the south was reported. Moutray thought it a matter of no importance, and ran on with a fresh northerly breeze. At midnight lights were seen ahead, and not till then did it occur to him that it might be prudent to alter his course. He made the night signal to steer to the westward, but the merchant ships, never quick at attending to signals, on this occasion paid no attention at all. By daylight they were right in among the enemy's fleet, and were almost all captured. A few only with the men-of-war managed to escape. The loss was extremely heavy. To the underwriters it was estimated at upwards of a million and a half sterling, exclusive of the stores and reinforcements for the West Indian fleet. Diplomatically, too, the results were serious; the Court of Spain, which was already listening to secret negotiations at Madrid, conceived new hopes, and would hear of no terms which did not include the surrender of Gibraltar. Moutray meanwhile pursued his way to Jamaica, and there, by order of the Admiralty, he was tried by court-martial on February 13, 1781. He was pronounced to be "repre-

hensible in his conduct for the loss of the convoy," and sentenced to be dismissed from the command of the *Ramillies*. In deference to the widespread personal interest in the case, the publication of the minutes was specially sanctioned by the Court, and it was ordered that they should be sent to England by the first conveyance and published accordingly.

(*To be continued.*)



CROAD AND MEADEN FAMILIES.



AM indebted to a well-known London bookseller for permission to copy the following genealogical particulars, written on three different pages—at the commencement, the middle, and the end—of a "Breeches Bible," 1630, with Prayer-Book and Sternhold and Hopkins' Psalms.

On the title of Prayer-Book :

“Edeth Bolton Married 13 of July 1648.
Robert Borne 16th Aug 1650.
Robert Croad.”

“July the 23rd 1718 Elizabeth Croad born, December the 15th 1720.—Catern Croad was born, July the 4th 1722.—Robert Croad was born February the 18th 1724.—Jane was born October the 11th 1730.—William was born.” This portion thus finishes abruptly.

On another page are the following entries :

“Meus Pater obiit August 26, 1748.

Mea Mater obiit March 7, 1752.

Hannah Meaden died July 27th, 1748.

Charles Croad died Dec. 17, 1792.

Robert Croad Jun^r died March 3, 1793.

Robert Croad Jun^r was born May 31, 1749 at mp. 4.

Ann Croad was born Jan^y 17 at my in the year 175 $\frac{1}{2}$, and died Jan^y 10 1,75 $\frac{2}{3}$, and was buried at Chauldon on [blank].

Ann Croad was born Feb^y 22. Ep. 11, 1753.

Betty Croad was born April 21st m 10, 1754.

John Croad was born Oct^r 25. Ep. 7, 1755.

William Croad was born April 8. p. Nov. 1759.

Catherine Croad was born Jan^y 7 Ep. 1, 1761.

Hannah Croad was born September 7. mp. 5, 1762.

Charles Croad was born April 20. E. 7, 1764.

James Croad was born May 11 m 10, 1767.

John Meaden died at Charminster 5 July, 1782, and was buried in Charminster Church.

Jane wife of the above John Meaden died at Charminster 6th August, 1783, and was buried at Cerne.

Charles Meaden of Buckhus Farm, near Oakingham, Berks, died 12 September, 1783.

Catharine Croad died November 11, 1793, 20 minutes after eveg 11. and was buried at Topsham November 15 following.

Robert Croad Senr October 12, 1784, died at Topsham and was buried at Charminster, aged 62 years.

Ann Croad wife of Robert Croad died at Plymouth Sept. 3, 1803, and was buried at Charminster, aged 79 years."

I think the above entries are of sufficient interest to be preserved among the many valuable family records contained in the volumes of the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE*.

It would add considerably to the interest of the above family register could further information be obtained, so that a short pedigree might be compiled.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

5, GROVE VILLAS, WANSTEAD.



AN EXACT LIST OF THE LORDS, 1734.



R. ELLIOT STOCK has just published, at the price of 5s., a most interesting little photographic facsimile of an old-time Peerage book, or Parliamentary directory, of 1734. The only original copy extant is now in the British Museum, and was found bound up in a volume containing Goldsmith's Almanack for 1735.

Before the date of its publication, in 1734, there had been other books which, in one form and another, had dealt with the Peerage, its titles and its arms; but writings and publications of this character, of which the list in Guillim may be instanced, were more of the character of the scholarly "Complete Peerage," by "G. E. C.,"

which has recently been completed, than of the nature of a publication intended for handy reference.

Collins' "Peerage" had, of course, appeared earlier, in 1713, with a second edition in the following year, and it continued to appear at uncertain and irregular intervals. Undoubtedly Collins partook more of the nature of a Peerage, as we now understand such a book, than the accompanying volume.

Of arms, dates of creation, and lineage it will be seen that this earliest Peerage takes no cognizance, and, as a matter of fact, it is really not so much a Peerage book as a Parliamentary directory.

It contains an exact list of the House of Peers, in order of precedence, save that the Archbishops and Bishops are all grouped together at the end. With these latter certain biographical details are given, though these details are confined to the dates of consecration and translation. This is followed by an exact list of the House of Commons, arranged first with the constituencies in alphabetical order, and secondly with the names in alphabetical order. Members in the previous Parliament who were not in the House in 1734, with the list of the trustees and commissioners appointed for settling the colony of Georgia, complete the book. In each case the address in London is given, and the fact that the seats of Peers in the provinces are all omitted clearly indicates that the volume was intended for the purposes of a Parliamentary directory. Of the then dukedoms, thirty-one in number, the majority are still in existence. After the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall, a dukedom which has lately been again brought into much prominence, the list is headed by "Butcher" Cumberland, of evil and Culloiden notoriety. This dukedom of Cumberland is an earlier creation than that borne in more recent times by the Kings of Hanover. Then come Norfolk, Somerset, Cleveland, Richmond, Grafton, Beaufort, and St. Albans, all owing their ducal titles to royal descent or relationship. Of these, Cleveland is now extinct, the death of the last Duchess of a subsequent creation a few months ago removing the name finally from the Peerage books. A division is made in each rank of the Peerage for those created "since the Revolution," and of the Dukes who are so described, the titles of Bolton, Buckinghamshire, Montague, Dover, Kent, Ancaster, Kingston, Greenwich, Chandos, Dorset, and Bridgewater are all extinct.

One scarcely realizes until the figures are put side by side how short is the average life of a title, and how constantly the Peerage is changing. Thirteen out of thirty-one is a large proportion, particularly when it is realized also that with the extinction of the

dukedom of Cleveland, Buckinghamshire, Kent, and Chandos the families themselves in the male line, no less than the Peerages, have become extinct.

It is interesting to notice that in the names and titles the little "shibboleth" affectations of spelling which are accepted at the present day were missing two hundred years ago. The Seymours were then content to spell their name, the saintly "St. Maur" being of more modern adoption. The FitzRois were then content without the capital "R" in the middle of their name, as to which they are now so particular. Lennox was shorn of the middle "n," and Beauclerk was then Beauclair. Montagu was then Montague, and the Pierrepont family were then content with Pierpoint. The Duke of Portland spelt his name Bentink, and Lord Denbigh's ancestor placed the "i" before the "e." This would rather seem to discount the celebrated anecdote which is fathered upon the novelist of his lordship's family name.

Some of the London addresses sound strange to us at the present time, although, on the other hand, many neighbourhoods (for example, St. James's Place, St. James's Square, and Arlington Street) were then fashionable quarters. It is curious to think of the Duke of Cleveland living in Soho Square, but the residence of the Duke of Montague in the "Cockpit" was rather more aristocratic than it sounds. The Earl of Abingdon lived in Dirty Lane, wherever that neighbourhood may have been, and the residence of Earl Rivers "at Liège" needs no further explanation. Lord Macclesfield lived in Thrift Street, Soho, but Lord Arundel has only "Petty France" given as his address. The Earl of Orrey was "abroad," and the Earl of Kinnoul "in Turkey."

In looking over the list of the House of Commons, one is struck by the recurrence of names which are still known to us in connection with the House, but probably the greatest interest will be found in the markings which are explained in a note preceding the list of the House of Commons. From this we learn which of the members voted for and against the Excise Bill and the Septennial Act. These afford us a good insight into the political views of the members, inasmuch as both were pronouncedly "party measures," the Whigs favouring each measure. The Septennial Act, passed in 1716, which extended the duration of Parliament from three years to seven, was, of course, due to the disturbed state of the country after the rebellion of 1715. The Excise Act of 1733 was one of the most noteworthy measures of Walpole's tenure of the office of Prime Minister. Originally intended to prevent smuggling by collecting certain taxes

within the country as "excise," instead of at the entrance of the commodity into the country as "customs," the Act was really a startling bid toward that Free-Trade policy which everyone has been brought up to believe in as the foundation of England's prosperity. Sir Robert Walpole, in advocating the Bill, said "London would become a free port, and, in consequence, the market of the world." This Excise Bill aroused the greatest opposition, not only from the Tory party, but also from the country generally, and consequently Walpole, although he had a Whig majority in Parliament, withdrew it.

The opinions of the members of the House of Lords are given us concerning the inquiry into the affairs of the South Sea Company, and Peers are also marked as "protestors against the Hessians" at various dates.

In 1734 there appeared to have been present 31 Dukes, 2 Marquises, 84 Earls, 16 Viscounts, 65 Barons, and 26 Archbishops and Bishops—in all, 224, exclusive of the Irish Peerage, none of the members of which figure in the tiny volume. The following figures at the beginning of the present year may be useful for comparison: Archbishops, 2; Dukes, 22; Marquises, 22; Earls, 121; Viscounts, 30; Bishops, 24; Barons, 319. Scottish Peers (of whom 16 are representative, though many sit under Peerages of Great Britain or the United Kingdom): Dukes, 8; Marquises, 4; Earls, 44; Viscounts, 5; Barons, 25. Peeresses and Irish Peers are not included in either calculation.

This little facsimile of the first annual Peerage published in England will, it is believed, prove of interest to genealogists, as furnishing a faithful presentation of the form in which our forefathers referred to the "Burke" and "Debrett" of their day. It will be valuable also as recording the lists of Lords temporal and spiritual living in the year 1734, and as showing the principles and classification and grouping of politicians at that period.



THE ARMS OF THE ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY (continued).



ING EDWARD I. had also, by his second marriage, a younger son, Edmund of Woodstock, who was created Earl of Kent. He married Margaret, daughter of John and sister and heiress of Thomas, Lords Wake. The arms of Edmund of Woodstock were "England within a bordure argent" ("Les armes dangletere a un bordure dargent," MS. Ashmole, 15 A). These arms are also quoted for him in the Parliamentary Roll and in Jenyns' Ordinary. There is no record of any crest having been used by Edmund of Woodstock.

Edmund of Woodstock was succeeded successively by his two sons, Edmund (who died at the age of six) and John (who died at the age of twenty-two), their sister and sole heir being the celebrated Joan ("the fayre maide of Kent"), Countess of Kent. She married successively (1) William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, (2) Thomas, Lord Holand, Earl of Kent, and (3) Edward the Black Prince. The arms of these individuals do not appear to have been affected by the arms of Edmund of Woodstock. Joan apparently used the arms of her father, and it is curious to find her grandson, Richard, Duke of York (the father of Edward IV.) bearing this coat upon his seal on an escutcheon of pretence over his differenced and quarterly coat of France and England. The well-known badge of Joan of Kent was "a white hynd" ("the Whyte Hynd by the fayre mayden of Kent," Harl. MS. 304, fol. 12). This was depicted lodged and ducally gorged.

The heir of Joan, Countess of Kent, was the son of her second marriage, Thomas de Holand, Earl of Kent. He appears to have relinquished the arms of Holand entirely, for his seal (1371, MS. Cott., *Julius*, C. vii.) shows only "England within a bordure argent." According to a MS. of Vincent, he bore for a crest "a lion statant guardant with tail extended or, *crowned gules*" (compare the crest granted to Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk). On his seal the shield of his arms is buckled round the neck of a white hind lodged in front of a tree, regardant and ducally gorged, the white hind being his own and his mother's badge.

Thomas Holand, Earl of Kent, was succeeded by his son, Thomas Holand, who was created Duke of Surrey in 1397. The Duke of Surrey bore: "Gules three lions passant guardant in pale

or, a bordure argent." After 1397 he impaled these arms with the mythical arms of Edward the Confessor within a bordure ermine, placing these arms of Edward the Confessor ("Azure, a cross patonce between five martlets or") on the dexter side of his escutcheon. The coat of Edward the Confessor was assumed by Richard II. as an impalement for himself, and he also granted it (1) undifferenced to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk (as was stated in the article previously referred to), (2) with a bordure ermine to the Duke of Surrey, and (3) with a label of three points argent to the Duke of Surrey's brother, John Holand, Duke of Exeter.

As will be seen from a drawing (MS. Harl., 5805, fol. 392), the Duke of Surrey bore this coat of augmentation upon his seal (1399), but it is curious to note that both the bordure ermine round the coat of augmentation and the bordure argent round the arms of England are entire bordures, both being continued side by side down the paler line. They are *not* dimidiated.

Doyle quotes for the Duke of Surrey a crest ("On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion statant or, crowned of the first and gorged with a plain collar argent") and supporters ("Two hinds argent, unguled, ducally gorged and chained or"), but upon what authority these are given is not stated. The Duke of Surrey was succeeded as Earl of Kent by his brother, Edmund de Holand.

The younger brother of the Duke of Surrey was John Holand, Duke of Exeter. He bore: "Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, within a bordure of France" (otherwise a bordure azure, charged with fourteen fleurs-de-lis or). His arms so appear on his seal in 1381. After the year 1397, as has been already stated, he impaled the arms of Edward the Confessor, differenced by a label of three points argent with his own. He was executed in 1400. His son, John de Holand, was restored, and afterwards became Duke of Exeter. His seal shows the same arms as that of his father. Doyle (without quoting any authority) quotes for him the crest "On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion statant or, *crowned azure*." The two badges of the Duke of Exeter would appear to have been (1) an ear of wheat, and (2) a blazing cresset or flower-pot. He was succeeded by his son, Henry Holand, Duke of Exeter. From his seal (1455) it would appear that he bore his bordure of France *semée-de-lis* instead of charged with a smaller and regular number of complete fleurs-de-lis. Doyle attributes to him (without authority stated, but presumably a seal) for crest: "On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion statant guardant or, gorged with a plain collar charged with three fleurs-de-lis," and for supporters: "Two heraldic

animals like lions, except the heads (which have tapering horns inclining forward, pointed ears and snouts), each gorged with a plain collar with chain and ring."

EDWARD II.—The arms of the Sovereign of England during the reign of Edward II. underwent no change, remaining, as in the previous reign, "Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or." There does not appear to be any record of the use of a crest by King Edward II. Before his accession to the throne, and when he was known as Earl of Chester, he bore the arms of England differenced by a label of five points *azure*. Woodward mentions the *silver* label of Edward, Prince of Wales, at Caerlaverock, but this is plainly a slip. The roll of Caerlaverock relates of him, where he is described as "Edward le FitzRoy":

"Et portoit o un bleu labell,
Les armes le bon roy son père."

On his seal (1305) as Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester the same arms are shown, the label being of five points. No crest appears upon the helmet thereon depicted with the effigy, the helmet being surmounted by a plain, fan-like ornament. The appearance of this fan is of considerable importance as evidence, inasmuch as at this period some number of the higher nobility had already commenced the wearing of crests; and it seems strange, this being the case, that the King should not have done likewise. Had it not been for this seal as Prince of Wales, it might well have been presumed that, whilst a crest had come into use, its absence on the Great Seal of Edward II. is capable of explanation by the fact that this seal was the same matrix as the one used by Edward I., which was the case. The only alteration made to the Great Seal was the addition of the badge of King Edward II. This badge was a triple-towered castle (we should now term it a tower) of Castile ("or"), derived from the arms of his mother, Queen Eleanor of Castile. The frequency with which the principal badge (when a change is found to have occurred, or when an additional badge was adopted) was derived from the maternal arms or badges is worthy of comment and careful note in any attempt to identify the origin of a badge. The badge above mentioned figures on the King's Great Seal, a triple-towered castle having been added on each side of the Great Seal. The wife of Edward II. was Isabella of France. One of her seals represents her effigy standing between two shields, the dexter bearing the arms of England and the sinister the arms of France ("azure semée-de-lis or") and Navarre conjoined

by dimidiation. On the reverse of the Queen's seal is a shield quarterly of four: (1) England; (2) France (as above); (3) Navarre ("gules, an escarbuncle or"); (4) Champagne ("azure, a bend argent, cotised potent counter potent or"). This probably should be considered the most authentic version of the arms of Queen Isabella.

The sons of Edward II. were Edward "of Windsor," Earl of Chester, who succeeded to the throne as Edward III., and John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall. The former will, of course, be again presently referred to. The arms of John of Eltham were: "Les armes d'angleterre a un bordure des armes le Roy de ffrance" (MS. Ashmole, 15 A), the bordure evidently derived from the arms of his mother. These arms figure on the shield of his effigy in Westminster Abbey. It will be noticed that the arms of John of Eltham are identically those of the Holands, Dukes of Exeter; but this, of course, is explained by the fact that John of Eltham died unmarried in 1336, and John de Holand, the first Duke of Exeter, was not born until 1350, when the "bordure of France" was again at the disposal of the Sovereign to confer in what quarter he chose.

(To be continued.)



THE REFORM OF THE COLLEGE AND OFFICES OF ARMS (*concluded*).



ISITATIONS in Scotland are as urgently needed as in England. To my remarks on this subject in relation to England, I have nothing further to add peculiarly applicable to Scotland.

Arms borne by Scottish families prior to the Act of 1672 are still matriculated as of ancient usage, and no change in them is made. The Act gave the limit of a year and a day for compliance therewith, and this limit is, of course, long since past. It does not make for a proper recognition of authority that this opportunity should be continued indefinitely. A definite limit should be fixed—say, 1910—at which such matriculations should cease. Before that date a communication ought to be sent to everyone in Scotland in a sufficient position in life to bear arms, forcibly pointing out the

exact position of affairs, and requiring a definite "yes" or "no" as to matriculation. A refusal to matriculate in the face of the Act of 1672 is contumacy, and a definite refusal might well rank on a level with an English disclaimer. An exact list of those communicated with, the details of their replies, and the subsequent results, should then be published for future reference. Lyon needs no greater authority than he already possesses to carry out such a scheme.

The fees upon a patent, whether it be of grant or matriculation, ought to be a definite fixed sum. The variations are only "shillings and pence," but the quotation of a fee as "about" such and such a sum does not inspire confidence. The Crown surely can fix a definite sum which shall cover the expenses in any case.

In dealing with Ulster's Office, many of the remarks which I have made concerning the Herald's College and Lyon Office equally hold good, though, of course, the constitution of Ulster's Office is far more in unity with that of Lyon Office than with the College of Arms, inasmuch as its officers are salaried, and have no interest in the fees.

The fee for a grant of arms needs to be equalized with the fees in Scotland and England, and the fees upon exemplifications following on a Royal License for a change of name need to be reduced to the same figure that holds good in England.

As I have already remarked, it is simply absurd that *for the same thing a different fee* should be charged in the different kingdoms.

The fees in this particular instance in Ulster's Office are extravagantly high, and in one other respect they also need to be changed. No difference is at present made in the fee, whether the arms to be assumed are a legal coat borne by right, or whether new arms need to be devised to comply with the Royal License, and it is manifestly unfair to mulct a family who are dealing with legitimate arms in precisely the same amount of fees that is charged to a family who really have no vested right to the arms in question. I think the English system is much fairer. In England there is a fixed fee for the exemplification, and to this the ordinary fees of a grant are added whenever a grant is necessary before the exemplification under the terms of the Royal License can be made.

The fee upon a confirmation of arms does not need alteration, although I think that it might very well be increased in proportion to the number of generations which are brought within the limitations in which the confirmation is effective. I have in my mind a certain confirmation which brought in some twenty to thirty different

people, who thereby obtained a legal right to bear arms at an average cost of less than a sovereign each.

On the subject of confirmation a certain rule had been laid down which until quite recently has been the one acted upon, and this rule required proof of usage for three generations, or for a period of 100 years, before a confirmation could be claimed. The regulation was not the invention of the present or the past Ulster King of Arms, but it should be recognised that this left the way open to what, from the armorial standpoint, is somewhat of a grave scandal.

The reason for confirmations in Ireland (neither the reason nor confirmations exist in England) is simply that Ireland has no proper or extensive series of ancient records of Irish arms or pedigrees, and, consequently, she is supposed to be effecting now by a gradual process of confirmation what took place in England at the Visitations—*i.e.*, the bringing under review, and officially registering and legalizing, all arms borne since an early period. The period fixed at the Visitations was the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in England no person has been allowed to acquire a right to arms the use of which has originated at a later date. But this system of Irish confirmation has resulted in arms being confirmed and legalized which it has been notorious have originated at a much later period. In fact, quite recently, it would have been possible under the official regulations—and I know cases that appear to be nearly as bad—for an aged grandparent to pay the usual 3s. 6d. for a sketch of arms at a stationer's shop, and for his grandson to obtain a confirmation of these arms some four or five years later. Such a case is sheer abuse of the opportunity of confirmation, and the present Ulster King of Arms happily recognised this, and has very properly insisted that the minimum period of use shall be 100 years, apart from any question of the three generations. In this way Ulster has to a large extent already provided the remedy for the abuse I have pointed out, but I think he would be well advised to carry the matter further and fix a definite date—say, 1750—and require use at or before this date to be shown before the issue of a confirmation.

Another point concerning confirmations is of considerably more importance, inasmuch as the rights of other people are involved, and this fact should give pause to the many who clamour for a wholesale series of confirmations, in England or elsewhere, at the present time.

There are a large number of families in Ireland who have used for more or less lengthy periods coats of arms, of which the original

grant or record can be referred to in Scotland or in England, whilst being themselves unable to establish their descent from the recorded owners. Whilst in the majority of cases every probability points to the fact that they are not descended from the English grantee, and have simply assumed the arms as one belonging to their surname in more modern times, they, nevertheless, can show sufficient usage to entitle them to claim a confirmation. Now, how are those cases to be dealt with? Sir Bernard Burke used to confirm them, adding a trefoil or some such mark to denote that the coat was the subject of a confirmation; but I am inclined to think the present Ulster King of Arms, in a praiseworthy attempt to safeguard the interests of others, in such a case makes considerably more alteration than this before confirming. This is very right and proper, but it naturally leads to the conclusion that if so much alteration is necessary, and can be enforced, the right to the old coat of arms cannot exist, and it would be far more proper to grant a new coat of arms in the ordinary way. In fact, the opportunity of confirmation in Ireland, except in those few cases where the arms and family are of ancient Irish origin, amounts in practice to nothing more than a reduction in fees upon a grant, which reduction is claimed by such families as have used arms for a certain length of time, and are, consequently, in a position to obtain a right to the new coat by means of a confirmation instead of a grant. Of course, the coat confirmed is based upon the old one, but so are many new grants; and I cannot but think myself that, in the interests of armory, confirmations ought not to be allowed of coats of arms of which evidence of grant or record can be shown to already exist.

I have no wish to decry unnecessarily the records of Ulster's Office, but Ulster King of Arms would be the first to admit that some of the pedigrees entered by Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, are simply pure, unadulterated rubbish and fiction. The genealogical abilities of the present Ulster King of Arms, no less than of his assistant and secretary, Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, are sufficient guarantee that during their lifetimes the pedigrees officially entered shall be above suspicion; but the pedigrees of Betham show plainly that there cannot but be some mistake in a system where the accuracy depends solely on the judgment of one mind—and that mind not necessarily one with genealogical or legal training.

Without largely increasing the staff, it is difficult to suggest the necessary safeguards under the present "one-man" system, but the suggestion I have made in relation to the pedigrees of the English College—*i.e.*, that a pedigree before becoming *res judicatâ* should be

publicly advertised—would, I think, provide all that was necessary in the way of safeguard.

Now, there are certain other suggestions which I wish to make to the officers of arms collectively, English, Scottish, and Irish.

I suggest that they should meet officially in set conference to agree upon certain matters.

I suggest they should discuss and decide upon a table of fees which shall be uniform in all three kingdoms as to all items which are identical. I am aware that the officers of arms cannot themselves make any alteration in the fees, but a definite recommendation *from the whole of them* to the Treasury would probably be adopted if the receipts of the Treasury were safeguarded.

I suggest that they should agree upon a definite course of procedure in cases of doubtful or double domicile.

I suggest that they should agree upon a workable form of procedure in cases where the laws of arms are in conflict. Such a case as that relating to the supporters of Lord Malcolm, of Poltalloch, approaches obstinate hindrance, and in this case I consider the regulations of the College of Arms wholly at fault.

I suggest that they should agree upon a uniform basis of differentiation from existing arms and crests in designing new grants. The superiority of Scottish grants over English ones is very striking.

I suggest that they should agree to advise each other of proposed grants. I am aware of a case within the last century in which an identical coat of arms has been granted to different people in Scotland and in England.

There can be no doubt that it would be advantageous that all English officers of arms, before succeeding to the office of Norroy King of Arms, should serve the period until the next opportunity of promotion as Lyon Clerk, and that promotion should run Lyon Clerk, Registrar of the College of Arms (or *vice-versâ*), Norroy, Clarenceux, Ulster, Lyon, Garter. It would make them all more tolerant of ways which did not happen to be their own. As matters stand at present there are many practical objections to such a proposal, I am aware, but the benefit would be great, and a workable scheme could certainly be devised.

I suggest that the officers of arms ought at once to found and publish an official journal; not anything of the magazine order—for to have officers of arms disputing points and opinions with each other before the public with the acrimony which seems an essential part of heraldic and genealogical writing would be intolerable—but a publication something in the nature of the *London Gazette*, which

should chronicle grants made, matriculations and confirmations issued, royal warrants, titles created, and decorations conferred, together with resolutions of the chapter affecting the public, and which would exist as a vehicle for the publication of pedigrees before they are entered upon the official registers.

I suggest that the officers of arms collectively and officially should publish annually an authorized peerage, baronetage, and knightage, and an authorized list of persons entitled to armorial bearings. Their folly in the past in allowing this source of revenue to pass into the hands of others is unspeakable. On the other hand, whilst everyone admits that such books ought to be published, and though unofficial books are better than none at all, the interests of the public would be better served if official and complete publications existed and could be referred to.

The real Visitation records and all other official records of pedigree ought to be published. The short-sighted, penny wise and pound foolish policy which jealously secretes these records is pitifully lamentable.



REVIEW.

A PORTFOLIO OF ROYAL DESCENTS.

By J. R. S. G. (Phillimore and Co.).

Many books of Royal Descents have been published, but of those already issued we know of none so well and artistically arranged as is the present volume.

Never before has the authority for every generation accompanied the pedigree, nor, we believe, have the autograph and armorial bearings of the present representative of the family whose Royal Descent is traced been engraved and inserted. The compiler renders it easy for the reader to note at a glance the names of the successive families through which the Blood Royal passes, for their surnames are set out in the margin, and the name of each person through whom such blood flows is printed in a distinguishing type. The pedigrees are printed in tabular form on folio-size hand-made paper, and the book is bound in scarlet buckram gilt, the whole comprising a very handsome drawing-room volume. We heartily welcome this book of Royal Descents, containing as it does so many useful and distinguishing characteristics, and it is with much pleasure that we learn that a second series is in progress.

We note that the book contains descents from many different Sovereigns—viz., Egbert and Alfred the Great, William I., Edward I., Edward III., Edward IV., Henry VII., and James I. of England, and James I. and II. of Scotland. Prefixed to the volume is a useful pedigree showing the descent of Edward III. from the Emperor Charlemagne.



TABLE IV. M.

1733
Lady Louisa Carteret (2) = Thomas, 2nd Viscount Weymouth,
1736. See Table IV.
H.

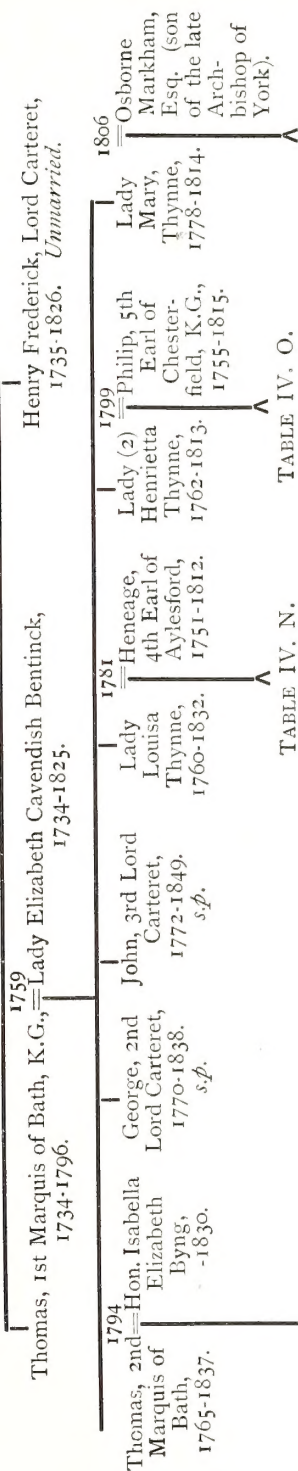


TABLE IV. O.

TABLE IV. N.



94. *Descendants of Henry Frederick, 3rd Marquis of Bath, 1797-1837. See Table IV. M.*

1862	1451	Thomas Henry, 5th Marquis of Bath, 1862 Longleat, Warminster	}	Grandson; son of John Alexander, 4th Mar- quis of Bath, 1831- 1896.
1863	1452	John Alexander, Viscount Weymouth, 1895		
1864	1453	Lady Alice Kathleen Violet Thynne, 1891	}	Great-grandchildren; children of No. 1862.
1865	1454	Lady Emma Marjory Thynne, 1893		
1866	1455	Lord Alexander George Thynne, 1873	}	Grandchildren; brother and sisters of No. 1862.
1867	1456	Lady Alice Emma (wife of Michael Hugh Shaw Stewart, M.P., of Carnock) 20, Mansfield Street, W.		
1868	1457	Katherine Georgina Louisa, Countess of Cromer, 1865	}	Son.
1869	1458	Lady Beatrice Thynne, 1867		
1870	1459	Right Hon. Lord Henry Frederick Thynne, P.C., 1832 30, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.	}	Grandchildren; children of No. 1870.
1871	1460	Thomas Ulric Thynne, Captain and Hon. Major 4th Battalion Highland L.I., 1861 Army and Navy		
1872	1461	John Alexander Roger Thynne, 1864	}	Grandchildren; children of No. 1870.
1873	1462	Ulric Oliver Thynne, Lieutenant Royal Wilts, Yeomanry Cavalry, D.S.O., 1871 Army and Navy		
1874	1463	Alice Rachel Thynne	}	Great-grandchildren; children of No. 1875.
1875	1464	Alice Ruth Hermione (wife of Alexander Edward Lane Fox-Pitt Esq.)		
1876	1465	George Harry Fox-Pitt, 1890	}	Daughter.
1877	1466	Marcia Ruth Georgina Fox-Pitt, 1891		
1878	1467	Lady Louisa Isabella Harriet (wife of General the Hon.) Sir Percy Robert Basil Fielding, K.G.B.), 1834 Broome Park, Betchworth, Surrey	}	Grandchildren; children of No. 1878.
1879	1468	Geoffrey Percy Thynne Fielding, Captain Cold- stream Guards, D.S.O., 1866		
1880	1469	Percy Henry Fielding, 1867	}	Grandchildren; children of No. 1878.
1881	1470	Alice Augusta Fielding, 1863		
1882	1471	Louisa Mary Fielding, 1864	}	Grandchildren; children of No. 1878.
1883	1472	Grace Darling (wife of Frederick Keppel North, Esq.), 1865 18, South Eaton Place, S.W.		
1884	1473	Margaret Agnes Thynne, 1871	}	Son.

95. *Descendants of the Rev. Lord John Thynne, D.D., Canon and Sub-Dean of Westminster, 1798-1891. See Table IV. M.*

1885	1474	Francis John Thynne, of Haynes Park, Beds, J.P., D.L., 1830 67, Eaton Place, S.W.	}	Grandchildren; children of No. 1885.
1886	1475	Bevel Granville Carteret Thynne, late Lieutenant 3rd Battalion Beds Regiment, 1867		
1887	1476	Algernon Carteret Thynne, Captain North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, 1868	}	Grandchildren; children of No. 1885.
1888	1477	George Augustus Carteret Thynne, Lieutenant North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, 1869		
1889	1478	Marcia Selina Helena Thynne, 1865	}	Son.
1890	1479	Margaret Carteret Thynne, 1873		
1891	1480	Isabel Carteret Thynne, 1875	}	Son.

1892	1481	Rev. Arthur Christopher Thynne, Hon. Canon of Truro, Rector of Kilkhampton, 1832 Penstowe, Kilkhampton, North Cornwall	} 2nd son.
1893	1482	William Francis Granville Thynne, 1862 Vancouver, B.C.	
1894	1483	John Granville Thynne, 1865	} Grandchildren ; children of No. 1892.
1895	1484	Mary Ethel Thynne	
			Great-grandchild ; child of No. 1894.
1896	1485	Arthur Granville Thynne, 1867	} Grandchildren ; children of No. 1892.
1897	1486	Denis Granville Thynne, Lieutenant R.N., 1875	
1898	1487	Richard Granville Thynne, 1878 36, Chelsea Gardens, S.W.	
1899	1488	Hugh Edward Granville Thynne, 1881	
1900	1489	Sophia Gwenllian Granville Thynne, 1861	
1901	1490	Mary Granville Thynne, 1863	} Grandchildren ; children of No. 1892.
1902	1491	Anne Constantia Granville Thynne, 1870	
1903	1492	Grace Granville Thynne, 1873	
1904	1493	Margaret Ethel Granville Thynne, 1883	

No charge will be made to the selected subscriber, who will be presented with 100 prints, but the gift is conditional on sufficient usage being made of the prints to entitle them to properly rank as bookplates. In the selection priority will be given according to date of application and length of subscription. Quarterings must not exceed six in number. The bookplate presented for the current month is from a wash drawing by Miss Helard. Unfortunately the block has not come to hand in time to appear in the pages of the Magazine. It will be included next month. In addition to the foregoing, the Editor is hoping to make arrangements to present additional specimens of plate impressions of bookplates, and will be glad to hear from subscribers who may be willing to lend their plates for this purpose.

List of Searchers at District Probate Registries, etc.

Norwich—F. Johnson, 33, Queen's Road, Great Yarmouth.

Ipswich—M. B. Hutchinson, 37, Lower Brook Street, Ipswich; E. Cook-

1917	1506	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	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- 1924 1513 Victor Alexander Charles Harbord, 1897 } Great-grandchildren ;
 1925 1514 Doris Cecilia Harbord, 1900 } children of No. 1923
- 1926 1515 Selina Charlotte Thynne, 1842 }
 50, Cadogan Square, S.W. } Younger daughter.
96. *Descendants of Lord Edward Thynne, M.P.*, 1807-1884. See Table IV. M.
- 1927 1516 Mary Isabella Emma (wife of Stephen Ormston)
 Eaton, Esq., late 60th Rifles) Only child.
 Toletrope Hall, Stamford
- 1928 1517 Charles Edward Thynne Eaton, 1891 } Grandson ; son
 of No. 1927.



- 1871 1460 Thomas Ulric Thynne, Captain and Hon. Major } Son.
 4th Battalion Highland L.I., 1861
 Army and Navy
- 1872 1461 John Alexander Roger Thynne, 1864 } Grandchildren ;
 1873 1462 Ulric Oliver Thynne, Lieutenant Royal Wilts, } children of
 Yeomanry Cavalry, D.S.O., 1871 } No. 1870.
 Army and Navy
- 1874 1463 Alice Rachel Thynne
 1875 1464 Alice Ruth Hermione (wife of Alexander Edward
 Lane Fox-Pitt Esq.)
- 1876 1465 George Harry Fox-Pitt, 1890 } Great-grandchildren ;
 1877 1466 Marcia Ruth Georgina Fox-Pitt, 1891 } children of No. 1875.
- 1878 1467 Lady Louisa Isabella Harriet (wife of General the Hon.)
 Sir Percy Robert Fielding, K.G.B.), 1834 } Daughter.
 Broome Park, Betchworth, Surrey
- 1879 1468 Geoffrey Percy Thynne Fielding, Captain Cold-
 stream Guards, D.S.O., 1866
- 1880 1469 Percy Henry Fielding, 1867 } Grandchildren ;
 1881 1470 Alice Augusta Fielding, 1863 } children of
 1882 1471 Louisa Mary Fielding, 1864 } No. 1878.
 1883 1472 Grace Darling (wife of Frederick Keppel North,
 Esq.), 1865



EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Bookplates.—With each succeeding number of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE specimen "ex-libris" or bookplates will accompany each copy of the magazine. Every month a bookplate will be presented by the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE to some subscriber. The majority of these will be the work of Mr. Graham Johnston or Miss Helard. Those by the former artist will be characteristic drawings in heavy outline of

the medieval type, those by the latter will be chiefly half-tone blocks from wash drawings. For the purposes of the bound volume these will be printed in the pages of the magazine, but for the benefit of collectors a loose print upon plate paper will be also inserted with each copy. Those subscribers who may desire to be presented with a bookplate will be required to send in applications, with full particulars of what may be desired in the way of design. The Editor reserves to himself the decision and selection, but each application must be accompanied by an order for the magazine to be forwarded for twelve months, except in the cases of past subscribers who have already purchased the magazine during an equivalent period. In the latter event, if the magazine has been supplied direct from the publisher, it will only be necessary to call attention to the fact, otherwise it will be necessary to forward the front covers of twelve copies of the magazine. No charge will be made to the selected subscriber, who will be presented with 100 prints, but the gift is conditional on sufficient usage being made of the prints to entitle them to properly rank as bookplates. In the selection priority will be given according to date of application and length of subscription. Quarterings must not exceed six in number. The bookplate presented for the current month is from a wash drawing by Miss Helard. Unfortunately the block has not come to hand in time to appear in the pages of the Magazine. It will be included next month. In addition to the foregoing, the Editor is hoping to make arrangements to present additional specimens of plate impressions of bookplates, and will be glad to hear from subscribers who may be willing to lend their plates for this purpose.

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Ipswich—M. B. Hutchinson, 37, Lower Brook Street, Ipswich; E. Cookson, 34, Warrington Road, Ipswich; F. Johnson, 33, Queen's Road, Great Yarmouth.

Bury St. Edmunds—F. Johnson, 33, Queen's Road, Great Yarmouth.

Winchester—Mrs. Henniker-Gotley, Emphott, Liss, Hants.

York—A. Gibbons, 34, Heworth Green, York.

Durham—John J. Howe, 35, Sherburn Road, Durham.

Canterbury—Hubert B. Curling, Canterbury.

Worcester—J. Harvey Bloom, Whitchurch, Stratford-on-Avon.

London—Stokes and Cox, 75, Chancery Lane, W.C.; E. Walford, 45, Bernard Street, W.C.; E. M. Grogan, Rose Mount, Sevenoaks.



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The Editor begs to state that, as the arrears of back correspondence sent for publication have now been overhauled, all queries forwarded for publication will for the present be inserted without any charge. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

CORNWELL FAMILY OF WEST THURROCK, ESSEX.

In connection with my note *re* the above family, *ante* p. 33, the following inscriptions, which I recently copied from West Thurrock Churchyard, may be of interest.

The three head-stones, which are unusually tall, are at the east end of the churchyard, and each has an urn with a cherub's head and wings, in relief, above.

1. "In Memory of | Mr. Robert Cornwell | late of this Parish, Yeoman | who departed this Life the 31st of | May 1790 | Aged 65 years."
2. "In Memory of | Mrs. Ruth Cornwell | Wife of the late | Mr. Robert Cornwell of this Parish, Yeoman | who departed this Life | January 12th 1795 | Aged 71 Years."
3. "In Memory of | Mr. William Cornwell | Son of | Robert and Ruth Cornwell | who departed this Life | April the 18th 1796, Aged 27 Years."

In my previous note I should have written William and *Martha* Cornwell were married September 27, 1795, not William and *Mary* Cornwell.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

CROUCH FAMILY, OF BARFORD ST. MARTIN, WILTS.

In the nave of Barford St. Martin Church, on the south wall, is a brass with the following inscription:

"Near this lies | Nic. Crouch who died 8 Mar. | 1735 | Aged 26. He was Son of | Robt. and Eliz. Crouch of this | Parish and married | Mary great Grandmother of Capt. Jno. Brooks of the same | Place | by him lies his son Jno. Brooks | Crouch aged 16 weeks."

I should be obliged for any information regarding the ancestors and descendants of the above Robert. Any notes touching on this branch will be most thankfully received and much appreciated.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

ALLARDICE OF THAT ILK, KINCARDINESHIRE.

Mr. D. Murray Rose has published "A Genealogical Account of the Ancient Family of Allardice, Kincardineshire, giving proofs of Succession and minute personal details regarding Successive Lairds of Allardice and their Children (with Authorities quoted), from the Reign of William the Lion until 1800," 4 pp., 4to.; L. M. Braun, 17, Denmark Street, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

This memoir gives a good deal of additional information concerning the family to that contained in the pedigree published in Burke's "Family Records," London, 1897.

Lostwithiel, Cornwall.

B. BARCLAY-ALLARDICE.

VISCOUNT MUSKERRY AND PLAYER FAMILY.

According to G. E. C.'s "Complete Peerage," the marriage of Robert MacCarty, Viscount Muskerry (son of the Earl of Clancarty, attainted in Ireland), with Joanne (1698–1759), youngest daughter of Henry Player of Gosport, by his second wife, took place on December 14, 1722. Can anyone inform me where this marriage took place? Also where and when her mother, Joanna (1670–1732), who was left a widow in March, 1711, remarried . . . Oakes? And was this latter the same as Leonard Oakes of Hertingfordbury, Herts, who died in July, 1729?

September 23, 1902.

G. B.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

October 1, 1901.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 14, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Gerard Augustus Lowther, Esq., to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Chile.

FOREIGN OFFICE, September 1, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Henry Cavendish Venables, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Zanzibar; and Augustine Catoni, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Alexandretta.

FOREIGN OFFICE, September 27, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Bertie Twyman, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Canton (to date from May 28, 1900).

DOWNING STREET, September 28, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir George Sydenham Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., to be Governor of the State of Victoria and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia.

DOWNING STREET, October 1, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Frank Athelstane Swettenham, K.C.M.G. (at present administering the Government), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements and their Dependencies.

INDIA OFFICE, September 26, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, C.S.I., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in the place of

Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I., appointed to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

CROWN OFFICE, September 28, 1901.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament:

County of Lanark, North-Eastern Division—Sir William Henry Rattigan, Knt., K.C., in the place of John Colville, Esq., deceased.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

October 1, 1901.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

September 30, 1901.

CORONATION OF THEIR MAJESTIES.
COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Right Honourable the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty to hear and determine all Claims of Services to be performed at the time of the ensuing Coronation (except those dispensed with by His Majesty's Royal Proclamation of the 26th day of June last), and of fees to be received for the same, at their last meeting held at the Council Office, Whitehall, on the 17th day of July last, resolved as follows:

1. All Claims must be made by Petition. Petitions may be sent under cover to the Clerks of the Court of Claims, Privy Council Office, Whitehall.
2. Petitioners are not required to appear in person before the Court, unless summoned.
3. Petitioners may appear by Solicitors, Agents, or Counsel.
4. If a Claim was admitted in 1838, the Court will forthwith admit such Claim, provided the Commissioners are satisfied

that the present Petitioner represents the person whose Claim was admitted in 1838, and that there is no counter-claim.

5. Petitioners to be requested to present their Claims on or before the 31st day of October, 1901.

The Court stood adjourned till some day in the month of November next, of which notice will be given in the *London Gazette*.

The Commissioners are required by the Proclamation to exclude from their consideration such claims as may be submitted to them in respect of rights or services connected with the parts of the Ceremonial heretofore performed in Westminster Hall and with the Procession, the Ceremony being confined to Westminster Abbey.

EARL MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NORFOLK
HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W.,

October 1, 1901.

The King's Most Excellent Majesty having been pleased to command me, as Earl Marshal of England, forthwith to prepare and countersign letters to be passed under the Royal Sign Manual, requiring the attendance of the Peers and Peeresses of Great Britain at the solemnity of the Royal Coronation of His Majesty and of Her Majesty the Queen, and the King having been further pleased to command me to prepare such letters also for those Peers of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Ireland, whose right to vote at the election of a representative Peer for Ireland has, on claim made on their behalf, been admitted by the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, and who are not now Members of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, I do hereby request that all those Peers who, in conformity to the above regulations, are entitled to assist at the solemnity of the Royal Coronation of Their Majesties, will be pleased to transmit their respective addresses to me, at this office, and that the Dowager-Peeresses and Peeresses who may claim to attend at the said Coronation will be also pleased to transmit their respective Christian

names and addresses to me, in order that their letters of summons may be prepared without delay.

NORFOLK, Earl Marshal.

EARL MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NORFOLK
HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W.,

October 1, 1901.

The Earl Marshal's Order concerning the Robes, Coronets, etc., which are to be worn by the Peers at the Coronation of Their Most Sacred Majesties King Edward the Seventh and Queen Alexandra.

These are to give notice to all Peers who attend at the Coronation of Their Majesties that the robe or mantle of the Peers be of crimson velvet, edged with miniver, the cape furred with miniver pure, and powdered with bars or rows of ermine (*i.e.*, narrow pieces of black fur), according to their degree, viz. :

Barons, two rows.

Viscounts, two rows and a half.

Earls, three rows.

Marquesses, three rows and a half.

Dukes, four rows.

The said mantles or robes to be worn over full Court dress, uniform, or regimentals.

The coronets to be of silver gilt; the caps of crimson velvet turned up with ermine, with a gold tassel on the top; and no jewels or precious stones are to be set or used in the coronets, or counterfeit pearls instead of silver balls.

The coronet of a Baron to have, on the circle or rim, six silver balls at equal distances.

The coronet of a Viscount to have, on the circle, sixteen silver balls.

The coronet of an Earl to have, on the circle, eight silver balls, raised upon points, with gold strawberry leaves between the points.

The coronet of a Marquess to have, on the circle, four gold strawberry leaves and four silver balls alternately, the latter a little raised on points above the rim.

The coronet of a Duke to have, on the circle, eight gold strawberry leaves.

By His Majesty's Command,

NORFOLK, Earl Marshal.



By the Way.

AMONG the superstitions which still survive with old folks in Cornwall is that of the "knockers." The tap, tap of the tiny hammers these pixies use is heard, or supposed to be heard, in the tin mines where the lodes are richest. They are supposed to indicate to the miners where it will be best to drive a level. Once the miners reach the spot, it is said the tapping ceases. A few generations back such noises were said to be caused by the ghosts of the Jews who crucified the Saviour, and who were sent to work in the tin mines as slaves by the Roman Emperor. Latter-day science, with its explanations of the physical causes of such sounds in the depths of the earth, has killed all the romantic and legendary lore which obtained so abundantly in the Duchy in the early decades of last century.

Accompanied by a drummer and a fifer playing the local air, "The Rope and the Wee Pickle Tow," the town crier, who was supported by the burgh officers carrying halberts, has performed the ancient ceremony of "crying" the marches at Linlithgow.

The latest additions to the unique collection of gilt horseshoes in the castle at Oakham, to which every peer of the realm passing through the town is required to contribute, are those of the Duke of Sutherland and Lord Hamilton of Dalzell. The shoes have this week been placed in position by the custodian. Both the King and Queen have contributed shoes.

October 18 is "Whip Dog" Day, as it is known in York. St. Luke's Day has borne that title in the northern cathedral town for many years, for on that day any person is allowed by old custom to whip any dog that may be met in the street. To carry out the custom, however, is risky, for both dogs and owners may object, and it is now some years since the custom was universally observed. Whence this uncommon dog persecution took its rise is uncertain. The tradition which is most generally accepted is to the effect that in pre-Reformation times a priest, celebrating Mass in some church in York, unfortunately dropped the Host after consecration. The story goes that it was snatched up suddenly and swallowed by a dog, which subsequently died for its profanity. After that occurrence permission was supposed to be given to persecute all dogs on October 18.

A curious epitaph at Monkton-Farleigh is on the tomb of Daniel Taylor, blacksmith and churchwarden, is of date April 17, 1795, and concludes with these two additional lines:

"My fire-dried corpse lies here at rest;
My soui, well smoked, soars to be blessed."

It seems to be very generally admitted that Sir George White, in the remarks he recently made in regard to the award of the Victoria Cross to senior officers, has misinterpreted the Royal Warrant under which the much-coveted Cross was instituted. The seniority of the officer performing the act of gallantry should have nothing to say to the award one way or the other. A reference to the records of the Victoria Cross will show that it has on very many occasions been awarded, and very properly so, to officers of senior rank in the service. The Royal Warrant clearly ordains the sort of act for which the Victoria Cross was instituted, and it is a pity that general officers sometimes allow their own peculiar interpretations of the warrant to influence them in their recommendations. Sir Redvers Buller failed to recommend one of his officers for the Victoria Cross at Colenso, on the mistaken supposition that the officer concerned must volunteer for the duty, and not be ordered to undertake it; and everyone was gratified to find that the officer in question was subsequently awarded the Victoria Cross. Sir George White is equally in error in supposing that General Ian Hamilton's seniority is any bar to his receiving the Victoria Cross. He either earned it or he did not; his seniority has nothing to say to it.

The curious story concerning the patrician ideas of rooks, with which everyone is familiar, has been located, for it is now related that when the Bishop's palace in Lichfield city was given up the rooks left the garden, where there had been a rookery from time immemorial, and that they returned to it with the Bishop. The rook, though apparently very suspicious of man, never lives far from him, and is commonly credited with a preference for aristocratic families. Someone tells a tale of how when an ancient mansion had changed hands, and a report had reached the rooks that the newcomers bore the name of "Smith," the colony determined to depart. One curious bird, however, examined the labels on the luggage, and, finding the name spelt with a "y," told his discovery to his fellows, with the result that they at least postponed their move.

It is strange that with regard to the custom of eating goose on Michaelmas Day no very satisfactory explanation is forthcoming. The *Globe* remarks that "of course every schoolboy knows the story about Queen Elizabeth eating goose at Sir Neville Umfreville's house when the news of the dispersal of the Armada was brought her, in consequence of which she declared the goose a Michaelmas dish thereafter. But captious people will insist that there is something wrong about the dates. It is very certain that before that time geese were associated with Michaelmas, tenures being recorded as held by the payment of so many geese on that quarter-day. Perhaps the reason may be found in the simple fact that at Michaelmas geese are the farm live product most in evidence; perhaps the custom may date back from the cult of Proserpine."



C. Helard

"THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE" PRESENTATION BOOKPLATE.

(Design by Miss Helard.)



The
Genealogical Magazine.

DECEMBER, 1902.

THE HERALDIC REFORMATION.

BY E. M. CHADWICK.



IN heraldic matters a spirit of reformation is in the air. Occasional criticisms of some terms and rules, or points of practice, of armory and mildly-put suggestions, have for some years past pointed the way to possible improvements, but without bringing about any material change. Suddenly, however, there has burst upon us a full-fledged scheme of reformation, which seems to aim at obliterating from the history of armory the whole period between the accession of Henry VII. and that of Edward VII., or, perhaps, rather, closing the history of armory at the time of the beginning of the Tudor period, and treating it as thenceforth a mere historic memory. It is not likely that this idea would have received much attention had it not been for the recognition which is accorded to it in Mr. St. John Hope's splendid work on the "Garret Stall Plates at Windsor," by the employment of the terms and methods of blazon which it is now proposed shall be substituted for those which we have been accustomed to.

Whether one chooses to regard armory as a science or a pastime or as a mere fad, in any case its existence and its changes and developments, whether for the better or the worse, during the

Tudor and subsequent periods are facts which cannot be ignored. While there is much that has been characteristic of the periods of decadence, such, for example, as the fanciful and far-fetched symbolism of Gwillim, which may well be consigned to the same limbo as alchemy, witch-burning, and other things which engaged the attention of our forefathers, there is also much which there is no good reason for rejecting. If we are to reform heraldic matters, let it be upon the lines of keeping that which is desirable, whether it be of Plantagenet times or of those more recent, and dispense with such things as make for the disadvantage and discredit of armory. It is not possible to particularize, for opinions will differ. It would be well to allow a freedom of choice to individuals, and the best will no doubt find its way to general preference.

There is much to be said in favour of the general adoption of English as the language of armory in England, provided that words of a foreign tongue already long used are not forbidden to those who wish to continue to employ them. In some instances the foreign word is preferable to the English. "Bush" is no improvement on the more euphonious "panache." The latter word may be a foreigner, but it has dwelt in England long enough to be fully acclimatized. Moreover, "bush" is possibly ambiguous and misleading, because the word has different significations. Ordinarily it is a shrub; in Australia it specifies a wild or sparsely-inhabited district; in Canada it means a forest. A Canadian would describe the arms of Lord Lismore as a fox coming out of a bush. "Gold" is preferable to "or," and may conveniently be accompanied by "silver" instead of "argent." But the reformers expressly permit us to continue the use of foreign names for colours, which seems to involve some measure of inconsistency on their part, but with this we shall not quarrel. While retaining as an alternative term the "bezant," to which a memory of crusading times attaches, by all means let us banish the "torteau," the "hurt" (whortleberry, by some writers gravely described as symbolizing the *hurt* of a wounded man), and all the rest of that memory-racking lot, in favour of the simple roundel.

The armory of Plantagenet times is undoubtedly entitled to great respect, and may be advantageously studied and applied to the present; but it cannot be said that it is faultless, nor should it be followed blindly. Why should a lion be recognised as such in one attitude only, and in another be called a leopard, which, as pictorially represented, he certainly is not? And why should he be admitted into armory in none but these two attitudes, while in

actual life he assumes quite as many postures as modern armorists specify? If artificial rules and refinements are objectionable, surely this is one pre-eminently so. There is no reason to cease to use terms which are well understood, simply because they were not in use at some particular date. There are some, however, which serve no useful purpose, and might well be disused, such, for example, as "segreant," which is a needless substitute for "rampant."

On one point I would like to be informed. Are the reformers who desire to restore the ancient as the only permissible prepared to recognise that to early armorists there was little, if any, distinction of relief between field and charge, and to blazon the St. George's cross indifferently as, Silver, a cross gules, or, Gules, four angles silver? If they are, we must look for a reversal of a good deal of written opinion on the origin of ordinaries.



THINGS WHICH MIGHT BE ATTENDED TO.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL HAT.



THE heraldry of all countries but our own affords endless examples of the use of the ecclesiastical hat. It was occasionally met with in pre-Reformation days in this country, but its use was practically confined to the red hat above the arms of a Cardinal, and as the number of English Cardinals was always extremely limited, the heraldic use of the ecclesiastical hat is practically unknown to us, though examples sufficiently numerous for the purposes of precedents do exist. And yet, save in England, its use is very general, and affords one of the few instances where the rules governing heraldic usage are identical throughout the Continent.

This curious unanimity is the more remarkable because it was not until the seventeenth century that the rather intricate rules which now govern the heraldic display of the ecclesiastical hat came into vogue.

Of course, there are many variations of detail, but it will probably be sufficient to quote the more important rules which are accepted.

A Cardinal has a crimson hat, from which depend on each side fifteen crimson tassels or "flocci," arranged 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

A Patriarch has a green hat with a similar number and arrangement of green tassels.

An Archbishop has a green hat with ten green tassels on each side, arranged 1, 2, 3, 4.

A Bishop has a green hat with six tassels on each side, arranged 1, 2, 3.

Prelates of the Papal Chamber wear a violet hat with ten crimson tassels on each side, and Apostolic Protonotaries a violet hat with six crimson tassels depending on either side.

House Prelates (of the Vatican) have a violet hat with six violet tassels, and Hon. Chaplains and Hon. Chamberlains to the Pope a violet hat with three violet tassels on each side.

Generals of Orders have a black hat with six tassels, Provincial Superiors and Mitred Abbots have a black hat with three tassels, and Local Superiors a black hat with two tassels.

Although the English law ignores the Church of Rome, the existence and use of the Cardinal's hat is officially recognised, but the same cannot be said of any other varieties of this heraldic ornament. Recently, however, the arms of Bishop Chisholm (a Roman Catholic Bishop), surmounted by an ecclesiastical hat, have been matriculated in Lyon Register. But neither in its origin nor necessarily in its use is there anything essentially Romanistic about the ecclesiastical hat. Some writers have denied the right of an ecclesiastic to wear helmet and crest, and though the right to transmit can, and necessarily must, disprove such a denial of right, one certainly cannot help feeling that it would be distinctly a more rational and appropriate state of affairs if high dignitaries of the Church were by virtue of their office provided with some substitute for the crested helm with which (as is the case with the mitre of a Bishop or Archbishop) the display of a crest would be considered incompatible. If such a substitute were to be called into being there is no doubt it should follow ancient precedent and take the form of the ecclesiastical hat. The Church of England being an established part of the State, and its high officers being appointed by the State, and possessing admitted rank, it is a glaring anomaly, bearing in mind the position officially and socially conceded to dignitaries of the Church, that heraldry, with its organized symbolisms of rank, should leave the achievement of a Dean identical with that of a curate or an ordinary gentleman. The mitres of Bishops and Archbishops may well be allowed to be a

sufficient indication of those ranks; but I would suggest that the arms of other high ecclesiastics should be surmounted by the recognised ecclesiastical hat. If that be conceded, and I think there will be but few who would be disposed to advocate the contrary, it then becomes necessary to outline the regulations which would be needed to govern the suggestion. The red hat of the Cardinal, by historic use and precedent, is sacred from modern or Anglican interference, and the green hat of the Archbishop, though less familiar, is so thoroughly established on the Continent that no one would desire to usurp it away from its proper meaning. The violet hat, with its intimate association with the Vatican, would not be acceptable to the Anglican Church, and probably the black hat is so usually considered to be a sign of members of the Roman Church of somewhat lesser rank that most people will prefer that it should be allowed to retain that symbolism.

There remain azure, or, and argent. Though there would be no objection to argent if arms were exclusively to be depicted in black and white, it would not be effective if it were employed in emblazonments in colour, and, consequently, or and azure appear to be the only available colours.

The number of tassels next claims attention. The fifteen on each side of a Cardinal and the ten on each side of an Archbishop are well known and well recognised as indicative of certain rank, but there is no such distinctive character about the six or the three or the two on each side, which, in their present usage, in other colours are common to the rank of many ecclesiastical offices and positions. My proposal, therefore, is that the arms of a Dean should be surmounted by an ecclesiastical hat of yellow (to be heraldically represented as or, with six tassels on either side, arranged 1, 2, and 3. I would suggest that the arms of an Archdeacon, Canon, or other member of a cathedral chapter should be of dark blue with three tassels on each side, arranged 1 and 2, and that all other ordained priests should use a hat of the same colour (*i.e.*, dark blue), but with only two tassels on each side in the same row.

Of course, in making these suggestions as to coloured hats, one breaks through the tradition (an entirely modern one, by the way) that the colour for the vestments of the inferior clergy shall be black; but the ecclesiastical hat, though it might in some cases rise to the dignity of processional use, would never be actually worn, and would remain the *symbol* of official rank and dignity. This may possibly influence many to prefer the suggestion that the hat should

be black ; but there is one strong objection to the use of the black hat, which is that no one is likely ever to relinquish what they have already used under the impression that such use was correct, and the black hat being already in use, with a recognised symbolism for the Roman Church, it would create a conflict of jurisdiction to attempt now to restrictively regulate its use. Such a conflict is undesirable. But the blue hat does not at present exist, and it could with justice, when it were created, be brought into being with a definite control and a definite set of regulations. There is a certain recognised international courtesy even in matters of honour which preserves inviolate the rights of other Sovereigns; and without raising the question of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, the matter might well be so arranged, particularly as it is an ecclesiastical matter, that the susceptibilities of the members of the Church of Rome were not unnecessarily trampled upon.

I have no doubt many in the Established Church will fancy that my suggestion savours greatly of Romanism, but the low-crowned, wide-brimmed hats worn every day by Bishops, Deans, and Archdeacons are nothing but a corrupted form of the old ecclesiastical hat; and the conventional heraldic ecclesiastical hat, with its strings and tassels, bears the same relation to the ecclesiastical hat in common wear, with its rosettes and strings, that the conventional heraldic lion rampant has to the natural animal. In the same way the "mortar-board" is a corruption of the skull-cap and biretta of Rome. The ecclesiastical hat as such existed in pre-Reformation times, and instances still remain to us in which a Cardinal's hat has been placed over a shield of arms in this country. Consequently, there is an official heraldic basis upon which to work. That the Roman Church has at a subsequent period developed from that basis a series of heraldic regulations and colours to suit her own requirements cannot act as a bar to the Anglican Church developing her own heraldic colours and armorial regulations, when (though in a corrupted form) her clergy still wear the actual hat which I have suggested shall be given a regularized heraldic status.

THE BLACK CAP OF A JUDGE.

It is not generally known that the black cap has no specific relation to the hanging of a criminal. Its sinister reputation, its colour, and the fact that a judge when pronouncing a capital sentence always wears it, have combined to attach to it in the minds of many people a meaning and symbolism which it does not

possess. It is really nothing more than a part of the full dress of a judge. It is, however, such a distinctive sign of his office, and a judge occupies such an important position, that it would seem both appropriate and advantageous that it should figure in his armorial bearings. It should be left to the pleasure of a judge whether he inclined to use it alone to surmount the escutcheon, or whether he preferred to place it in the position of a coronet below the helmet, as it would be when depicting the entire achievement.



MOUTRAY OF SEAFIELD AND ROSCOBIE (concluded).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.



MOUTRAY had certainly not taken proper precautions, and the finding of the Court was perfectly just, but much of the blame probably rested with the Admiralty, who had neglected the warning of a similar disaster which was sustained in the same locality ninety years before under Rooke. It has been incorrectly stated that Moutray had no further employment under Lord Sandwich's Administration. He was appointed to the *Edgar* on March 2, 1782, nearly three weeks before the fall of the Ministry. In May he was moved into the *Vengeance*, one of the fleet under Lord Howe at the relief of Gibraltar and the rencounter off Cape Spartel in October. It was Moutray's solitary experience of a battle. In February, 1783 (just before the peace), he was appointed in place of Sir John Leforey, Resident Commissioner of the Navy at Antigua, a civil appointment held on half-pay, and giving the holder no executive rank or authority. Notwithstanding this, on December 29, 1784, Sir Richard Hughes directed Moutray to hoist a broad pennant in the absence of the flag, and to exercise the functions of senior officer. Nelson coming to Antigua shortly afterwards refused to acknowledge Moutray's authority, which Moutray, on his part, did not insist on. The matter was referred to the Admiralty, who replied that the appointment was abolished, and it was therefore unnecessary to lay down any rule. He was accordingly recalled,

and died at Bath a few months later, November 32, 1785, and was buried in the abbey church there,¹ where there is a handsome monument to his memory. He appears to have been married twice: first, to Elizabeth Pemble, second daughter of the Rev. John Werge, M.A., Vicar of Kirkmenton, Northumberland, and, secondly, to Mary [Moutray], by whom he had issue:

1. James, younger of Roscobie, his heir.
2. Catherine, heiress to her brother.

His second wife, who appears to have been many years younger than himself, was with him in Antigua, where she won the affectionate friendship of Nelson and Collingwood, both young Captains on the station. This friendship continued through Nelson's life, and after Trafalgar Collingwood sent her an account of Nelson's death.

XVI. JAMES MOUTRAY, eighth Laird of Roscobie, only son and heir of the preceding, a Lieutenant in the Navy, died of fever at the siege of Calvi in 1794.

XVII. CATHERINE MOUTRAY, ninth of Roscobie, only sister and heiress of the preceding. On October 17, 1801, she, with consent of "Mrs. Mary Moutray, widow of Captain John Moutray," disposed the lands of Roscobie to William Adam, of Woodtoun. She married, at Westbourne, Sussex, February 29, 1806, the Rev. Thomas de Lacy, M.A., Archdeacon of Meath.

II. MOUTRAY, OTHERWISE MOULTRIE, OF ASTON HALL, CO. SALOP.

XII. JOHN MOUTRAY, otherwise Moultrie, third son of James Moutray of Roscobie, married Catherine Craill,¹ at Culross, and had issue:

1. John, his heir.
2. Anna [baptized at Beath, March 31, 1699], married J. Cruickshank.

XIII. JOHN MOULTRIE, M.D., son and heir of the preceding, born January 18, 1702; emigrated to America in 1729; married first, April 22, 1728, Lucretia Cooper, by whom he had issue:

1. John, his heir.

¹ See "Dictionary of National Biography," and Charnock's "Naval Biography," from the former of which the above account is copied; also "Life and Letters of Maria Edgeworth," 1816, pp. 94, 234.

² According to the pedigree supplied by the Rev. Austin Moultrie; but according to the Death Registers the mother of Anna Moultrie was *Catherine Kirkpatrick*.

2. William.

3. James.

4. Thomas, born February 24, 1740; killed before Charleston, April 24, 1780.

Dr. Moultrie married secondly, June 29, 1748, Elizabeth Matthew, and had further issue:

5. Alexander, born July 2, 1750; fought in the rebel army, and died leaving issue:

(1) Catherine, born May 27, 1773; married, November 4, 1790, her cousin-german, James Moultrie.

He died in America, 1771.

XIV. JOHN MOULTRIE, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of East Florida, son and heir of the preceding, was born in America, January 18, 1729, and, remaining loyal during the Rebellion of 1778, returned to England. He married first, in America, Dorothy Dry, by whom he had issue:

1. John, died unmarried, *v.p.*

2. Sarah, died unmarried.

He married secondly, January 5, 1762, Eleanor, daughter and heiress of George Austin, of Aston Hall, co. Salop, by whom he had further issue:

3. John, his heir.

4. James, M.D.

5. George, in Holy Orders.

6. Thomas, Captain 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, born 1785; killed at Albuera, 1811.

7. Lucretia, married Chancellor John Kelsall, of Nassau, and had issue four sons and one daughter, viz.: Roger, R.E.; John, Lieut. R.N.; William, solicitor, died in Charleston, U.S.A., 1807; Thomas; Eleanor.

8. Cecilia, married Admiral John Bligh, and had with other issue a daughter Ellen, who married Edward Moultrie.

Mr. Moultrie succeeded to Aston Hall in right of his wife, and died 1798.

XV. JOHN MOULTRIE, Esq., of Aston Hall, co. Salop, second but eldest surviving son and heir of the preceding, born January 22, 1764; married, November 16, 1786, Catherine, eldest daughter of Ellias Ball, of Frenchay, co. Gloucester, Esq., by whom he had issue:

1. George Austin, his heir.

Mr. Moultrie died December 19, 1823.

XVI. GEORGE AUSTIN MOULTRIE, Esq., of Aston Hall, co. Salop, and Sandwell, co. Surrey, only son and heir of the preceding, born October 5, 1757; married July 4, 1827, Jane, fourth daughter of Crawford Davison, Esq., of Pierrepont Lodge, co. Surrey, and had issue :

1. John Austin, of St. Austin's, Sandwell, Esq., Lieutenant 64th Regiment; born July 21, 1829; died unmarried, *v.p.*, September 25, 1864.
2. Crawford Davison, R.N., born November 7, 1830; died on board H.M.S. *Alligator*, August 15, 1851; buried at Hong Kong; unmarried.
3. Arthur Austin, Lieutenant 90th Regiment; born April 14, 1832; killed at Lucknow, September 25, 1857; unmarried.
4. Mary Catherine, born May 6, 1828; married, April 29, 1847, Thomas Jenkyns Heathcote, and had issue twelve children, viz.: (1) Thomas George Jenkyns, born 1848; (2) Arthur Napier, born 1850; (3) Florence Poultney, born 1852; (4) Herbert Moultrie, born 1853; (5) Walter Curnege, born 1855; (6) Basil, born 1858; (7) Henry Lucas, born 1859; (8) Wyndham Selfe, born 1862; (9) Rose Mary, born 1863; (10) Godfrey Austin, born 1866; (11) George Bruce Wadham, born 1868; (12) Noel Mary Georgina, born 1870.
5. Jane, born July 28, 1833; married, June 2, 1858, her cousin George Waldegrave Bligh, Major 60th Rifles, and had issue: (1) Evelyn Grace Earle, born July 26, 1860; (2) Winifred Rose Janet Cecilia, born May 4, 1863.

Mr. Moultrie, sometime Major 19th Lancers, was a J.P. and D.L., co. Salop, and died without surviving male issue, February 5, 1866.

III. MOULTRIE.

XV. JAMES MOULTRIE, M.D., second son of John Moultrie, of Aston Hall aforesaid, was born in 1766, and married, November 4, 1790, his cousin-german, Catherine, only child of Alexander Moultrie, by whom he had issue :

1. James, his heir.
2. Alexander, born August 5, 1794; married first, Martha Guerard; secondly, Jane Howard; and thirdly, Cornelia Strobberth, but had issue by his first wife only, viz., four daughters: Margaret, Louisa, Isabella and Martha, who died 1879.

3. John, born 1799; died 1871; unmarried.
4. William Lennox, born 1800; married first, in 1824, Hannah Child Harleston, and had issue :
 - (1) William Harleston, born 1825; died 1838; unmarried.
 - (2) James, born 1827; died 1851; unmarried.
 - (3) Constance Harleston, born 1829; married Peter Gourdin, and had issue : (i.) Henry, born 1862; (ii.) William Moultrie, born 1865; (iii.) James Moultrie, born 1870.
 - (4) John Harleston, unmarried.
 - (5) Catherine, born 1833; unmarried.
 - (6) Edward, unmarried.
 - (7) Sarah, married Henry Lawrence Ingraham, but has no issue.

Mr. Moultrie married, secondly, Juliet Ingraham, and had issue:

- (8) Mary Louisa, born 1846; married, 1869, Isaac Ball, and had issue : (i.) Isaac, born 1870; (ii.) Julia, born 1872; (iii.) William Moultrie, born 1873; (iv.) James Austin, born 1874; (v.) William Moultrie Burney, born 1876, R.I.P.; (vi.) Lot Moultrie, born 1878; (vii.) Francis Guerang, born 1879, R.I.P.

He died in 1865.

5. Eleanor Austin, born 1798; died in London, 1866; unmarried.
- Dr. Moultrie died 1836.

XVI. JAMES MOULTRIE, Esq., M.D., the famous physician, eldest son and heir of the preceding, born March 27, 1793; married, November 12, 1818, Sarah Louisa Shrewsbury, and died, *s.p.*, March 27, 1793.



AN IDEAL COLLEGE OF ARMS.

BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



ENGLAND has ever shown a preference for tinkering at existing institutions rather than for that kind of change which could be described as abolition and recreation.

In my former articles on the "Reform of the College and Offices of Arms" I have, therefore, always sought to devise a method which shall result in the desired improvement with a minimum of change in the system. I am tempted, however, to devote a further article to briefly indicating the lines upon which the ideal College of Arms should be founded, because there are some number of improvements which I have refrained from urging merely because they would involve an amount of change which is not possible without legislation of a radical character. I do not consider such changes as in the region of utter impossibility, but they would need to be preceded by an increase in public favour which could best be gained by the prior initiation of the less radical suggestions I have already made. But nothing but good can result from a plain statement of the ideal towards which those suggestions tend.

The Earl Marshal.—A ceremonial head for Court purposes is advantageous, if not needful, and nothing would be gained by the abolition of this office. In addition to the ceremonial duties of the office, the Earl Marshal should be held responsible for the good conduct of his subordinates. He should have power to discharge those whose work is not satisfactory. He should be responsible, in fact as well as in theory, that arms are not granted to unsuitable persons, but the "proper person" should be defined by specified and publicly known qualifications. The Earl Marshal should be *ex-officio* a Minister of the Crown, capable of being asked, and permitted to reply to, questions in Parliament. He need not be a member of the Government, and there is no reason whatever why the office should not hereditarily remain with the Dukes of Norfolk. There will be few Dukes of Norfolk who will care to undertake the drudgery and non-ceremonial duties of the office, and the Earl Marshal should have in his hands, if he desires, the right to appoint a Deputy-Marshal, to whom could be assigned the entire prerogative and authority of the Earl Marshal, because the duties and control of the Earl Marshal ought not to be allowed to lapse into

the hands of subordinates who lack the authority to act openly as Earl Marshal. The office of Earl Marshal's secretary should be abolished. If the Earl Marshal and Deputy-Marshal prefer to have their letters written for them, they would be necessarily at liberty to employ a private secretary, but such person should not himself possess any heraldic power or control. The Earl Marshal should relinquish the appointment of officers of arms, though doubtless a heavy price would be demanded from the Crown for the relinquishing of such a prerogative.

Offices of Arms.—The College of Arms, Lyon Office, and Ulster's Office should be amalgamated, all original *records* being deposited in the Central Office in London. All real *records* should be printed, copies of all being deposited in each of the provincial offices of arms and in every public library.

Officers of Arms.—All officers of arms should be appointed by competitive examinations.

The heraldic examination should be in (a) knowledge of records and ancient handwriting, (b) the science of heraldry and armory, (c) the knowledge of precedence and ceremonial, (d) the law of heirship, inheritance and kindred matters. All officers of arms should commence as clerks of arms. The "clerical" work is at present performed by clerks who look for no advancement, but whilst they are fully competent to perform the work, it would afford very valuable training to future officers of arms. Promotion of clerks of arms to be Pursuivants would be according to seniority of appointment, but wherever the vacancy of clerk occurred there the examination would be held, the papers being sent down from London. The officers of arms would be distributed as follows :

Kings of Arms : Three in London, one in Edinburgh, and one in Dublin. *Registrars* : One each in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. *Heralds* : Six in London, three in Edinburgh, and three in Dublin. *Pursuivants* : Eight in London, two in Edinburgh, and two in Dublin.

The senior clerk of arms in each office would be the Registrar, promotion up to the office of Registrar being in the office to which a clerk of arms happened to be appointed. The Kings of Arms should be Judges, not removable except in the manner at present provided for the removal of Judges, but compulsorily retired at the age of seventy. Each office of arms should be a court of record taking evidence on oath. Its decisions should be in the form of judgments, with appeals therefrom in England to the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords, and elsewhere in analogous form.

I would allocate to these minor courts not only the ordinary pedigree examination which now comes before the offices of arms, but also all matters of pedigree relating to the Scottish services of heirship, or which now come before the Masters in Chancery, and I would permit and encourage the superior courts to refer matters of pedigree to these minor courts of record, not for judgment, but for report, leaving the superior court to pronounce the judgment from the point of law upon the finding of pedigree fact by the minor courts of record. Many pedigrees relate to all parts of the United Kingdom, and consequently these minor courts should refer to each other such parts of pedigrees under their consideration as might relate to a different area of jurisdiction. I would create a property in arms enforceable by fine through these minor courts, leaving such actions, however, to be commenced only by such persons (1) as were injured by wrongful usage, (2) as were of blood descent from the rightful owners, or (3) the Registrars of the offices of arms. The House of Lords should refer all pedigrees connected with claims to Peerages to the minor courts before the cases came on for hearing. Every Peer on succession should be referred to one of these courts before taking his seat or being permitted to vote in Holyrood or Dublin, in lieu of the adjudication upon his claim being referred to the Lord Chancellor or the Attorney-General, as is frequently the case at present. Every Baronet should be required to do the same.

Pedigrees of all kinds should go through the procedure indicated in one of my previous articles, publication in an official journal being an *essential* part of the procedure. The clerks of arms would be concerned in the copying and checking of the various documents and records, in correspondence, and the other office work which would necessarily occur. They would be subject to dismissal by the King of Arms in whose court they held appointment. The Pursuivants would be appointed by promotion from the Registrars. A Pursuivant would be at liberty to practise, to compile pedigrees, and to plead before the courts. He would still receive the salary which he had enjoyed as a Registrar, but he would also be at liberty to make his own charges as between himself and his client. But these charges would be subject to taxation by the Kings of Arms before whom the cases were heard, and it would be their duty to bear in mind that a Pursuivant was not to be permitted by his privileged position to make pedigree-working a prohibitive luxury. The result of such "taxation," if properly applied, would be that the "devilling" of pedigrees would be largely left to unofficial people.

The Pursuivant would then depend upon his "brief fees" for his increase of income. The position of a Pursuivant should be that of an advocate. For the purposes of promotion a Registrar might be appointed a Pursuivant in another court; but once appointed a Pursuivant, he would not be again transferred until his appointment as a Herald.

The Heralds, on the contrary, would have a judicial position. The senior Pursuivant (according to the date of his appointment) would, on the occurrence of a vacancy, become a Herald, being transferred from one court to another as was necessary. Two Heralds in each provincial office and four in England would be continually employed upon the Visitations, which might be conducted in the manner I have already outlined. In each case they would be the senior Heralds in their respective offices. To the junior Heralds would be committed the examination of pedigrees in committee, and the function of "devil's advocate" before the courts. Both Pursuivants and Heralds should be subject to dismissal by the Earl Marshal or Deputy-Marshal on the representation of a King of Arms, to whose complaints an opportunity of reply would exist. Heralds would not generally be transferred from one court to another, but the three senior or else the three junior Heralds for the time being should always be the three Scottish Heralds. This would ensure that every officer of arms spent part of his career in the Scottish provincial office. No Herald would be permitted to practise. The senior Herald would be appointed Norroy King of Arms, or Clarenceux King of Arms, as opportunity occurred, these two offices ranking as equal. As a vacancy occurred, the senior of the two would be promoted to the office of Ulster King of Arms, from Ulster to Lyon, and from Lyon to Garter. The Kings of Arms would be judges pure and simple. They would have no other capacity, save in relation to ceremonial and the granting of arms.

Ceremonial.—All public ceremonial, State or semi-State, should be under the control of officers of arms. The minor ceremony of the provincial jurisdictions would be excellent training for the more important royal ceremonials. For the purposes of ceremonial, all officers of arms of any rank in the province where the ceremonial would take place would be, *ex-officio*, a committee under the chairmanship of a King of Arms for the regulation of matters.

The Granting of Arms.—Petitions for grants would be lodged with the Registrar of any court. The King of Arms under whose jurisdiction the matter came would be responsible to the Earl Marshal that the applicant was a suitable person, and, by counter-

signing the petition would accept the responsibility. The applicant would be required to submit alternative designs of arms, which could, of course, be prepared in consultation with an officer of arms. These designs would then be transmitted by the provincial Kings to the central office in London, and their examination would be in the hands of the English Heralds, *who should be required to allow all proposed designs which did not interfere with existing arms.* The differences to be enforced should be definitely specified and publicly known. No opportunity ought to exist for the exercise of personal caprice by any officer of arms. Each month an abstract of these petitions would be entered in one document prepared by the English Registrar under the names and limitations of the proposed grants, and submitted in the form of a petition to the King. Twelve signatures per annum is not very much to ask of His Majesty. But these twelve signatures would considerably increase the status of a grant of arms. This document would pass through the hands of the Earl Marshal before it reached the King, and the signature of the Earl Marshal thereupon would be his guarantee to the King that the applicants were suitable persons to receive grants of arms. The signature of His Majesty would be the operative grant, and the emblazoned patents would really be of the nature of exemplifications.

The real original register of both arms and pedigrees would be in London, but everything should be printed and published, and, therefore, within the official knowledge of the provincial courts.

The scheme I have outlined demands a frequent change of residence by officers of arms. This, however, is equally demanded from officers in the army, though possibly it might answer to require no transference until appointment as a Herald.

With regard to the matriculation of arms by cadets, I would encourage this in all cases, by no means confining it to Scottish arms. Matriculations could be made under the hands and seals of a provincial King of Arms, being subsequently transmitted to the central office for registration, because the possibility of two different Kings of Arms assigning identical marks of distinction to different cadets of the same family at the same moment is too remote to need special safeguarding.

The subject of a uniform system of differencing needs consideration, but this article is hardly the moment. I have suggested a slightly larger armorial establishment than at present exists, but the increase in business, in the number of grants of arms, and in fees that would inevitably result from the initiation of a system of

universal and continual Visitations, would amply recoup the Government.

It might be advantageous if provincial courts were to be established in Ottawa, Melbourne, Cape Town, and Calcutta, with additional officers of arms. They would undoubtedly pay their way. The scheme I have outlined could readily be extended to provide for this.

The definition I would suggest of a "suitable person" to receive a grant of arms is any person (1) who has received from His Majesty rank or title; (2) holding His Majesty's Commission in any form; (3) possessing a University degree; (4) practising a profession; (5) being a member of Parliament; (6) living in such style and condition as is usual amongst gentlemen—though, perhaps, it might be necessary to provide the opportunity of disqualification at the discretion of the Earl Marshal.

The differences from existing arms, which should be enforced in the cases of new grants, should be for *Arms*:

1. In cases of new arms *founded upon existing arms* belonging to others:

(a) A change in the tincture of the field,
and

(b) An entire change in the ordinary or principal charge, or, in lieu, three alterations of a minor character, these not being changes of colour.

2. In cases of new arms not founded upon any existing coat, the sufficient difference from any other coat shall be:

(a) A change in the principal charge or charges, such not being ordinaries or sub-ordinaries.

Crests.—Any one alteration other than a change of colour.

Discretion should, however, rest with the officers of arms to entirely veto any proposed design of arms or crest when the crest or charge chosen was similar to any figure theretofore exclusively belonging to a specific family and borne by them with some definite reason. If such veto were exercised, no colourable imitation should be permitted. For example, the belts of Pelham, the radiometer of Sir William Crookes, the skeleton of Londonderry, the crest of Clerk of Penyuick, the sledge of Stourton, or the crest of Drake, ought to be free from "colourable imitation."



ROYAL DESCENTS (*continued*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

*(Refer to the Table on page 321.)*97. *Descendants of the Rev. Lord Charles Thynne, Canon of Canterbury, 1813-1894.*
See Table IV. M.

- | | | | |
|------|------|---|---|
| 1929 | 1518 | Ernest Charles Thynne, Barrister-at-Law, 1849
104, Queen's Gate, S.W. | } Son. |
| 1930 | 1519 | Roger Charles Seymour Thynne, 1885 | } Grandchildren ; children
of No. 1929. |
| 1931 | 1520 | Mary Harriet Thynne, 1881 | |
| 1932 | 1521 | Gertrude Harriet, Countess of Kenmare, 1840
40, Egerton Gardens, S.W. | } Daughter. |
| 1933 | 1522 | Valentine Charles, Viscount Castlerosse, 1860
Killarney House, Killarney | } Grandson ; son
of No. 1932. |
| 1934 | 1523 | Hon. Valentine Edward Charles Browne, 1891 | } Great-grandchildren ;
children of
No. 1933. |
| 1935 | 1524 | Hon. Maurice Henry Dermot Browne, 1894 | |
| 1936 | 1525 | Hon. Gerald Ralph Desmond Browne, 1896 | |
| 1937 | 1526 | Hon. Dorothy Margaret Browne, 1888 | |
| 1938 | 1527 | Hon. Cecily Kathleen Browne, 1888 | |
| 1939 | 1528 | Lady Margaret Theodora Mary Catherine (wife
of Grenville Douglas, Esq.)
27, Wilton Crescent, S.W. | } Grand-daughter ;
daughter of
No. 1932. |

98. *Descendants of Lady Elizabeth Thynne, 1795-1866, and her husband, John Frederick, 1st Earl Cawdor, 1790-1860. See Table IV. M.*

- | | | | |
|------|------|--|--|
| 1940 | 1529 | Frederick Archibald Vaughan, 3rd Earl
Cawdor, 1847
7, Prince's Gardens, S.W. | } Grandson ; eldest son
of John Frederick
Vaughan, 2nd Earl
Cawdor, 1817-1898. |
| 1941 | 1530 | Hugh Frederick Vaughan, Viscount Emlyn, 1870
Fernacres Cottage, Fulmer, Bucks | } Great-grandson ;
son of No. 1940. |
| 1942 | | { Same as Nos. 1908-1909. | { Great-great-grandchildren ;
children of No. 1941. |
| 1943 | | | |
| 1944 | 1531 | Rev. and Hon. Nigel Campbell, 1873, Curate
of All Souls, Leeds | } Great-grandchildren ;
children of
No. 1940. |
| 1945 | 1532 | Hon. Ralph Alexander Campbell, Captain
Cameron Highlanders, 1877 | |
| 1946 | 1533 | Hon. Elidor Ronald Campbell, 1881 | |
| 1947 | 1534 | Hon. Ian Malcolm Campbell, 1883 | |
| 1948 | 1535 | Hon. Eric Octavius Campbell, 1885 | |
| 1949 | 1536 | Lady Edith Aline Caroline Campbell, 1869 | |
| 1950 | 1537 | Lady Mabel Marjorie Campbell, 1876 | |
| 1951 | 1538 | Lady Lilian Katherine Campbell, 1879 | } Great-grandchildren ; chil-
dren of the late Captain
the Hon. Ronald George
Elidor Campbell, 1848-
1879. Brother to No.
1940. |
| 1952 | 1539 | Lady Muriel Dorothy Campbell, 1887 | |
| 1953 | 1540 | Rev. Guy Ronald Campbell, 1874
34, Onslow Gardens, S.W. | |
| 1954 | 1541 | John Vaughan Campbell, Lieutenant
Coldstream Guards, 1876 | |
| 1955 | 1542 | Robert Campbell, Lieutenant Cameron
Highlanders, 1878 | |

- | | | | |
|------|------|---|--|
| 1956 | 1543 | Hon. Alexander Francis Henry Campbell, <i>late</i>
Captain 3rd Battalion Royal Scots, 1855
Algar's Manor, Iron Acton, Gloucestershire | } Grandson; brother
of No. 1940. |
| 1957 | 1544 | Duncan Elidor Campbell, 1880 | |
| 1958 | 1545 | Neil Alister Henry Campbell, 1881 | } Great-grandsons; sons
of No. 1956. |
| 1959 | 1546 | Lady Victoria Alexandrina Elizabeth (wife of)
Lieutenant-Colonel Francis William Lambton,
Scots Guards, 1843
Brownslade, Pembroke | |
| 1960 | 1547 | William Francis Lambton, 1868 | } Great-grandchildren;
children of
No. 1959. |
| 1961 | 1548 | Cuthbert Archibald Lambton, 1871 | |
| 1962 | 1549 | George Charles Lambton, Captain 2nd Bat-
talion Worcestershire Regiment, D.S.O.,
1872 | |
| 1963 | 1550 | Edward Lambton, 1877
Public Works Department, Egypt | |
| 1964 | 1551 | Ronald Robert Lambton, Lieutenant 1st Bat-
talion Durham Light Infantry, 1879 | |
| 1965 | 1552 | Philip Octavius Lambton, 1880 | |
| 1966 | 1553 | Aline Lambton, 1870 | } Grand-daughters;
younger sur-
viving sisters to
No. 1940. |
| 1967 | 1554 | Lady Muriel Sarah (widow of Sir Courtenay)
Edmund Boyle, K.C.B.), 1845
11, Granville Place, W. | |
| 1968 | 1555 | Lady Evelyn Caroline Louisa Campbell, 1851 | |
| 1969 | 1556 | Lady Rachel Anne Georgiana, 1853 (wife of
Edward Stafford Howard, Esq., C.B.), of Thorn-
bury Castle, Gloucestershire
9, Egerton Place, S.W. | } Great-grandchildren;
children of
No. 1969. |
| 1970 | 1557 | Algar Henry Stafford Howard, Lieutenant
Carmarthen Artillery, 1880 | |
| 1971 | 1558 | Ruth Evelyn Howard, 1877 | |
| 1972 | 1559 | Alianore Rachel Howard, 1886 | } Elder surviving
son. |
| 1973 | 1560 | Rev. and Hon. Archibald George Campbell, 1827
Marchfield House, Bracknell, Berks | |
| 1974 | 1561 | Donald George Campbell, 1860
24, Bina Gardens, South Kensington | } Grandson; son
of No. 1973. |
| 1975 | 1562 | Charlotte Mary Campbell, 1889 | |
| 1976 | 1563 | Evelyn Hope Campbell, 1894 | } Great-grandchildren;
children of No. 1974. |
| 1977 | 1564 | Margaret Mary Campbell, 1856 | |
| 1978 | 1565 | Elizabeth Harriet Campbell, 1858 | } Grandchildren; children
of No. 1973. |
| 1979 | 1566 | Hon. Henry Walter Campbell, <i>late</i> Lieutenant-
Colonel Coldstream Guards, 1835
44, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. | |
| 1980 | 1567 | Alice Mary (wife of Seymour Pleydell-
Bouverie, Esq.), 1860
36, Park Street, W. | } Grand-daughter; eldest
daughter of
No. 1979. |
| 1981 | 1568 | Philip Hales Pleydell-Bouverie, 1900 | |
| 1982 | 1569 | Joan Pleydell-Bouverie, 1881 | } Great-grandchildren;
children of
No. 1980. |
| 1983 | 1570 | Winifred Pleydell-Bouverie, 1883 | |
| 1984 | 1571 | Edith Caroline (wife of Horace George)
Devas, Esq.), 1862
Pickhurst Manor, Kent | } Grand-daughter; younger
daughter of
No. 1979. |
| 1985 | 1572 | Lady Emily Caroline (widow of the Hon. Octavius)
Duncombe, 1817-1879, 1819
84, Eaton Square, S.W. | |

- 1986 1573 Walter Henry Octavius Duncombe, 1846
Waresley Park, Sandy, Bedfordshire
- 1987 1574 Henry Charles Duncombe, 1848 } Grandchildren ;
1988 1575 Emily Charlotte Duncombe, 1843 } children of
1989 1576 Blanche Elizabeth Caroline Duncombe, 1845 } No. 1985.
1990 1577 Maud Augusta Louisa, Lady Calthorpe, 1850
38, Grosvenor Square, W.
- 1991 1578 Hon. Walter Gough-Calthorpe, 1873 }
1992 1579 Hon. Rachel (wife of Fitzroy Hamilton,
Lloyd-Anstruther, Esq.), 1871 } Great-grandchildren ;
1993 1580 Hon. Constance Gough-Calthorpe, 1877 } children of
1994 1581 Hon. Hilda Gough-Calthorpe, 1880 } No. 1990.
1995 1582 Hon. Dorothy Gough-Calthorpe, 1885 }
- 1996 1583 Edward Balfour, of Balbirnie, co. Fife, } Grandson ; elder surviving
J.P., D.L., 1849 } son of Lady Georgiana
4, Carlton Garden, S.W. } Isabella Campbell, 1826-
1884, and her husband,
Colonel John Balfour of
Balbirnie, 1811-1895.
- 1997 1584 Robert Frederick Balfour, 1883 }
1998 1585 Edward William Sturgis Balfour, 1885 } Great-grandchildren ;
1999 1586 John Balfour, 1895 } children of No. 1996.
2000 1587 Alice Georgiana Balfour, 1880 }
2001 1588 Eva Catherine Balfour, 1888. }
- 2002 1589 Alfred Granville Balfour, Captain } Grandson ; younger brother of
H.L. Infantry, 1858 } No. 1996.
- 2003 1590 James Balfour, 1889 } Great-grandchild ; son of No. 2002.
- 2004 1591 Alan George Finch, 1863 }
2005 1592 Magdalen Louisa Finch, 1861 } Burley- } Great-grandchildren ;
1861 } on-Hill, } children of Emily Eglantine
2006 1593 Gwendoline Harriet Finch, 1864 } Oakham } Balfour, } -1865 (sister to
No. 1996), and her husband,
G. H. Finch, Esq., M.P.
- 2007 1594 Georgina Elizabeth, Marchioness of Down- } Grand-daughter ; elder
shire } surviving sister of
36, Wilton Crescent, S.W. } No. 1996.
- 2008 1595 Arthur Wills John Wellington Blundell Trumbull, } Great-grand-
6th Marquis of Downshire, 1871 } child ; only child
Easthampstead Park, Wokingham, Berks } of No. 2007.
- 2009 1596 Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell, }
Earl of Hillsborough, 1894 } Great-great-grandchildren ;
2010 1597 Lord Arthur Francis Henry Hill, 1895 } children of No. 2008.
2011 1598 Lady Kathleen Nina Hill, 1898 }
- 2012 1599 Mary Louisa Balfour } Grand-daughter ; younger sister to No. 1996.
- 2013 1600 Lady Kathleen Mary Alexina (wife } Great-grandchild ; only child of
of Colonel Sir Thomas Edward } of William Ulick O'Connor, 4th
Milborne-Swinnerton-Pilkington, } Earl of Desart, 1845-1898, eldest
12th Bart.), 1872 } son of Lady Elizabeth Lucy
2, Upper Berkeley Street, S.W. } Campbell, 1822-1898, and her
husband, Otway, 3rd Earl of
Desart, 1818-1865.
- 2014 1601 Arthur William Milborne-Swinnerton-Pilkington, } Great-great-grand-
1868 } children ; children
2015 1602 Phyllis Milborne-Swinnerton-Pilkington, 1896 } of No. 2013.
- 2016 1603 Hamilton John Agmondesham, 5th Earl } Grandson ; elder surviving
of Desart, 1848 } son of Lady Elizabeth
2, Rutland Gardens, S.W. } Lucy Campbell, 1822-1878.
See above.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|--|---|--|
| 2017 | 1604 | Lady Joan Elizabeth Mary, wife of Harry Lloyd Lloyd-Verney, Esq., 1877
10, Ovington Gardens, W. | } | Great-grand-daughter ;
daughter of
No. 2016. |
| 2018 | 1605 | Gerald Harry George Lloyd-Verney,
1900 | | Great-great-grandchild ;
child of No. 2017. |
| 2019 | 1606 | Lady Sybil Marjorie (wife of William Bayard Cutting, Esq.)
Westbrook, Long Island, New York | } | Great-grand-daughter ;
2nd daughter of
No. 2016. |
| 2020 | 1607 | Hon. Otway Frederick Seymour Cuffe, <i>late</i>
Captain Rifle Brigade, 1853
2, Upper Berkeley Street, W. | | Grandson ; younger
brother of No. 2016. |
| 2021 | 1608 | Hon. Charles Henry Chandos Henniker-Major, 1872 | } | Great-grand-
children ; |
| 2022 | 1609 | Hon. Gerald Arthur George Henniker-Major, 1872 | | children of |
| 2023 | 1610 | Hon. Victor Alexander Henniker-Major, 1878 | | Lady Alice |
| 2024 | 1611 | Hon. John Ernest de Grey Henniker-Major, 1883 | | Mary Cuffe,
1844-1893, |
| 2025 | 1612 | Hon. Alice Margaret Mary Henniker-Major, 1870 | | and her |
| 2026 | 1613 | Hon. Ethel Elizabeth Emily Henniker-Major, 1874 | | husband, John |
| 2027 | 1614 | Hon. Lilian Bertha Aline Henniker-Major, 1880 | | Major, 5th |
| 2028 | 1615 | Hon. Dorothy Florence Stella Henniker-Major, 1885 | | and present
Lord
Henniker. |
| 2029 | 1616 | Mary Louisa, Dowager Countess of Ellesmere, 1825
Burwood House, Cobham, Surrey | } | Younger sur-
viving daughter. |
| 2030 | 1617 | Francis Charles Granville, 3rd Earl of Ellesmere,
1847
Bridgewater House, Cleveland Square, S.W. | | Grandson ; son
of No. 2029. |
| 2031 | 1618 | John Francis Granville Scrope, Viscount
Brackley, 1872 | } | Great-grandchildren ;
children of No. 2030. |
| 2032 | 1619 | Hon. Francis William George Egerton, 1874
1, Onslow Crescent, S.W. | | |
| 2033 | 1620 | Roger Francis Egerton, 1899 | } | Great-great-grandchildren ;
children of No. 2032. |
| 2034 | 1621 | Phyllis Mary Egerton, 1900 | | |
| 2035 | 1622 | Hon. Thomas Henry Frederick Egerton, 1876 | } | Great-grand-
children ; |
| 2036 | 1623 | Hon. Wilfred Charles William Egerton, Lieutenant
1st Dragoons, 1879 | | children of
No. 2030. |
| 2037 | 1624 | Hon. Reginald Arthur Egerton, 1886 | | |
| 2038 | 1625 | Lady Mabel Laura Egerton, 1869 | | |
| 2039 | 1626 | Lady Alice Constance Egerton, 1870 | | |
| 2040 | 1627 | Lady Beatrice Mary (wife of George Kemp, Esq., M.P.)
71, Portland Place, W.
Beechwood, Rochdale | | |
| 2041 | 1628 | Patience Kemp, 1898 | | Great-great-grandchild ;
daughter of No. 2040. |
| 2042 | 1629 | Lady Katherine Augusta Victoria Egerton,
1877 | } | Great-grandchildren ;
grand-daughters of
No. 2030. |
| 2043 | 1630 | Lady Leila Georgina Egerton, 1881 | | |



THE SYMBOLIC SIDE OF HERALDRY.

BY W. CECIL WADE.



It is singular that the latter half of the nineteenth century should have produced eminent authors who wrote with the intention of showing that the figures of heraldry had no more meaning in the days of their adoption than the Red Lions, the Chequers, or the Three Jolly Pigeons of our village caravansera! Mr. J. R. Planché, Somerset Herald, was the first to elaborate this non-symbolic theory, which he demonstrated in a very witty and agreeable manner in his "Pursuivant of Arms, or Heraldry founded upon Facts," a book which became very popular and which went through several editions. Since the appearance of this work, Planché's views have been accepted by many writers on the subject—in fact, the work by Mr. G. W. Eve, entitled "Decorative Heraldry," and my own treatise on the "Symbolisms of Heraldry," published at about the same date, appear to be the only books that have maintained the deep meanings attachable to ancient armorial bearings against those who would divest those emblems of their religious, poetic, romantic, chivalric, or military symbolism, thus leaving them of no more interest than trade-marks.

Mr. Planché was struck by the number of bearings to be met with in old Rolls of Arms which appear to pun on their bearers' surnames. These "armes parlantes" are certainly of common occurrence all over Europe, but then, surnames themselves were often symbolic, such as that of Colonna in Italy, which name signifies a column, whilst that family bear a column in their arms. The fact did not appear to Planché that at the period of the second Crusade, when our system of heraldry is generally supposed to have evolved, the surname was by no means settled, even among the various branches of one family, and that persons might well become known as Strong-shield (Forte Scutum), the ancestor of our Fortescues; or as Crown-inshield, the name of a distinguished United States Admiral; or as Plantagenet, from his cognizance the *Planta genista*, the Broom plant; or again as Strongbow, Longsword, and a host of others, who might have taken heraldic bearings to typify their names rather than adopt the symbols borne by others.

Mr. Planché, in his book, pursued his non-symbolic theory to the death when he stated that he had no doubt that heraldry first

arose in the desire of the first adopters to pun on their own names or to attest their alliances, and, further, that the Honourable Ordinaries were simply the strengthening parts of the original shields. In the latter theory he overlooked the fact that coats of arms were first worn as garments, and afterwards the bearings were repeated upon shield, banner, and the housings of the horse. The heralds' tabards of to-day are simply the survival of the first coats of arms, then called surcoats or jupons. Our Beefeaters' military uniforms and liveries are also survivals of the time when heraldic garments were displayed by all retainers. In the arms of many bishops the pall is represented instead of an ordinary, and is evidently taken from that ancient ornamental vesture. The furs of heraldry—always emblems of dignity—came in the same way, as well as the scarf of the Commander in the bend and his girdle in the fess. Abernethy bore a ribbon instead of a bend. This, like the maunche or lady's-sleeve, was probably first worn as a tournament *gage d'amour* and thence transported into armory.

The Pilgrims stitched escallop shells to their cloaks as the emblem of St. James and the token of a pilgrim. The Crusaders at first stitched cloth crosses on their coats as emblems of the holy warfare in which they were engaged. In all these instances it is easy to see how these emblems became portions of the coat of arms. Mr. Planché makes certain admissions which would appear to give away the key of his position as the champion of the non-symbolic theory, for he admits that the prevalence of the cross as a bearing in arms is largely due to its high position as a Christian symbol, and he also admits that a large number of the bearings found in heraldry are evidently derived direct from the Crusades, such as crescents and stars, escallops, pilgrims' staves and water-bottles, battle-axes, swords, spears, bows and arrows, and Moors' or Saracens' heads. Thus, at the first beginning of heraldry he admits the presence of a large number of bearings of a purely symbolical nature, and therefore that they do not pun on their bearers' names, attest alliances, or form strengthening bosses or ribs to the warriors' shields. Planché admits that the first coat of arms adopted by the Crusaders—the arms of the newly conquered city of Jerusalem—was a symbolic coat, representing a large cross potent surrounded by four plain or Latin crosses, all of gold, on a white or silver ground. Here at the apparent commencement of regular heraldry is a plainly symbolical coat, and one would expect no other when one considers how full of symbolism was the Church and public ceremonial of the Middle Ages. It is difficult to conceive how a clever

man—as Mr. Planché undoubtedly was—could think of holding his ground after hauling down his colours in the manner referred to; and one is equally puzzled by the fact that subsequent learned writers, after reading Planché's work, should have pulled their caps over their eyes and followed him blindly in his denial of symbolism in the figures of heraldry. The fact that there exists no ancient authority as to symbols, or account of the origin of armory, as Dallaway points out, may have much to do with the doubt and hesitation felt by many persons who feel that they cannot accept any statement, however probable it may be, unless it is presented to them in a most indubitable form. To such persons records in bronze, which have lain buried for centuries, would be acceptable evidence, if disinterred by themselves. With heraldry we have few such evidences. Its secrets were guarded or retained by the heralds—as Dallaway mentions—with jealous care. We have no certain data as to the beginning of the custom of wearing coats of arms. It is probable that the practice among the most ancient warriors of displaying symbols on their banners, ensigns, shields, and helms suggested many of the figures subsequently adopted into the system of armory. The latter may have been a matter of growth, it certainly was one of selection, and its terminology proves that armory came to us through France and from the East. Dallaway hints that it may have been derived from the surcoats worn by the Saracen chieftains. It is evident from the works of Chaucer, Mallory, Tasso, and Dante that the figures and colours of heraldry were considered to possess symbolic value among the learned men of Europe when European literature was at its dawn. The first really scientific work on heraldry was that written by Rev. John Barcham, and published by John Guillim, *Rouge Croix*. This was printed in 1610. Dallaway says it is a work deserving of very great praise. It demonstrated what the writer held to be the symbolisms of a large number of the figures of heraldry and occasionally refers to “the secrets of heralds.”


In the next century came Alexander Nisbet, the Scottish herald, whose “*Display of Heraldry*” was printed in 1722. He was a writer of great ability and acumen, and he also gives the symbolic value of a large number of heraldic bearings. Nisbet, however, rejected the symbolic value of colours. Here one ought to remark that the generally accepted heraldic symbolisms of colours and those of the Roman Catholic Church nearly coincide. In later times the opinion of Sir Walter Scott, who was so deeply read as an antiquary, as to the symbolic value of heraldry has been fully expressed

in his poetry and romances; but it is a matter for regret that he did not take the pains to collect—and also to reconcile—the various recorded definitions of the meanings of the symbols which lay scattered through such a number of English and Scottish works. Of all antiquaries no one possessed such deep erudition and authority for this task as the “Magician of the North.” It is the absence of an authoritative lexicon of acknowledged heraldic symbolisms, in this or any other country, that has led to all the misunderstanding that has arisen in the minds of students of heraldry in the present critical age. During the past fifty years have appeared “The Grammar of Heraldry,” by Rev. W. Sloane Evans, and “The Curiosities of Heraldry,” by Mr. Mark Anthony Lower, F.S.A. Both these writers were fully convinced of the symbolic value of the bearings of heraldry, and they gave numerous instances. Mr. Lower’s work exhibits the widest erudition, great acumen, and brilliant eloquence. However much British heraldry may differ in details from that of other European nations, in each country we observe the same evidence of its foundations being upon the Church emblems, the Crusades, the Tournaments, and the civil employments of ancient times. We see representations of heavenly and earthly crowns, of the fabled monsters of the oldest romances as well as of the dragon of the Revelations, and the Pegasus, Phoenix, and Pelican of classic story, the heart of the Douglas, and the fiery mountain of the MacLeods, and many more, which all attest how closely heraldry has always been associated with the bearing of emblematical devices. Yet clever men will tell you that it is not so, and that heraldic bearings have no meaning!

Finally, we have the opinion of the Kings of Arms themselves, who in their ancient grants state that arms have been awarded to men in all ages as tokens of particular merit in war and peace. We find that in conferring arms upon men who have distinguished themselves in those walks of life they have conferred appropriate symbols. I have elsewhere expressed the opinion that in many coats of arms may be read religious sentiment that could well be interpreted by passages of Scripture, and sometimes this is emphasized by the motto of the bearer. Heraldry has come to us from the dark ages of learning, when only Churchmen could read or write, and we may feel certain that religious convictions had their full share in establishing that which was the chief ornament of the higher classes in every European nation.

ROYAL DESCENT OF ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

By LIONEL CRESSWELL (BARRISTER-AT-LAW OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE).

I. ENRY THE SEVENTH (the first of the Tudors); styled the same as Henry VI.; born at Pembroke Castle July 26, 1455; proclaimed King by Sir William Stanley on the field of Bosworth immediately after the battle, August 22, 1485, and crowned on the 30th of the ensuing October at Westminster Abbey by Cardinal Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury. The King married, January 18, 1486, the Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet, born February 11, 1466, eldest daughter and heiress of King Edward IV., and by her (who died on her birthday, 1503) had issue:

2. THE PRINCESS MARY TUDOR, born 1498; married, first, October 9, 1514, to Louis XII. of France, by whom (who died January 1 following) she had no issue; and, secondly, May 13, 1515, to Sir Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, K.G. (who died February 22, 1545). The Princess died June 25, 1533, having had issue, among others, a daughter:

3. LADY FRANCES BRANDON, who was married to Henry Grey, Marquess of Dorset, K.G. (afterwards Duke of Suffolk), beheaded February 25, 1544; she had, with two others, a daughter (and coheir):

4. LADY KATHERINE GREY (sister of Queen Jane), married, first, to Henry Lord Herbert, and secondly to Edward Seymour, created by Queen Elizabeth Baron Beauchamp and Earl of Hertford. This lady, sister of the unfortunate nine days' Queen, was herself equally unhappy. Upon her pregnancy being discovered she was committed prisoner to the Tower, together with her husband, who was kept a prisoner there nine years, and fined £15,000 by the Star Chamber for having contaminated a maid of the blood-royal. The solidity of their marriage was, however, subsequently established at common law. The Countess herself died in the Tower January 26, 1567, leaving by her second husband a son:

5. EDWARD LORD BEAUCHAMP, born September 21, 1561, who married Honora, daughter of Sir Richard Rogers, Knight, of Brianstone, co. Dorset, and died *vita patris*, being buried at Bedwyn Magna, Wilts, July 21, 1612, leaving two sons. The second,

6. FRANCIS LORD SEYMOUR of Trowbridge (created February 19, 1641), born about 1590, married, first, in 1620, Frances, daughter and heir of Sir Gilbert Prinne, Knight, of Allington, Wilts, and had issue:

7. CHARLES, SECOND LORD SEYMOUR, of Trowbridge, born 1621, who married, *secondly*, in 1654, Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Allington, and by her, who married secondly Sir John Ernle of Whetham, and died in 1691, had issue, among others:

8. CHARLES SEYMOUR, SIXTH DUKE OF SOMERSET, "the proud Duke of Somerset, a man in whom the pride of birth and rank amounted almost to a disease"; born August 13, 1662, made K.G. by Charles II., and was of the Privy Council and a Lord of the Bedchamber to King James II. He was, however, a promoter of the Revolution, and in the reign of William was constituted President of the Council. One of the Commissioners for the Union with Scotland, *temp.* Queen Anne, and upon the accession of King George I. was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Master of the Horse. He married, first, as her third husband, Lady Elizabeth Percy, only daughter of Joscelyn, eleventh Earl of Northumberland, K.G. (descendant and inheritor of the honours of Hotspur), heiress of the illustrious house of Percy. Her Grace was the famous Duchess of Somerset, who succeeded Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, as Mistress of the Robes to Queen Anne. By her he had issue:

9. ALGERNON SEYMOUR, SEVENTH DUKE OF SOMERSET, born November 11, 1684, summoned to Parliament at the decease of his mother as Baron Percy. Subsequently created Baron Warkworth, Earl of Northumberland, Baron Cockermouth, and Earl of Egremont. The Duke died February 7, 1750, when the Earldom of Hertford, the Viscounty of Beauchamp, and the Barony of Seymour of Trowbridge, expired. His acquired honours passed according to their respective limitations. Married, in 1713, Frances, daughter of Henry, son of Thomas Thynne, Viscount Weymouth, by whom, who died July 7, 1754, he had a daughter:

10. LADY ELIZABETH SEYMOUR, married to Sir Hugh Smithson, Baronet, who was created Earl Percy and Duke of Northumberland October 22, 1766, and had been created K.G. 1757. He obtained the Barony of Lovaine of Alnwick, with remainder to his second son, Lord Algernon Percy, by patent January 28, 1784, and was succeeded by him in that dignity June 6, 1786.

11. ALGERNON, FIRST EARL OF BEVERLEY, SECOND BARON LOVAINE OF ALNICK, born January 21, 1780; married, June 8,

1775, Isabella Susannah, second daughter of Peter Burrell, of Beckenham, in Kent, and sister of Peter, first Lord Gwydyr, by whom (who died January 24, 1812) he had issue (he himself died October 21, 1830), among others :

George, third Earl of Beverley and fifth Duke of Northumberland, and a daughter :

12. LADY CHARLOTTE PERCY, married July 25, 1795, to George, third Earl of Ashburnham, K.G., G.C.H., and F.S.A., who had previously been summoned in the Barony of Ashburnham. The Earl was born December 25, 1760, and had issue, among others :

13. LADY JANE HENRIETTA ASHBURNHAM, born July 19, 1809; married, May 19, 1836, to Admiral Charles H. Swinburne, R.N., born April 2, 1797, died March 4, 1877, second son of Sir James Swinburne, Baronet, of Capheaton, Northumberland; she died November 26, 1896, having had issue :

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE, born April 5, 1837.

EDWARD SWINBURNE, born July 14, 1848; married, 1879, Olga Helen, only daughter of Professor Thirrmann, of Berlin, and died July 31, 1891 (his widow married, 1895, J. Leach).

(1) ALICE. (2) EDITH, died September 23, 1863. (3) CHARLOTTE JANE, died January 19, 1899. (4) ISABEL.

NOTE.—The Swinburne Baronets are also stated (Burke's "Peerage") to have royal descents through the wives of the first, second, and third Baronets, ladies of the families of Lawson, of Brough, co. York; Englefield, of White Knights, co. Berks; and Bedingfield, Baronets. Mr. Swinburne's genius has obtained him a distinguished position among English poets. Among his published works, "The Queen Mother" and "Rosamond" appeared in 1861, "Atalanta in Calydon" (1864), "Chastelard" (1865), "Poems and Ballads" (1866), "A Song of Italy" (1867), "Songs before Sunrise" (1871), and "Poems and Ballads" (second series, 1878). For criticism see Forman's "Living Poets" and Stedman's "Victorian Poets," etc.





"THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE" PRESENTATION BOOKPLATE.

(Design by Miss C. Helard.)

AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



INFESTMENT to Richard Cockburne of Clerking-
tounne of the lands and barronie of Clerkingtounne,
the lands and tenandrie of Letham and others,
holds of His Majesty blensch upon the resignation
of Sir Robert Sinclair of Longformachus, and
others, it proceeds also upon the rights of several
apprisers. Composition 20 merks.

Infestment to George, Earle of Panmure, of the lands and barronie
of Auchterlonie, alias Kellie, and others, holds of His Majesty, taxt
ward and blensch, the taxt ward for payment of 160 lib for the ward,
als much for the relieffe, and 800 lib for the marriage, upon the
resignation of Alexander Irwin of Drum and others.

Composition 1,000 merks.

Confirmation to the Countess of Carnwath of her life rent lands.

Composition 10 merks.

Non-entry of the lands of Foulden and others to the Master of
Rosse.

Composition 10 merks.

Tutorie of William and Helen Young, lawful bairnes to the
deceist William Young in Greathill to William Lun in Craigiemilne.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of the deceist Patrick Farqwhar of Munie to Robert
Rosse, Younger of Auchlossin.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of William Glen, Tenant in Wester Polmais,
James Campbell, to Archibald Stirling of Carden upon his own horning.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and life rent of Adam Caldwell, indweller in
takin out. Edinburgh, to James Loch, Merchant-Burges of Edin-
burgh, upon his owne horning. It is also sought by John Patersone,
Writer, there, John Patersone preferred. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Umquile Master Coline McKenzie, Writer in Edin-
burgh, to John Kirkwood, Servitor to His Grace the Duke of
Lauderdale, upon his own horning. It is also sought by Mr. Rorie
Mackenzie, one of the clerks of Session, and by Charles Murray of

Haddin, and by Mr. James Scott, Sheriffe-Clerk of Edinburgh,
Mr. Rorie Mackenzie preferred. Composition 20 lib.

SIGNATURES PASSED JULY 18, 1679, BEING THE FIRST THAT
PASSED THIS SESSION.

Infetment of the lands of Eastcraig to Mr. Archibald Turner,
one of the ministers of Edinburgh, proceeding upon the comprising
at the instance of the deceist Adam Nisbett, against John Hepburne
of Craig, disposed by the said Adam with the infetment following
thereupon to the said Mr. Archibald, and adjudged by him upon the
said disposition from the said Adam, his appeirand aire, as also pro-
ceeding upon two other apprisings all now expired, extending the
sumes of the said apprisings to 1,870 lib 13s. 4d., changed from ward
to taxt ward, for payment of 50 lib for the ward, also much for the
relieffe, and 100 lib for the marriage, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Aikenhead
taken out. Confirmation of ane annual rent of 40 merks yierlie
out of the lands and barronie of Codventoune, to Mr.
Matthew Brisbane, Doctor of Medicine.

Composition 40 lib.

Hugh
Wallace
taken out. Rimision for Adulterie to John Smith in Pondfald.

Composition 40 lib.

taken out. Escheat of John Achesone, one of the clerks in His
Majesty's Chancelarie to himselfe.

Composition 10 merks.

taken out. Tutorie of William, James, John, Matthew, and
Elizabeth Colvill, children to the deceist Mr. John Col-
vill, Advocat, to James Loch of Drylaw. Composition 10 merks.

Ratification to Mr. Roderick Mackenzie, elder, Advocat, now
one of three ordinar clerks of the Session, of the said place and
office, of being one of three ordinar clerks of Session, under the
King's hand.

Gift of Pension of 200 lib Sterling yierlie to Captain Robert
Sinclar, one of His Majesty's Sewars in ordinar under the King's
hand. The first terms payment at Whitsunday 1679.

Ratification of Mr. Andrew Forrester, Secretarie to the Duke of
Lauderdale His Grace, of his place and office of Thesawrer clerk-
ship during his life time under the King's hand.

taken out. Ultimus heres of the deceist Andrew Peacock, Mer-
chant in Edinburgh, to John Kirkwood, Servitor to the
Duke of Lauderdale, his ward under the King's hand.

SIGNATURES PASSED JULY 25, 1679.

Mr. David Watson takin out. Infestment to the Marqwes of Atholl, of the superiorities of the lands and barronie of Lud, and four merk lands of Pitnacrie, holds of His Majesty's taxt ward, for payment of 22 lib 4s. 5d. for the ward, also much for the relieffe, and 111 lib 2s. for the marriage, upon the resignation of Marion White, Oy and Aire served and retoured, to the deceist Anthonie White, Writer to His Majesty's Signet. Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Infestment to my Lord Ridfoord, of the lands and barronie of Collingtoun, holds of His Majesty taxt ward, for payment of 80 lib for the ward, the like sum for the relieffe, 160 lib for the marriage. It hath a confirmation of the contract of marriage of the said Lord Ridfoord and his ladie, upon the resignation of my Lord Collingtoun, his father, and others.

Composition 10 merks.

Infestment of the lands and barronie of Stanehope to David Murray, eldest lawful son to Sir William Murray of Stanehope, Knight Baronet, holds of His Majesty feu, blensch, and taxt ward, for payment of 20 lib for the ward, as the proportional part of 1,000 lib for the Lordship and barronie of Cumbernald, the sum of four lib for the relieffe, as the proportional part of 300 merks, and the sum of 16 lib for the marriage, as the proportional part of the sum of 1,200 merks for the said Lordship and Barronie of Cumbernald, upon the resignation of the said Sir William Murray of Stanehope.

Composition 100 merks.

Hew Wallace takin out. Infestment to William Craik, Provost of Dumfries, of the lands of Arbigland, holds of His Majesty ward, and changed to taxt ward, for payment of 200 merks for the ward, and also much for the relieffe, and 400 merks for the marriage, upon the resignation of Robert, Erle of Southesk, under the King's hand.

Composition 400 merks.

Mr. Thomas Gordon. Confirmation of the lands of Fornoughtie, to George Gordon of Thorinbank, holds of the Marqwes of Huntley, feu.

Composition 40 merks.

James Carnegie takin out. Confirmation of ane annual rent of 56 lib yeirlie out of the lands of Abernaitie and Balfour, to the Poor of the Parish of Murehous.

Composition 10 lib.

James Carnegie takin out. Confirmation of ane Disposition granted by Mr. James Barclay of Abernyte, of his lands of Abernyte and lands of Balfoure to Mr. John, Mr. David, Mr. Alexander,

Margaret, Elizabeth, Jean, Thomas, Harry, and Patrick Barclay, his brethren and sisters, and to John Petrie in North Balloch, and Hew and Jennett Maxwell, lawful children to Umquile John Maxwell, Merchant in Dundee, redeemable by payment of 11,700 merks.

Composition 40 lib.

takin out. Infestment to William Anstruther, eldest lawful son to Sir Philip Anstruther of that ilk, and Ladie Helene Hamilton, his spouse, of the lands, the toun and barronie of Anstruther, and office of bailliarie of the lordship and barronie of Pittinweeme, holds of His Majesty taxt ward, for payment 359 merks as a proportional part of 400 merks Scots for the lands and barronie of Anstruther, the like sum for the relieffe, and the sum of 900 merks as the proportional part of 1,000 merks for the marriage, upon the resignation of the said Sir Philip Anstruther, his father.

Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Infestment of the lands and barronie of Buchanan and others to Major George Grant, holds of His Majesty blench and feu, upon the resignation of John Buchanan of that ilk.

Composition 10 merks.

Alexander Aitkenhead takin out. Confirmation of ane contract passed betwixt the deceist Thomas, Erle of Haddington, and the deceist Mr. John Dougal of Nunland, anent his teinds of Nunland, with a charter following upon the said contract, as also of ane disposition of the annuity of the said teinds, granted by the deceist Erle of Lothian, then Chancellor of Scotland, to the said deceist Mr. John Dougal.

Composition 20 lib.

James Elphingstone. Escheat of the deceist George Durwood in Knowhead of Westercorse to Janet Calver, his relict.

Composition 20 merks.

James Elphingstone. Escheat and liferent of Alexander Buchan of Auchmacoy, and the escheat of William Cantley in Meikle Auchmacoy, and Alexander Cantley sometime there, now in Derkshill, to James Forbes of Savoch, upon his own horning.

Composition 100 merks.

James Elphingstone. Escheat of Robert Lorimer, Merchant in Aberdeen, to James Watson younger, Merchant there, upon his own horning.

Composition 40 merks.

Bannockburn. Tutorie of Alexander and Thomas Bachope, lawful sons to the deceist Thomas Bachope, late Baillie of Stirling, to Colin Lapalie, Merchant there.

Composition 10 merks.

THE SMITH FAMILY.



WITH a cover decorated with coronet and mitre, "The Smith Family," by Rev. Compton Reade, M.A., comes to us with the publishing imprint of Mr. Elliot Stock. The sub-title of the book, "A popular history of most branches of the name, however spelt, from the fourteenth century downwards, with many pedigrees now printed for the first time; and some account of the numerous celebrities who have borne the name under its various renderings," describes its scope very exactly. We trust we are revealing no secret when we say that the original idea of the book and its general scheme were due to the publisher, who, more than is usually the fact, must in this case share with the author the credit of the undertaking. As a rule, the publisher's part in an undertaking is purely of a business character, and whilst one recognises the wonderful cleverness of the idea of the present book from the publishing point of view—it is one of the most brilliant ideas we have met with—we cannot do other than remark in addition that the manner in which the volume has been schemed out compels one's admiration. We confess that when we first heard of the book we were very curious to see how it would be possible to carry out the idea of a general family history attaching to such a name within reasonable limits.

To write a complete history of so sporadic a family as the Smiths would be, indeed, an impossible undertaking. It is quite feasible, however, in the scope of such a volume as the present one, to give an account of the chief families of the name, and to trace their ancestors back to early times, to present authoritative pedigrees and to give biographical accounts of some of the more notable members of the gens. This the author of the present work has attempted, and it is believed that both those who bear the name of Smith or are connected with the family, and also those who are interested in genealogy and family history generally, will find the work useful, instructive, and entertaining.

In introducing his book to the public the author says: "I lay claim to be the first to produce a popular work of genealogy. By 'popular' I mean one that rises superior to the limits of class or caste, and presents the lineage of the farmer or tradesman side by side with that of the nobleman or squire. Genealogy, a science which by rights should be the handmaid of history, will never escape

the reproach of snobbishness until it broadens downwards. The moral effect of an honest pedigree consists in the sense of balance it imparts. It makes good men better, and in obliterating the false pride that apes humility raises its possessor to a due sense of his dignity as a true citizen, having a personal and lasting interest in the sacred soil of our Mother England." The principle of arrangement dominating this volume may be thus stated: Where a descent is given which already has appeared in one or more of the ordinary genealogical works of reference it has been necessary, owing to the exigencies of space, to condense as far as has been compatible with perspicuity; where, on the other hand, a pedigree is presented for the first time, the fullest obtainable details have been appended. To have omitted pedigrees already published would have been to render the work lopsided, but the genealogical value of the book rests mainly on those descents which have not appeared elsewhere. The book professes to review the great Fabrician family, whether crisped as Smith, "smoothed into Smyth," or "smidged into Smijth."

The author in his introduction writes on the subject of the popular conception and estimate of the name of Smith, saying, "In short, when a man is born into the world Smith, his first thought would appear to be how to rectify that error in generic nomenclature," and continues: "What I do take grave objection to is the snobbishness of too many Smiths—the pride which apes humility." The writer mentions that in the eighteenth century a grand banquet was held in the City. The cooks were Smiths; the waiters also; a Smith said grace; the guests to a man were Smiths; and the president was one Captain Smith, Governor of Virginia. The feast was also graced by a poet Smith, whose claims to immortality rest solely on the ode composed for the occasion, the publisher being one James Smith. One wonders that no one has since endeavoured to repeat such a banquet, and there can be little doubt that as a publishing advertisement it would pay Mr. Elliot Stock to organize such a gathering at the present time. The author concludes his general introduction by quoting the lines of a contributor, who pleads a cosmopolitan origin for the family, whereof he is evidently a reputable scion:

"Of all the ancient families that dwell upon the earth,
The most antique, if not unique,
Is that which gives us birth.
In every clime, from dawn of time,
Have dwelt our ancestors;

For on Egyptian obelisk,
 And on the Grecian monolith,
 You'll find enrolled in letters bold
 The honoured name of Smith."

The writer makes his start by demonstrating the wide—in fact, universal—distribution of the name by taking the well-known report of the Commissioners appointed by King Henry VI. in 1433. From this report it is evident that some families of the name had by that date risen to the rank and status of gentlepeople. The instances of Smiths in this return are cited, and these are followed by a number of early instances in which the office of High Sheriff has been held by individuals of the name.

The next section of the book deals with pedigrees of families bearing the name of Smith, taken from the Heralds' Visitations. This is an essentially valuable part of the work, and although the writer expresses his acknowledgments to Dr. Marshall, Rouge Croix, to whom, in fact, the book is dedicated, no clue, save the statement "The list does not pretend to absolute completeness," is given as to what proportion of the Visitation Smith pedigrees are inserted. These pedigrees are followed by chapters on The Elkington Line, The West-Country Smiths, The Smith-Marriotts, Bart.; The Carringtons and Caringtons, Earl Carrington, Lord Pauncefote, Smythes, Barts.; Bromleys, Barts, etc.

Concerning the origin of the Smith family, of whom the present Lord Carrington is the best-known representative, the author, following the conclusions of the late Mr. Augustus Smith, M.P., of Tresco, demolishes any supposed descent from the ancient family of Carington (deriving from Sir Michael Carington, Standard-Bearer to Richard I.), a descendant of whom undoubtedly did adopt the surname of Smith as an alias. On this point the author remarks: "Setting aside political animus, one may bestow the highest praise on Mr. Augustus Smith's genealogical honesty. When a man goes ancestor-hunting, and tells you, *in limine*, that his loftiest ambition is to discover a link with a chimney-sweep or a ploughboy, simply you cannot believe him; but if in the course of his quest he learns that previous attempts to link his line with positive ancestry have no firmer basis than the manipulations of some interested Ananias, and if he resolutely determines to quash the lie, he is entitled to the highest respect, and, indeed, to the gratitude of those who, like the present Lord Carrington, repudiate a mythical pretension. Lord Carrington's ancestors were bankers in Nottingham, and a corre-

spondent of the *Daily Mail*, which devoted a column review to the present work, writes :

"I think 'gold-storing goldsmith' should read 'gold-storing draper,' for the forbears of the present Smith family of Nottingham had a draper's shop in Peck Lane, at the corner of South Parade, where the country-folk who brought in their goods for sale on market days left their money, being fearful of robbery on their return to their homes.

"This house at the north-west corner of Peck Lane was purchased by one Thomas Smith in 1658."

The curious point about this disputed descent is that the family of Smythe, Baronets (whose pedigree is also to be found in "The Smith Family"), were undoubtedly descended in the female line from the old Carrington stock, and in some cases have used the name of Carington-Smythe.

Under the comprehensive titles of "English Pedigrees," "Scottish Pedigrees," and "Irish Pedigrees," an enormous mass of genealogical information—chiefly in the form of tabulated pedigrees—is given. The remainder of the book consists of brief biographical notices of "Celebrities of the Name." This is the only portion of the book with which we have fault to find. Judge Lumley Smith and the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., are at least as important as John Prince Smith, law reporter; and it is simply inexcusable for the author to be unaware that Sir Donald Alexander Smith, K.C.M.G., Resident Governor and Chief Commissioner at Montreal of the Hudson's Bay Company, is none other than the present Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. The princely generosity of Lord Strathcona might well have been referred to on p. xix. It is curious that Lord Strathcona should have been so completely overlooked, for, with the probable exception of the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, no Smith in the past century has played such a part as Sir Donald. The remainder of the book is distinctly an achievement upon which we must heartily congratulate both the publisher and author. It is a book "no Smith ought to be without." It is published at 12s. net, and is well worth the money. We think, however, that the publisher would find an interleaved edition considerably more popular.



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The Editor begs to state that, as the arrears of back correspondence sent for publication have now been overhauled, all queries forwarded for publication will for the present be inserted without any charge. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

MORLEYS OF ESSEX.

Can any of your readers give me any information respecting the above family, more especially the marriage of John Morley of Halstead, born February 8, 165 $\frac{2}{3}$; died January 20, 173 $\frac{2}{3}$; or of the marriage of John and Sarah Morley, probably about the year 1747?

27, Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth.

JOHN MORLEY J. DACOMBE.

"THE ARMS OF PORTO RICO."

"In the United States the *absolute sovereignty* of the nation is in *the people of the nation*, and the *residuary sovereignty* of each State, not granted to any of its public functionaries, is in *the people of the State*."

JUSTICE STORY,

United States Supreme Court.

[We are indebted for the above explanation, which in no way controverts our statements. The sovereignty lies with the people as a whole, and a grant of arms by the people—*i.e.*, expressed by legislative action—would be valid. There is no sovereignty attaching to an individual.—ED. G. M.]

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

Can you afford me any information regarding the enclosed paper? I have heard of His Majesty's connection with Mrs. Jordan, but never of that with Miss Wykeham. Who was she?

Oxford Union Society.

CLINTON PIRIE GORDON.

EXTRACT FROM THE BETTING BOOK OF ALL SOULS' COLLEGE, OXFORD.

"M— bets A— two guineas to one that the Duke of Clarence does not marry Miss Wykeham within two years.

"February 27, 1818.

"(Signed) A. M—.
"C. A—.

"H— bets A— the same.

"(Signed) R. W. H—.
"C. A—.

(Endorsed) "Paid.—R. W. H.

[Apparently showing that His Royal Highness *did* marry Miss Wykeham.]

"A— bets E. D— that the name of Wykeham is not spelt in this manner with regard to the letter *e*. 5s.

"(Signed) C. A—.
"E. H. D—.

"February 27, 1818.

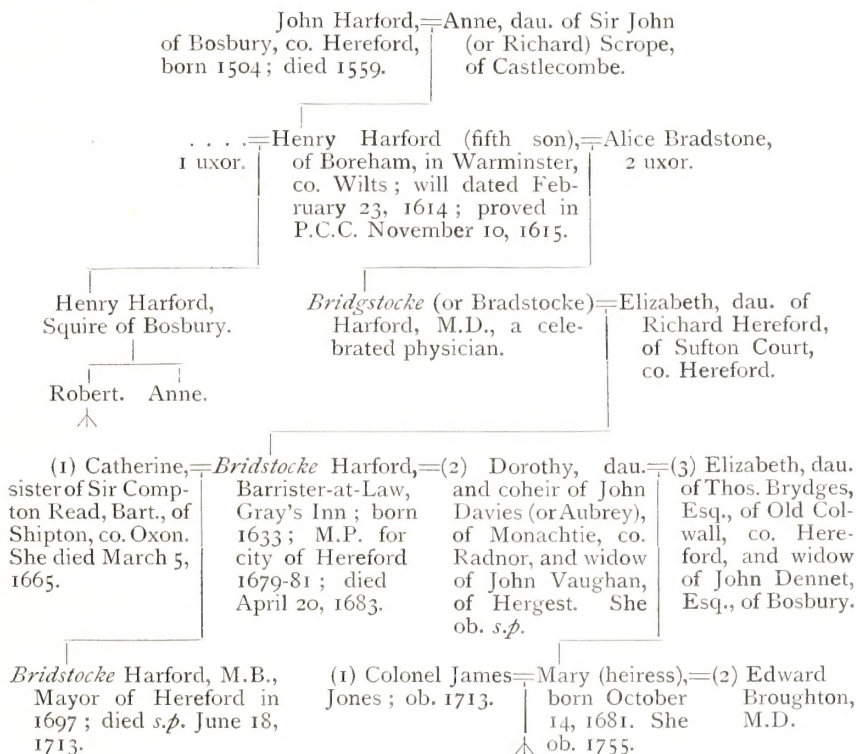
(Endorsed) "Paid by C. A.

H— bets E. D. that Miss Wykeham is not twenty-eight years old. 2s. 6d.
 “(Signed) T. H—.”
 “March 5, 1818. “E. H. D—.”

“F. B— bets E. D— the same.
 “(Signed) F. B—.”
 “E. H. D—.”

BRIDSTOCKE, BRIDGSTOCKE, OR BRADSTOCKE.

Can any of your readers explain how the above name came to be used as a Christian name in the family of Harford of Bosbury, co. Hereford, lately represented by Sir Harford Jones-Brydges, Bart., and can they add to or correct the following descent?



BRUCE OF STENHOUSE.

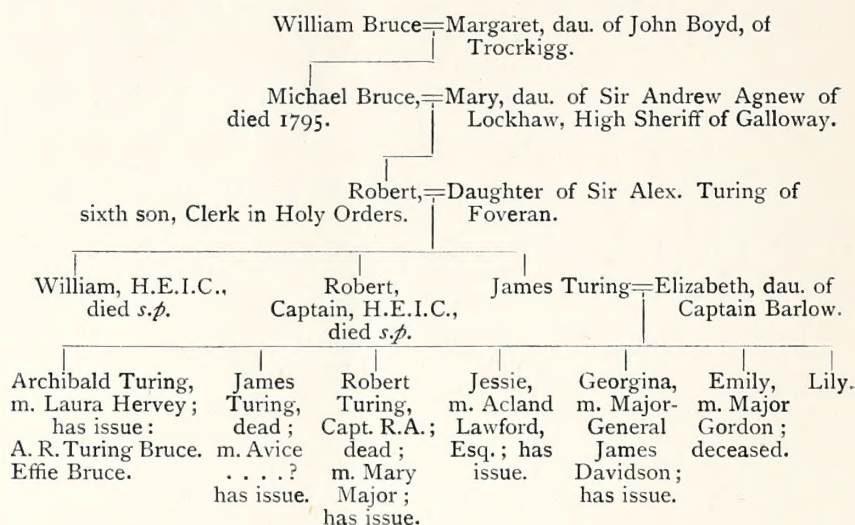
I enclose a copy of pedigree of Bruce of Stenhouse. My friend Mr. A. T. Bruce has been away, or I should have sent sooner. I am afraid it is very meagre. He cannot give me details of the other five sons of Michael Bruce.

As regards the pedigree of Stannard Macadam, Colonel Macadam has sent me particulars of his family, but I am afraid it is exactly the same as found in Burke, with no fresh information. I am sorry I have kept my answer so long, but was waiting to get Mr. Bruce's details.

Ivy House, Lyme Regis.

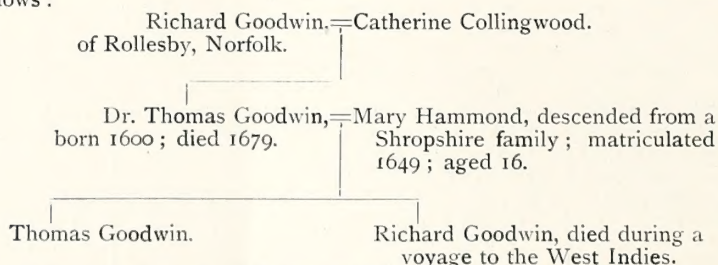
C. E. LART.

DESCENDANTS OF MICHAEL BRUCE OF STENHOUSE.



GOODWIN FAMILY.

Can any of your readers refer me to a list of the descendants in the male line of Dr. Thomas Goodwin, the famous Puritan divine? The early Goodwin pedigree is as follows:



By a previous marriage in 1638 with Elizabeth, daughter of Alderman Prescott, Dr. Goodwin had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Mason, of London, but apparently no son.

QUÆRENS.

FARNEFOLD.

I am endeavouring to compile a pedigree of the Farnefold family, which was of importance here for a considerable period. On the death of Sir Thomas in 1643 his sons disposed of the whole of his Sussex property, and I can discover at present no trace of any of his descendants. The name has, so far as I can find, entirely disappeared from Sussex. From any representative of the family I should be glad to hear.

W. POWELL BREACH

(Member of the Council of the Sussex Archaeological Society).

Newham, Steyning.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

October 1, 1901.

EARL MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NORFOLK
HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W.

October 1, 1901.

The Earl Marshal's Order concerning the Robes, Coronets, etc., which are to be worn by the Peeresses at the Coronation of Their Most Sacred Majesties King Edward the Seventh and Queen Alexandra.

These are to give notice to all Peeresses who attend at the Coronation of Their Majesties, that the robes or mantles appertaining to their respective ranks are to be worn over the usual full Court dress.

That the robe or mantle of a Baroness be of crimson velvet, the cape whereof to be edged round with miniver pure, and powdered with two bars or rows of ermine (*i.e.*, narrow pieces of black fur); the said mantle to be edged round with miniver pure 2 inches in breadth, and the train to be 3 feet on the ground; the coronet to be according to her degree—*viz.*, a rim or circle with six pearls (represented by silver balls) upon the same, not raised upon points.

That the robe or mantle of a Viscountess be like that of a Baroness, only the cape powdered with two rows and a half of ermine, the edging of the mantle 2 inches as before, and the train $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; the coronet to be according to her degree—*viz.*, a rim or circle with pearls (represented by silver balls) thereon, sixteen in number, and not raised upon points.

That the robe or mantle of a Countess be as before, only the cape powdered, with three rows of ermine, the edging 3 inches in breadth, and the train $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; the coronet to be composed of eight pearls (represented by silver balls) raised upon points or rays, with small strawberry leaves between, above the rim.

That the robe or mantle of a Marchioness be as before, only the cape powdered with three rows and a half of ermine, the edging 4 inches in breadth, the train $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards; the coronet to be composed of four strawberry leaves and four pearls (represented by silver balls) raised upon points of the same height as the leaves, alternately, above the rim.

That the robe or mantle of a Duchess be as before, only the cape powdered with four rows of ermine, the edging 5 inches broad,

the train 2 yards; the coronet to be composed of eight strawberry leaves, all of equal height, above the rim.

And that the caps of all the said coronets be of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, with a tassel of gold on the top.

By His Majesty's Command,
NORFOLK, Earl Marshal.

NOTE.—Only those Peers and Peeresses who reply to the above intimation before the first day of January, 1902, will receive the Royal Command to attend the Ceremony of the Coronation.

[This Notice is in substitution for that which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 27th ultimo, respecting this gentleman.]

WAR OFFICE, October 8, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be an Additional Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order:

John Lynn Thomas, Esq., F.R.C.S., in recognition of services rendered in connection with the Welsh Hospital in South Africa.

THE LEAGUE OF MERCY.

October 1, 1901.

29, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND.

The King has been graciously pleased to sanction the award of the Order of Mercy to the following ladies and gentlemen:

The Marquess Camden; the Earl of Mansfield; the Viscountess Parker; the Lady Pirbright; the Lady Farquhar; the Hon. Mrs. Halford; Lady Maclean; Lady Faudel Phillips; Lady Treloar; R. C. Antrobus, Esq.; A. H. Baker, Esq.; Mrs. Nettleton Balme; Mrs. Boscawen; Mrs. Charles Davis; T. C. Dewey, Esq.; Col. C. A. Gorham; Col. H. B. Hamilton; James Harper, Esq., M.D.; Ald. John Harris, C.C.; Mrs. R. L. Harrison; Mrs. Edwin Hughes; P. Cremieu Javal, Esq.; T. B. Jobson, Esq.; J. C. Marshall, Esq.; Mrs. Buxton Morrish; Col. Arthur Allen Owen, H. J. Palmer, Esq.; Miss Clara Seligman; Capt. A. E. Speer; Alfred H. Tarleton, Esq.; Miss Mary B. Thompson.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, July 23, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint General Sir Michael Biddulph, G.C.B., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to be Extra Groom in Waiting to His Majesty.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., to be Master of The King's Music in Ordinary to His Majesty.

CROWN OFFICE, October 7, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to present the Rev. John Nowill Bromehead to the Rectory of Beverston, in the county and diocese of Gloucester, void by the resignation of the Rev. Edward

Williams Evans, the last Incumbent, and in His Majesty's gift in full right.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

October 4, 1901.

DOWNING STREET, October 2, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Sapara Williams, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Lagos.

CROWN OFFICE, October 1, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to appoint Lumley Smith, Esq., K.C., to be a Judge of the City of London Court.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

October 4, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, October 4, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to signify his intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer, whose claims have been submitted for His Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against their names :

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
West Australian Mounted Infantry	Lieutenant F. W. Bell	At Brakpan on May 16, 1901, when retiring through a heavy fire after holding the right flank, Lieutenant Bell noticed a man dismounted, and returned and took him up behind him. The horse, not being equal to the weight, fell with them. Lieutenant Bell then remained behind and covered the man's retirement till he was out of danger.
2nd Scottish Horse	Lieutenant W. J. English	This Officer with five men was holding the right of a position at Vlaktefontein on July 3, 1901, during an attack by the Boers. Two of his men were killed and two wounded, but the position was still held, largely owing to Lieutenant English's personal pluck. When the ammunition ran short, he went over to the next party and obtained more ; to do this he had to cross some fifteen yards of open ground under a heavy fire at a range of from twenty to thirty yards.
4th New Zealand Contingent	Farrier-Major W. J. Hardham	On January 28, 1901, near Naauwpoort, this Non-Commissioned Officer was with a section which was extended and hotly engaged with a party of about twenty Boers. Just before the force commenced to retire Trooper McCrae was wounded and his horse killed. Farrier-Major Hardham at once went, under a heavy fire, to his assistance, dismounted, and placed him on his own horse, and ran alongside until he had guided him to a place of safety.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

Friday, July 26, 1901.

AT THE COURT AT SAINT JAMES'S,
July 24, 1901.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Most Honourable George Henry Hugh, Marquess of Cholmondeley,

was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

AT THE COURT AT SAINT JAMES'S,
July 24, 1901.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Honourable Charles

Compton William, Lord Chesham, was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

AT THE COURT AT SAINT JAMES'S,
July 24, 1901.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Honourable Alfred, Lord Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

AT THE COURT AT SAINT JAMES'S,
July 24, 1901.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Honourable Evelyn, Viscount Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; the Right Honourable Julian, Lord Pauncefoot, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; and the Right Honourable Cecil John Rhodes, were, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

AT THE COURT AT SAINT JAMES'S,
July 24, 1901.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by His Majesty in Council that the Most Honourable the Marquess of Cholmondeley be, and he is hereby, added to the Committee to consider of the preparations necessary to be made for the Coronation of Their Majesties.

WAR OFFICE, July 26, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officers during recent operations in South Africa:

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order:

Lieut. Cecil Arthur Shaw, 7th Dragoon Guards, for good service in the capture of Steyn's following at Reitz; Second Lieut. Hubert de Burgh Edwards, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for surrounding and attacking at night a party of Boers with fourteen men, killing four and taking four prisoners.

His Majesty has further been pleased to approve of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and men, in recognition of their gallant conduct during recent operations in South Africa:

Qtrm.-Sergt. Johnstone, V.I.R.; 3197 Pte. J. Cuskearn, 1st Battalion Border Regiment; Col.-Sergt. S. Worthing, Rifle Brigade; 3778 Sergt. F. Merritt, Bedford-

shire Regiment; Pte. G. Davey, 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment; Pte. S. Morton, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; Sergt. Smith, Natal Police; Sergt. Evans, District Police.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST.
MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, July 23, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Australia and New Zealand:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Distinguished Order:

Rear-Admiral Lewis Anthony Beaumont, Commander-in-Chief on the Australian Station.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, January 23, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Walter Matthew Gibson, Esq., M.V.O., to be Secretary of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

WHITEHALL, July 25, 1901.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting unto Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O. the office or place of Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof.

WHITEHALL, July 25, 1901.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting unto Admiral the Honourable Sir Edmund Robert Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G., the office or place of Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Admiralty thereof.

WHITEHALL, July 25, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Mr. Imam Sharif, Khan Bahadur, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Second Class of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, conferred upon him by His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar in recognition of services rendered to His Highness in connection with the survey of the Island of Zanzibar.

WHITEHALL, July 26, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 23rd instant, to appoint the Reverend Robert Henry Frederic Dickey, D.D., Professor of Oriental Literature at the Magee College, Londonderry, to be a

Member of the Royal Commission on University Education in Ireland, in the room of Professor Rücker, resigned.

INDIA OFFICE, July 22, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve the following appointments being made in the Indian High Courts of Judicature :

Mr. Justice John Stanley, K.C., Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, to be Chief Justice of the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, in the place of the late Sir Arthur Strachey, Knt. ; Mr. Harry Lushington Stephen, Barrister-at-Law, to be Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, in the

place of Mr. Justice Stanley ; Sir Venbákam Bháshyam Aiyangar, Knt., C.I.E., to be Judge of the High Court at Madras, in the place of Mr. Justice Horatio Hale Shephard, retired.

CROWN OFFICE, July 23, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to present the Reverend Canon Ernest Edward Holmes to the Vicarage of Sonning, in the county of Berks and diocese of Oxford, void by the death of the Reverend Henry Barker, and in His Majesty's gift for this turn only, by reason of the late vacancy of the See of Oxford.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, July 26, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to signify His intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Soldiers, whose claims have been submitted for His Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against their names :

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
1st Battalion Manchester Regiment	Privates R. Scott and J. Pitts	During the attack on Cæsar's Camp, in Natal, on January 6, 1900, these two men occupied a sangar, on the left of which all our men had been shot down and their positions occupied by Boers, and held their post for fifteen hours without food or water, all the time under an extremely heavy fire, keeping up their fire and a smart look-out, though the Boers occupied some sangars on their immediate left rear. Private Scott was wounded.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, July 29, 1901.

By a Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council for the arrangement of preparations necessary upon the occasion of Their Majesties' Coronation.

Present, Lord President, Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Lord George Hamilton, Lord James of Hereford.

It is this day ordered by their Lordships, in obedience to the commands of His Majesty in Council, that the persons whose names are hereunto annexed shall be added to the Executive Committee for the purposes of the preparations necessary for the Coronation of Their Majesties, of which five shall be the quorum.

A. W. FITZROY.

Sir Kenelm Digby, K.C.B. ; Sir Montagu Ommanney, K.C.M.G. ; Sir William Lee Warner, K.C.S.I.

WAR OFFICE, July 30, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned Officers of the Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the terms of the Royal Warrant, dated July 25, 1892 :

EASTERN DISTRICT.

ARTILLERY.

1st Essex Vol. Artillery (*Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery*).

Qtrm. and Hon. Capt. John Allin Dowsett.

RIFLE.

2nd Vol. Batt. the Essex Regt.

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Percy Adams.

4th Vol. Batt. the Essex Regt.

Capt. and Hon. Maj. William Denton.



By the Way.

THE fact that the King of the Belgians declined to allow his daughter, the former Crown Princess of Austria, to continue to bear her rank as a Princess of the House of Belgium gave great offence to the Emperor of Austria, who had fully expected to obtain the permission of His Majesty before the marriage took place. All the Princesses who are morganatically married continue to bear the rank which was theirs at birth, and there is no reason why this privilege should not be enjoyed by the Countess von Lonyay. The Baroness Pawell von Rammingen is always known as the Princess Frederica of Hanover, the Princess Henrietta of Schleswig-Holstein, the wife of Professor von Esmarch, is spoken of by her maiden name, and there are many other instances. For the present, however, the Countess von Lonyay is only entitled to bear her husband's title and rank, and until her father, King Leopold, chooses to alter his determination, she must continue to take her place in the world without the advantages of her royal birth.

The Feast of St. Wilfred has been inaugurated at Ripon, says the *Yorkshire Observer*, with the quaint custom, now in its twelfth century, of escorting a representative of the patron saint, in full episcopal robes, and seated on a white horse, round the streets, headed by the City Band.

That is a delightful story which is being told in Paris concerning a well-known public man who recently was presented by a Soudanese potentate with the Labaksi-Tapo Order of Merit. The recipient, anxious to display the decoration at the earliest opportunity, applied at once to the Ministry for permission to wear it. While readily granting the permission, the Minister inquired, with the ghost of a smile: "Do you know what the Order is like?" "Certainly," replied the delighted applicant. "It is a beautiful gold ring, and hanging from it a small red enamel pipe of peace. I should like to wear it." "Of course you may wear it; but, according to law, you have to wear it as it is worn by the natives in Africa." "And how might that be?" "Why, with the ring through the nose." The new knight of the Labaksi-Tapo Order has not been heard of since.

At Rotherhithe an inquest was held recently on the body of Henry Pierson, seventy-four years of age. Mr. Herbert Keen, of Chancery Lane, said that he had known Pierson for twenty-eight years. For twenty years he had been a clerk in the Surrey Docks Company, and since he left that employment three years ago had lived in Cross Street, Rotherhithe. The witness claimed the body of the deceased man as the executor of his will. Pierson, who suffered from asthma and bronchitis, would

never see a medical man. Some of his relations—Clark by name—lived at Notting Hill. He was educated at Langley and King's College. He kept his terms at Lincoln's Inn, but was not called to the Bar. He was adopted by the late Mr. Daniel Wakefield, Q.C. "Pierson," said the witness, "was supposed to be a son of King Theodore of Corsica." The medical evidence showed that Pierson died from bronchitis and old pleurisy, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the establishment of a special medal to be awarded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in accordance with strictly defined rules, to the officers of the mercantile marine serving in chartered troop transports in recognition of the extreme efficiency with which the trooping service has been performed in the recent South African and China Wars. It is His Majesty's intention that the transport medal shall be granted in future wars to the officers of the mercantile marine serving in troop transports similarly chartered whenever a war medal may have been granted to the troops engaged, but not otherwise. The medal and ribbon will always be the same, but a clasp will denote the particular war in connection with which the service has been performed.

The renewed attempt which is being made on this side of the Straits of Dover to arouse attention to the neglected state of the Plantagenet monuments in the famous French Abbey of Fontevrault may possibly have a good effect, though the people of the district—who take no particular interest in them—may have as decided an objection to their being removed to Westminster Abbey now as they showed when that step was last suggested some forty years ago. These monuments are recumbent effigies, dressed in their royal robes, of our Henry II. and his wife, Eleanor of Guienne, their son, Richard Cœur de Lion, and their daughter-in-law, Isabel d'Angoulême, widow of John. What was once an abbey has since become a prison, and more than one endeavour has been made to secure that these most interesting relics—which are also fine specimens of the art work of their time—should either be fittingly preserved in the place where they so long have lain or be brought to Westminster. But although during the revolutionary period they were in almost as great danger of desecration and even destruction as the tombs of the French Kings themselves in St. Denis, and despite the fact that they have since been left—and are still being left—to moulder and decay, there seems little chance of their reclamation. And thus it is that they remain, as an English ex-Foreign Secretary forty years since told the then Foreign Minister of France, "neglected, exploited by a gaoler, seen by few in their allotted place, interesting France but little, and unhappily unknown by and lost to England!" Is there nothing in the present *entente cordiale* which will remedy this?



"THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE" PRESENTATION BOOKPLATE.

(Design by Miss Helard.)



The
Genealogical Magazine.

JANUARY, 1903.

HERALDRY AND NUMISMATICS.

BY P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, F.S.A.,

Member of the Council of the Numismatic Society of London.



It is not with the heraldic and armorial devices found on medieval and more recent coins that the following slight sketch will deal. "There is nothing new under the sun," and so, long before heraldry and the elaborated systems of armoury arising from it issued from the events of the Crusades, objects, natural and fantastic alike, were adopted as symbols oftentimes of the god or goddess worshipped in the towns of ancient Greece, and so found place on the coins in honour of the deities alluded to, and as a guarantee of the genuineness and value of the precious media of commerce and exchange.

The invention of coins has been ascribed to Gyges, King of Lydia, about 700 B.C. At first these were mere lumps of metal of ascertained weight, bearing on one side a simple device, such as the head or forepart of a bull, and on the other the impress, in incuse form, of the punch that held the lump of metal in place while the necessary blows were struck. In course of time the preparation of the dies so much improved that devices of the highest artistic merit were impressed on the coins of gold, silver, and bronze.

To examine all these devices, and to speculate on all that such may well import, would be the work of very many years; but it may be taken that, prior to the great conquests of Alexander, the heads and symbols on the coins had reference to gods, and not to men. On the well-known coins of Athens the owl and olive branch—emblems of Athena—appear, and the use of this device was so constant that the coins were known as “owls,” even as the Pegasos coins of Corinth were known as *πῶλοι*, or “colts.” The Pegasos of Corinth (and later, Syracuse) had reference to the myth of Bellerophon and the winged steed caught by Athena’s aid. To-day the same device adorns the Inner Temple by way of “arms,” and the callow student of the musty inn may still, seeking wisdom’s aid, perchance with woman’s help, catch the coy steed, and mount to the woollack’s comfortable height. The tortoise or sea-turtle of Ægina was a symbol of the wave-born Aphrodite worshipped there, while sea-horses, sea-serpents, mermen, fish, and shells, betoken both the island or sea-shore dwellings of the issuers of the coins that bear them, and the worship of the ruler of the waves, Poseidon. On many coins appears a Nike standing on a prow, symbolic of victory in naval fight. The florin of our latest English King bears Britannia similarly placed.

The coins of ancient Greece draw ship and figure to a reasonable scale, but, looking at King Edward’s new milled piece, one fears that with a change of steersman at the helm the huge Britannia may, all unwilling, slip from her narrow perch. The three human legs conjoined, or triskelis of the old Sicilian coins, still serve as modern “arms” for British Isle of Man. That symbols such as these in aftertime came to be regarded as symbolic of the town long using them cannot be doubted; an instance of this is the well-known badge of Eretria—a sepia or octopus, emblem of Poseidon. In reference to this symbol, Themistocles, in a passage quoted by Dr. Head in his “*Historia Numorum*,” slightly compares the Eretrians to cuttle-fish: *τοὺς δὲ Ἐρετριεῖς ἐπισκώπτων ἔλεγεν ὥσπερ τευθίδας μαχαιραν μὲν ἔχειν καρδίαν δὲ μὴ ἔχειν* (Plut., *Apophth. Reg. et Imp.* (Themist.), xiv.). These coins were issued from about 480 B.C. The lion, stag, bull, boar, and most of the animals of modern heraldry, find a place on the old-world coins.

The eagle (sometimes with fulmen or thunderbolt) was a very favourite symbol of the lightning-giving Zeus, and finds a place on the ancient coins of Agrigentum, and later on those of Alexandria. The eagle came in after days to represent the might of Rome, later

of Napoleon, and now the same noble bird, with double head, representing the empires of the East and West, does duty as the background and foundation supporting the arms of Austria and Russia, both claimants of the Emperor's ancient sway. The same device with single head most aptly represents the lofty and far-seeing views of Germania's present ruler, while the talons of either bird may well symbolize the clutching claws of war, or the tearing talons of the executive, of either of the modern claimants to the Roman eagle's power.

In addition to natural objects, however symbolical, the ancients represented on their coins bulls with human heads, the sphinx, griffin, chimæra, centaur, and other creatures not known to present-day zoology. The coins of Gela, in Sicily, have the device of a rushing man-headed bull, representing the personification of the rushing river Gelas. In present days the type would well represent the enthusiastic sort of antiquary who rushes headlong and bull-like in the direction he thinks he sees a point, but quite regardless of all things to be looked at on the way, ignorant of the past, and careless of the future. People such as these have argued that the griffin of our medieval heraldry arose through the dimidiation of charges on one shield, yet the beast is found complete as now on coins of Teos and Abdera some five-and-twenty centuries ago! The sphinx occurs on the coins of Chios, and, like the griffin at Teos, is supposed to indicate the cultus of Dionysos. In addition to types on coins signifying the local deity, others had chariots and other devices connected with the games and festivals held in such high esteem by the ancients. Of a more heraldic character are the signs on ancient coins representing by a well-known attribute some idea or personage, the whole of which is not represented; thus, the thunderbolt is the sign or symbol of Zeus, the trident of Poseidon, the club of Herakles, the lyre of Apollo, the bow of Artemis, the owl of Athena, and so forth. A second class wherein the ideals of modern heraldry are exactly anticipated are the symbols representing the personal signets or "arms" of the magistrates under whose authorities coins were from time to time issued. As an instance of this, the symbols on the later tetradrachms of Athens consist of small objects in the field of the coin, and change from year to year with the names of the magistrates, although there is no variation in the main type or device of the coins.

The coins of Abdera, in Thrace, bear the names of the annual Eponymi of the city, and the reverse type is in some cases a symbol representing the name of the magistrate. Thus, a coin bearing the

name ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ has for type a warrior; ΤΡΙΘΩΝ, a tripod; ΜΟΛΓΑΓΟΡΗΣ, a dancing-girl, etc.

A third class of symbols has a strong analogy to canting or punning heraldry; thus, Ancona in Picenum derived its name from its situation in a bend of the coast (*ἀγκών*), and the coins have a bent arm upon them; the coins of Ancyra in Phrygia an anchor (*ἄγκυρα*). Again, the coins of Melitæa in Thessaly bore a bee (*μέλιττα*), and the coins of Rhodus in Rhodes have the head of Helios, the sun-god, and his emblem—a rose (*ρόδον*). There are many instances of this punning symbolism, but the above instances of the “type parlant” will suffice.

As regards the attributes of modern heraldry, shield, helm, and coat of armour all find frequent place on the coins of the Greeks and Romans. Standards (with the numbers of the Roman legions, similar to the colours of our modern regiments), and, after the conversion of Rome to the Christian faith, crosses and sacred monograms are represented on the coins. Coming a little nearer home, we find on the coins of the British King Cunobelin, struck at Colchester, an ear of corn, similar to that on the coins of Metapontum made some five or six centuries earlier. In the tenth century King Anlaf, a Dane ruling in Northumbria, had coins bearing the Danish raven, and other coins of Anlaf have a standard upon them. The Anglo-Saxon pennies from the earliest period of issue till the reign of Edward the Confessor have nearly all a cross upon them, but nothing truly heraldic occurs on an English coin prior to the reign of Edward III.

When in the time of Richard II. the heralds wished to assign arms to Edward the Confessor (St. Edward), they doubtless had reference to the reverse of one of the types of that King's coins known as the “sovereign” type. It is so called by reason of the King being represented on the obverse side seated on his throne, with sceptre in right hand and orb surmounted by a cross in the left. The reverse has in the angles of a long voided cross four birds, which may be intended for doves, as the extant sceptre of King Edward the Confessor has a dove at the upper end. The heralds adopted this device, cross and birds complete, with slight variations. The cross voided became a cross *patonce*, the doves became martlets, and to the original number of four a fifth was added, perhaps as compensation for the original four being changed from doves to martlets, and being provided with only an apology for legs and feet.

It is clear that heraldry as now understood originated with the

Crusades, but our ancient coins, gems, and other relics of a remote antiquity teach us that the language of symbolism, the hidden meaning, the type parlant and personal and civic sign, signet, badge or identification, extend to an age as remote as when the thoughts of men were first capable of expression by the art of painter, sculptor, or engraver.



THE BLAKES OF GALWAY.



THE Blakes of Galway have often figured in print, and, best known as they are in the pages of Charles Lever's series of novels, their latest appearance in letterpress must come as a startling contrast to many. The rollicking worthies we are introduced to by Lever would spend, we are afraid, but few moments over the latest literary production of one of their race. The "Blake Family Records, 1300-1600," by Martin J. Blake, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, has just been published by Mr. Elliot Stock. Tastefully bound in white vellum, and appropriately marked with the Irish shamrock, bound upon excellent paper, and with a remarkable and pleasing series of facsimile reproductions, the book, even in its subsidiary attributes, lacks nothing to tempt the purchaser. To the novel and "lighter-literature" reading public the book will, we are afraid, possess something of the nature of caviare; but to the serious historian or to the antiquary or the genealogist the book must infallibly appeal. The name of the writer will be known to the readers of the Magazine, he being the author of a clever article tracing the descent of the Blake family from one Richard "dictus Niger," from whose alias or nickname the Irish Blake family derive their patronymic. This was clearly proved in the article we allude to. The volume before us opens with a brief history of the collection of the documents which form its subject-matter. The collection, it appears, after accumulating and passing with the estate until 1835, was then given away. In 1870, however, the collection was given back to one of the Blake family, and has, after sundry wanderings, at last found its way complete into the hands of Mr. Martin Blake.

The book takes the form of a calendar of those documents which date from 1300 to 1600, each being numbered and described, and a brief abstract of each being given. Record No. 1, the oldest and probably the most interesting of the series, is dated at Dungaloy the Saturday next after the Feast of St. Leonard, 9 Edward II. (1315). It is a deed of grant by Thomas de Hobrigge, Senior, to Richard Cadel "*dicto niger*," and his wife Emeline, of the lands of Kyltolagh, Kemconary, and Moynedan. This record is reproduced in the book, and will be found herein on the opposite page.

Most of the original documents are in Latin, but several in the fifteenth century are in Old English. They consist of grants of houses and lands in the towns of Galway and Athenry and their neighbourhoods, wills, marriage dispensations, deeds of settlement, awards, and several ecclesiastical documents.

Among the records of the fourteenth century is one relating to the Cistercian Abbey of Knockmoy, in the county of Galway; and another mentions a right of fishing in the river at Galway.

Among the records of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries will be found several probate grants of wills issued by the Ecclesiastical Court of the Archdiocese of Tuam, which are of special historical interest, inasmuch as there do not exist in the Irish Public Record Office any probates of wills of the Consistorial Court of Tuam earlier in date than 1580. The originals of these wills contain much useful information, both as to the nature of the commerce carried on by the merchants of Galway and the value of the commodities they dealt in during that period.

A curious document of the fifteenth century is a writ of King Henry VI., setting out an Act of the Irish Parliament in the reign of King Henry IV. (1402 A.D.), which prohibited "*forcible entry*" on land—an Act which does not appear in any edition of the Irish Statutes. The various deeds of settlement indicate how strictly the family lands were entailed in the male line, how alienation to strangers in blood was prohibited, and how females were barred from inheriting. Thus, it is recorded (Record No. 84, 1527 A.D.) that "*a woman neither ought nor can be heir according to the custom and ordinance of the Blake nation.*"

Many ecclesiastical documents of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries are referred to in this calendar, among which may be noticed an appointment to the benefice of the parish of Kilmacduagh by the delegate of Denis (O'Cahan), Bishop of Kilfenora; a mandate by the Ecclesiastical Court of the Archbishop of Tuam, directing the Municipal Court of Athenry to carry out a decree of

the Ecclesiastical Court, "in virtute sancte obediencie et sub penis quibus decet canonicis"; a power of attorney from Sir John Rawson, Knight, Prior of the House of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem at "Kilmaynan, near Dublin," to Stephen, son of James Lynch, of Galway, to collect all rents and tithes belonging to that hospital in Connaught.

This Sir John Rawson, with the consent of the Convent of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, surrendered the Priory of Kilmainham, with all its possessions, to the Commissioners of King Henry VIII., November 22, 1540, the King directing by his letter (dated November 5, 1540) to Sir Anthony St. Leger, Lord Deputy of Ireland, that the Prior be confirmed in his pension of 500 marks, and be created Viscount Clontarfe with an annuity of £10.

Record No. 28 is a Deed of Exemplification by John (Wingfield), Archbishop of Tuam, at the request of Henry Blake, Burgess of Athenry, of the Deed of Award by Sir William de Burgh, Knight, and other arbitrators, dated September 16, 1424. The exemplification is dated eight years later, and is attested under the seal of the Archbishop, which we are enabled to reproduce on the following page.

The majority of the abstracts are accompanied by most interesting notes by Mr. Martin Blake, which—apart from the subject-matter of the book—make it a pleasure to scan through its pages, and are evidence of the scholarly abilities and careful research of the author.

The records calendered as Nos. 154, 155, and 156 are of great general interest, and we shall be surprised if they are not widely reprinted and commented upon by those papers which the book reaches for review. They are, respectively, "The note of what money Sisly Skerrett spent on the reparation of the kitchen, written August 7, 1585"; "The note of the money paid and disbursed by John Blake fitz Henry for the reparation of Nicholas's house" (dated in the margin "June 24, 1587"); and "A note of what money I disbursed for the reparation of the Parlour" (August 31, 1587). The items give a wonderful insight into the value of labour and materials at that date—*e.g.*, "I bought 30 great boards costing every board twopence; in all 5s." "Paid the masons for their entry first, a quart of wine 6d." "Paid two masons for eight days that they were working, eightpence a day to each; comes in all 10s. 8d." "Paid for a hogshead of lime 1s." "Valentine paid for skalats for the stairs 10s."; "paid to John O'Grady for mending the door skritt besides his meat 8d."; "paid for nails for the door of the parlour 6d." The sum total of the three statements is not a £5



SEAL OF JOHN (WINGFIELD, ALIAS BERMINGHAM), ARCHBISHOP
OF TUAM, 1430-1437. (SEE RECORD NO. 28.)

note. Eightpence an hour would not satisfy a mason now, and the owning of house property is a questionable investment.

The latter part of the book is occupied by "Genealogical Memoirs of Various Branches of the Blakes of Galway." A good many of the branches of this very extensive family have officially recorded their pedigrees, either in the College of Arms or Ulster's Office, but the writer says: "These genealogical accounts are taken (with numerous additions and alterations of my own) from the current editions of Burke's 'Peerage and Baronetage' and Burke's 'Landed Gentry.'" We are by no means sure that Mr. Ashworth Burke would now recognise the offspring as his own, so very extensive are Mr. Blake's additions and amplifications. There can be no doubt that the final result of his labours now before us forms the most accurate and comprehensive pedigree of the Blakes of Galway. Mr. Blake may well be proud both of the unique collection of original records which belongs to him, and of the praiseworthy calendar of his treasures which he has published.



CECIL OF MAISEMORE.

BY CONWAY DIGHTON.



IN the reign of Henry VIII. an old family named Cecil lived at Maisemore, near Gloucester. As the manor of Maisemore belonged to the Church, they were copyholders, first under the Abbey of St. Peter, and afterwards under the newly constituted bishopric. There are about a dozen entries in the parish register of Maisemore relating to them from 1543 to 1571, for which see *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, Part XL., October, 1888, and following numbers.

There was a William Cecil of Maisemore, who married Theobald (Tyboule), daughter of the first Walter Compton, of Hartpury ("Visitation of Gloucestershire, 1623," edited by Sir John Maclean and W. C. Heane, page 44). He was probably not identical with William Cecil who was buried at Maisemore, October 27, 1545, an abstract of whose will is here given: "William Cysell of the Courte of Maysemore. Dated September 8, 1545. Soul to God and to

our blessed lady Saynt Mary and to all the holy company of hevyn. To be buried in the churchyard of the parish church of Maysemore. To the hyaghe alter of the said church 4^d. All residue to Ysabell my wyff yf she do not marry and she to be sole executrix. Wyllyng and byndyng her to keep my mother durying hurr lyffe after an honeste sorte, and to bryng up my children and . . . her descreeyon. Overseer, John Coke. Witnesses, John Carter and Thomas Gyfford with more. Probate November 7, 1545."

I *presume* that the next William Cecil of Maisemore was this man's son. It cannot be known for certain, because, unfortunately, the early baptisms are missing from the register.

He was married twice: first to Agnete, or Anne, Porter, in 1560, who died in 1565; and secondly, in 1568, to Theobald Russell. This William Cecil is the person referred to by Bishop Cheney, of Gloucester, in a letter to the Minister, Sir William Cecil, in London, dated October 15, 1568. The writer states that he is willing to "grant the farm at Maisemore to Mr. Cecil" ("Calendar of State Papers (Domestic), 1547-1580," page 320, quoted in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, Vol. III., page 394). William Cecil had a son who died young: "1571. Sepult fuit Willielmus Cicell fillius Willielmi Cicell XI^o die Octobris" (Maisemore P.R.). According to the Pembridge pedigree from the "Visitation of Herefordshire, 1689," he had also a daughter Jane, who married Anthony Pembridge, of the city of Hereford. This couple succeeded William Cecil at Maisemore Court. Their first child was baptized in 1613, and thenceforward for a hundred and fifty-three years this branch of the Pembridges—or Pembruges, as they latterly preferred to write the name—lived at Maisemore. There was also a Richard Cecil, of Maisemore, whose daughter Jane married Richard Boyle, of the same place, about the year 1600, and one of their daughters, Isabel, married Anthony Wye, of Lypiat (Visitations of Hereford, 1689; Gloucester, 1623).

It will thus be seen that these Cecils of Maisemore formed a connecting-link between the important families of Compton, Boyle, Wye, and Pembridge. It is therefore curious that so little should be known of them. They are not mentioned in the pedigree of Cecyll or Sitsilt, from the "Visitation of Worcestershire."



A PEDIGREE OF AMY ROBSART.

John de Robsart.

Sir Robert de Robsart,
Seigneur of Cannon in Hainault.
Fought under the Black Prince.

Sir John Robsart, K.G. (1390-1450),
born in Hainault, but became a
naturalized Englishman in 1423.
Greatly distinguished himself as a
soldier and ambassador. Received
a pension from Henry VI. Buried
in chapel of St. Francis, Grey-
friars, London. He left a son,
John, who died *s.p.*

Sir Louis Robsart, K.G. (1392-1431),
m. Elizabeth, heiress of Bartholo-
mew, Lord Bouchier, but had no
issue. Sir Louis (standard-bearer
to Henry V. at Agincourt) lies
buried in Westminster Abbey. He
sat in the House of Lords as Lord
Bouchier.

Sir Theodoric=Elizabeth,
Robsart. heiress of
Sir Thomas
Kiderston, of
Sidestern,
Norfolk.

William,
died *s.p.*,
1517.

John Robsart, =Elizabeth, dau. of John
died 1554. Scott, and widow of
Roger Appleyard.

Lucy, m. Edmund Walpole;
died 1559. Ancestress of
the Earls of Orford.

Amy=Lord Robert Dudley (1532-1588),
(1531-1560). afterwards Earl of Leicester.

John Robsart, the father of Amy, has been dubbed a knight by his daughter's biographers, but no record exists of his ever having received that honour, and he calls himself "Esquire" in his will, signed shortly before his death.

The crest of the Robsarts (a saracen's head), acquired by Sir John Robsart, was adopted by the Walpoles, and is borne by the Earls of Orford.

THE ENGLISH MONTMORENCIES.¹

By A. C. H.



R. J. HORACE ROUND in his "Feudal England" (pp. 519 *et seq.*), is very severe on a long deceased Ulster King-at-Arms for admitting the claims of two modern Viscounts to represent the ancient and historical house of Montmorency; but it cannot be supposed that the author ever had access to the evidence on which "Ulster" may have acted. Mr. Round, however, does admit that one of them, named "Herveius de Monte Mauricii, was a true De Montmorency, but errs in confounding *two* of that name, of whom, indeed, there were three in the Montmorency pedigree. Hereon, it seems quite certain that Mauricii, from the Latin Mauritius, results in Morris, not Marsh; that, however, is not the whole question at issue. In assuming that his "one" Hervé stood alone, and left no posterity, it follows that the true Montmorencies died out in England.

But I find in gazetteers that Hervé de Montmorency founded Dunbrody Abbey in 1182; he was a Lord Justice, a large landowner, and died in 1205 as a monk at Canterbury. The baronies of Bargy and Forth are called the Montmorencies' inheritance, from Robert Fitz-Stephen, who died in 1183; we have it thus in the plural, not of one, but many. Wicklow came to the Fitz-Geralds and Montmorencies; Nenagh Castle, Tipperary, belonged in 1215 to Geoffrey de Marisco: he was a Lord Justice, and the reputed heir, as nephew, to that Hervé who died in 1205; the property of Nenagh became invested in the Marquis of Ormond. Mr. Round decides (pp. 525, 526) that "De Marisco, or De Mariscis, represents . . . simply Marsh," but we have no dignified families named "Marsh" at this early date.

The Irish annals record a John de Marisco as a Lord Justice who died in 1289, and who was summoned as a Baron. Herbert de Mareys was summoned by writ in 1302, and he appears in vol. i. of "Feudal Aids," printed in 1899 by the Rolls Office, as "Dom. Herbert de Mareys," a land-holder in Devonshire.

To recapitulate: The last of the Hervés bequeathed his estate to a reputed nephew, Geoffrey de Marisco, the owner of Nenagh; his

¹ See the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, vol. vi., p. 274.

senior male line died out with Baron Stephen de Mareys, son and heir of the Herbert just named, who bequeathed his estates in England and Ireland to his heir-at-law, James Butler, third Earl of Ormond, including Geoffrey's castle of Nenagh. This seems conclusive, and we must accept the transition of Montmorency, Monte Mauricii, Marisco, Mareys, and Morres or Morris.

But there appear to have been *three* Hervés, and the dates run thus:

1. Who married Adeliza de Clare, *née* Clermont, as widow of Gilbert de Tonbridge, who died in 1136.

2. Who married Elizabeth or Isabel of Mellent, daughter of Robert de Bellomont, reputed Earl of Leicester. She had been concubine of King Henry I., and became widow of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, son of Gilbert of Tonbridge as above; he died in 1149.

3. Who married Nesta Fitz-Gerald; this Hervé died as a monk in 1205. And one of the three was a son of Burchard de Montmorency.

Now, as to collaterals: Baron John de Marisco, as above, had a sister, heir to his lands, who married Theobald le Boteler, a Lord Justice in Ireland, and ancestor of the present Marquis of Ormond. Thomas Fitz-Maurice, who died in 1213, married Eleanor, daughter of Jordan de Marisco, and sister to Hervé and Geoffrey de Marisco. Now, there was a Jordan de Insula, father to Geoffrey de Insula, both of whom figure in charters as connected with Quarre Abbey, Isle of Wight (so the local term "De Insulis" for this occasion only); the son Geoffrey, Lord Justice in Ireland, and "De Lisle" here, was guardian to the heirs or heiress of Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Exeter, and Lord of the Isle of Wight; the minor was probably Mary of Okehampton, who married the first Courteney of Devon. But why in the island? Well, a John de Marisco is returned in 1299-1300, as a landowner in the island. William de Mellent, second Earl of Gloucester, who died in 1173, granted land in Portbury Hundred, Somersetshire, to a Marisco, which land went from Geoffrey de Marisco on the marriage of a grand-daughter to the Gorges family; another of the Mariscos obtained other land in the same county from the Alnetos, and this land went with Nenagh Castle to the Butlers of Ormond. So there was a chain of property from Ireland to the West and South of England. This Portbury property came from a Mellent, and the second Hervé married a Mellent, so we see cause and effect.

The Thomas Fitz-Maurice of 1213, who married Eleanor de

Marisco, had a sister named Nesta, who married the last of the historical Hervés.

Mr. Round relies somewhat implicitly on Giraldus Cambrensis, but this chronicler has not defined clearly which Hervé he means, thereby misleading the author; and it remains for him to solve the conundrum concerning the paternal (patruus) or the maternal (uterine) uncle of Richard Fitz-Gilbert of Clare.



DUCHY OF LANCASTER INQUISITIONES POST-MORTEM (*continued*).



MARGARET TAVERNER; 10 Oct., 18 Hen. VII.

She held a lease of land in Astlegh, of the demise of John Astlegh, deceased, whose heir is Thomas Astlegh, son of William, brother of Hugh, son and heir of the said lessor. Margaret died on Monday before the Nativity of St. John the Baptist last. The said Thomas Astlegh is her kinsman and next heir, æt. 40. (*Vol. III., No. 90.*)

Richard West, Lord de la Ware; 20 April, 17 Hen. VII.

He held the manor of Mancestre with its hamlets, and died 20 Dec., 22 Edw. IV. Thomas West, his son and heir, was then 21. (*Vol. III., No. 91.*) The said Thomas, Lord de la Ware, asserts that the said manor was settled upon himself and Eleanor, then his wife, 24 April, 12 Edw. IV., and that they held until expelled by the King's escheator under colour of the above inq. (*Ibid., No. 91a.*) The result does not appear.

Robert Shirburn, Esq.; Friday after the Feast of the Annunciation, 21 Hen. VII.

He held (*inter alia*) the manor of Wiswall, in Blakeburnshire, and the manor of Aghton. His sons, Thomas Shirburn the younger and Roger Shirburn, have life-interest in certain property; they both survive. On 7 July, 6 Hen. VII., Robert made a settlement on Anne, daughter of Thomas Talbot, Kt., one of the trustees being Edward Talbot, Esq., son and heir apparent of the said Sir Thomas. He died 29 August, 8 Hen. VII. Richard Shirburn, Kt., his son and heir, was then 30. Hugh Shirburn, son of the said Sir

Richard, has reversion after the death of Anne, under the above settlement. (*Vol. III., No. 92.*)

Thomas Ashton, Esq.; 16 April, 17 Hen. VII.

He died seised of a moiety of the manors of Crofton and Maudesley. His son Richard Ashton had a grant from his father's feoffees. He died 14 March, 11 Hen. VII. His widow Margaret took the issues of his lands till Michaelmas, 15 Hen. VII., since when they have been received by Thomas Pole, Esq. Thomas Ashton, son and heir of the said Thomas, æt. 6 months at his father's death. (*Vol. III., No. 93.*)

Richard Radclif, of Totmerden, Esq., 10 Oct., 18 Hen. VII.

He settled land in Swynshed, etc., on his wife Christian; tenements in Morley on Margaret, wife of Charles Radclif; he gave a messuage in Honorsfeld to Elizabeth Townley and William Radclif, his bastard son, and gave annuities to his sons John, Thomas and Edward Radclif. He died seised of the manor of Totmerden, 13 June, 17 Hen. VII. Charles Radclif, his son and heir, æt. 35. (*Vol. III., No. 94.*)

Cecilia Gerrard; 10 Oct., 18 Hen. VII.

She held the manor of Skelmersdale and other property in Lancashire, in dower, of the grant of her son Peter Gerrard, Esq., deceased, heir of her late husband, Sir Thomas Gerrard, Kt. By his will the said Peter provided for his wife Margaret, one of the kinswomen and heirs of Sir John Bromley, Kt.; she is now living. Cecilia died 24 May, 17 Hen. VII. Thomas Gerrard, son of the said Peter, her kinsman and heir, æt. 14. (*Vol. III., No. 95.*)

Thomas Tyldeslay, Esq.; 10 Oct., 18 Hen. VII.

He died, a tenant of the manor of Tyldeslay, 12 March, 10 Hen. VII. Thurstan Tyldeslay, his son and heir, is now 18. (*Vol. III., No. 96.*)

Ralph Radcliff, Esq.; Friday after the Feast of the Annunciation, 21 Hen. VII.

He held the manor of Tyngrene, &c., and died on the Saturday after Michaelmas, 1 Hen. VII. Cecilia, wife of John Barton, his daughter and heir, was then aged 12. John Barton has received the issues in right of his wife since the said Radcliff's death. (*Vol. III., No. 97.*)

(*To be continued.*)



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



INFETMENT to Cline, Earle of Balcarres, of the
lands and barronie of Balcarres, holds
of His Majesty blench, and feu, upon
the resignation of Anna, now Countess
of Argyle, his mother, and Archibald, Earle of
Argyle, for his interest.

George
Mackenzie
taken out.

Composition 10 merks.

Mr. James
Elphinstoun
taken out.

Infetment to William, Lord Forbes, of the town and
lands of Auchintoull, holds of His Majesty ward, upon
the resignation of Sir Robert Innes of that ilk and others.

It is the confirmation of the disposition of the said lands granted by
the said William, Lord Forbes, to Arthur Forbes, his second lawful
son.

Composition 100 lib.

Confirmation of the Feu Charter granted by William, Erle of
Wigtoun, to Alexander Gartshore of that ilk, of the five merk lands
of Board, holds feu of the said Erle.

Composition 20 lib.

William
Russell.

Escheat and liferent of James Anderson, Merchant
in Elgin, to himself.

Composition 20 lib.

Mr. James
Elphinstoun.

Escheat of Thomas Hunter, Feltmaker Burges of
Edinburgh, to James Graham, Merchant Burges of
Edinburgh, upon his own horning.

Composition 20 lib.

Escheat of Mr. William Maxwell of Springkell,
Advocat, to Mistress Jean Maxwell, daughter of the
Deceist James Maxwell of Springkell, upon her own horning.

taken out.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Mr. David Smith in Damhead, William
Graham in foot of Sark, Andrew Johnstone in Raeburn-
foot, John Johnstone in Quintinshill, Robert Lennox in Whislebank,
Robert Stockrigs in Sark, Harry Crichton there, John Armstrong in
Godislies, George Litle in Craigsheew, John Smith in Burnfoot,
James Scott in Sarksheills, Lieutenant John Crichton in Stobbie-
knowes, and John Bell in Auchingyless, the said Mr. William

taken out.

Maxwell of Springkell for his interest, to the said Mrs. Jean Maxwell, upon her own horning. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Robert Joissie, Merchant
 takin out. Burgess of Edinburgh, to William Dick of Grange, it is
 also sought by James Dick of Priestfield, upon his own horning,
 and by George, Erle of Panmure, upon his own horning, the Erle
 of Panmure preferred. Composition 20 lib.

Infestment of recognition of the lands of Munie and
 takin out. others, to John Hay, son lawful to the deceist John Hay
 of Seafield, under the King's hand. Composition 20 lib.

Presentation of a burserie in the college of Glasgow
 takin out. to William Symner, Student of Philosophy, there.

Dispensation for serving Andrew Agnew, now of
 takin out. Croach, aire to the deceist Alexander Agnew of Croach,
 his father, in the lands of Achneill and others.

Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PASSED AUGUST, 1679.

Infestment to William Ferguson of Badiforrow in life-
 James Elphinstoune. rent, and James Ferguson, his only lawful son in fee, of
 the town and lands of Badiforrow, and others, holds of
 His Majesty's feu, upon the resignation of William Ferguson, elder
 of Badiforrow. Composition 100 merks.

Infestment of William Govane of Drumgwhassill of
 takin out. his eqwall halfe of the lands of Gartness over and nether
 and others, as also ane infestments to Mr. James Craig, minister at
 Killairne, and Elizabeth Govane, his spouse, in liferent, and William
 Craig, their eldest lawful son in fee, of three other eqwall halves of
 the said lands, holds of His Majesty—upon the resignation of
 Archibald, Lord Napier. It precedes also upon ane apprising.

Composition 20 merks.

Infestment to James Holburne, younger of Menstrie,
 William Panton. in liferent, and to James Holburne, his eldest lawful son
 in fee, of the lands of Otterstoune, lands of Coustoune,
 and Dalmyre, and others, holds of His Majesty taxt ward, and
 ward; the lands of Otterstoune, eight lib for the ward, als much for
 the relieffe, and 100 lib for the marriage. The lands of Dalmyre,
 100 merks for the ward, als much for the relieffe, 40 lib for the
 marriage, as a proportional part of 100 lib for the ward and relieffe
 of the lands and barronie of Tullibodie, and of 1,000 merks for the
 marriage of the aires of the said barronie, upon the resignation of
 John Araskine of Otterstoune, as heir served, and retoured, to Dame

Margaret Inglis, the mother, and Elizabeth Inglis, spouse of, James Holborne, elder of Menstrie, and others. Composition 200 lib.

There is a
clause to be
added. Infetment upon ane adjudication of the lands and
barronie of Glenkindie, Kemnay and Achnagatt, to William
Orem in Blairduffe, adjudged for 3,583 lib. 13s. 4d.

Composition 80 merks.

takin out. Confirmation of ane Charter granted by George,
Marqwes of Huntly, to William Forbes, younger of
Corsindae and others, holds of the said Marqwes of Huntly feu.

Composition 40 merks.

takin out. Confirmation of ane annual rent of 282 merks 5s. 4d.
out of the lands of Kirkside, Scotstoun, and others, to
Andrew Straitoune, Apothecarie Burges of Montrose, in liferent
and Robert, Andrew, and Margaret Straitoune, his children, in fee,
as also ane other annual rent of 55 lib 11s. 2d. out of such lands of
Kirkside and others, to the said Andrew Straitoune in liferent, and
Henry Straitoune, his eldest lawful son of the second marriage in
fee.

Composition 40 lib.

Enterkin. Confirmation of William Cairncrosse, Writer in Edin-
burgh, of the Bond of Corroboration and Disposition
granted by Uchtred McDowell of Halkburne, of the toun and lands
of Halkburne, three husband lands in Blainslie, three quarter or
fourth parts of the lands of Kaidslie and Haggs and others, between
several infetments, redeemable by payment of £2,495 1s. 9d. Scots.

Composition 40 merks.

Enterkin. Confirmation of ane Bond of Corroboration and Dis-
position granted by the said Uchtred McDowell to George
Fullartoune of Dreghorne, of the two third parts of his lands of
Halkburne, three husband lands in Blainslie, three quarter or fourth
parts of the lands of Kaidslie, and others, by two several infetments
redeemable by payment of 5,600 merks.

Composition 40 lib.

takin out. Infetment to the Duke of Lauderdale of the lands of
Pilmour and Blackchester and others, holds of His
Majesty ward.

Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Infetment upon ane adjudication of the lands of
Kinnaird and others and of ane yierlie annual rent of
2,000 merks out of the lands of Boighall, which pertains to Margaret
Elphingstoune, spouse of Alexander Bruce of Kinnaird, to Mr. James
Merk, Minister of the Gospel, and Helen Merk, his youngest
daughter, adjudged for 1,230 lib Scots. Composition 10 merks.

Infestment of adjudication of those 16 rigs of the lands of Balmaclone to Lieutenant-General William Drummond of Cromlix, adjudged for 1,073 merks 11s. Composition 10 lib.

John Mac-
farlane. Infestment of adjudication of the lands and barronie of Edinamble and others, to George Bortwick of Murhouse, adjudged 4,180 merks. Composition 20 merks.

takin out. Confirmation of ane annual rent of 300 lib yierlie out of the lands of Ardoch and others to the poor of the Hospital of the Burgh of Dumbarton. Composition 10 merks.

Andrew Aik-
man passed
of new again. Infestment to Sir William Ogilvie of Barras, Dame Isobel Ogilvie his spouse in liferent, and David Ogilvie, his second son in fee, of the lands and barronie of Brigfoord, holds of His Majesty taxt ward for payment 120 lib for the ward, as much for the relieffe, and 240 lib for the marriage upon the resignation of Robert Douglas of Brigfoord.

Composition 200 merks.

takin out. Confirmation of the lands of Dudhope and others to Richard Maitland of Dudhope, and Ladie Anne Cambbell, his spouse. Composition 10 merks.

Bannockburn. Infestment upon a wodsett of the lands of Meikle Drumnagar and Little Drumnagar, called Westside, wodsett for 16,000 merks to David Rait of Finlastoune, upon the resignation of William Rait of Halgreen, holds of His Majesty taxt ward for payment of ane proportional part of the taxt ward duties of the lands and barronie of Drumnagar mentioned in the said William Rait, his retoure. Composition 130 merks.

Infestment upon adjudication of the lands and barronie of Cromartie, to William Duff, one of the Baillies of Inverness, adjudged for 10,376 merks. Composition 10 merks.

Infestment of adjudication of the lands of Westbarns and others, to William Kirkwood, Notar in Dunbar, adjudged for 1,500 merks.

Composition 10 lib.

St. Martine's. Infestment of adjudication of the lands of Dunskeath and others to John Grant, late of Rysolis, now of Dunskeath, adjudged for 1,753 lib 10s. Scots.

Composition 105 merks.

Alexander
Aitkenhead. Escheat and liferent of William Dick of Grange to himself. Composition 40 lib.

Mr. William
Gordon. Escheat of Alexander Farqwhar, sometime merchant in Edinburgh, now in Aberdeen, to James Peutherer, Vintner Burges of Edinburgh, upon his own horning.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of John Blaire of Ardblaire, to Mr. Thomas Blaire, Minister at Blaire, upon his own horning.

Composition 20 lib.

Bannockburn. Escheat of John McMillan of Strangassills to William Maxwell of Loch upon his own horning.

Composition 20 lib.

Gift of pension of 20 lib sterling yearly to Barbara Annan, daughter to the deceist Mr. William Annan, sometime minister at Aire, the first term's payment at Whitsunday, 1679.

Escheat of Alexander Wilson, Brewer Burges of Edinburgh, to Richard Tait, merchant there.

takin out.

Composition 20 lib.

SIGNATURES PASSED ON AUGUST 13, 1679.

Gift to Alexander, Erle of Moray, of the ward and nonentry of the lands and barronie which pertained to the deceist ——— Colqwhoun of Luss with the marriage of ——— Colqwhoun his son, under the King's hand gratis.

Confirmation of two tacks of teinds of the lands of Hillfield and others, and of the lands of Castelan, alias Castelanhill, to Charles Maitland of Haltoun, His Majesty's Treasurer Depute, during his lifetime and for 19 years after his deceise under the King's hand gratis.

Tack of the said lands to the said Charles Maitland of Haltoun for his lifetime and for three nineteen years after his deceise under the King's hand gratis.

Gift of pension to Jean Urrey, daughter, and Clara Hepburne, the grandchild of the deceist Sir John Urrey of 30 lib sterling, yierlie, under the King's hand. The first term's payment to be Whitsunday, 1679.

Ward, nonentry and marriage of William Hay of Drumelzear, to Major Hew Bunteine of Kilbride, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.





JOHN KEMPE, CARDINAL, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,
LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.

THE KEMP FAMILY.



WE had in our last issue the pleasure of reviewing a general family history of the Smiths, and another history upon the same general plan is now before us. The title of the book is a long one, but it may be abbreviated to "A General History of the Kemp and Kempe Families by Fred Hitchin-Kemp." The author has had the assistance of Daniel Wm. Kemp and John Tabor Kemp, and apparently has been able to rely upon the support of most well-known men of his name. Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch has supplied some of the illustrations, and the work has been published by the Leadenhall Press. Whether many copies now remain for sale we are unaware, but shortly before publication it came to our knowledge that, owing to the rapidly decreasing number available, the subscription price had been raised, and we believe is still steadily rising.

The volume has been planned and carried out upon a far more ambitious, and consequently more expensive, basis than the general history of the Smith family upon which we wrote last month.

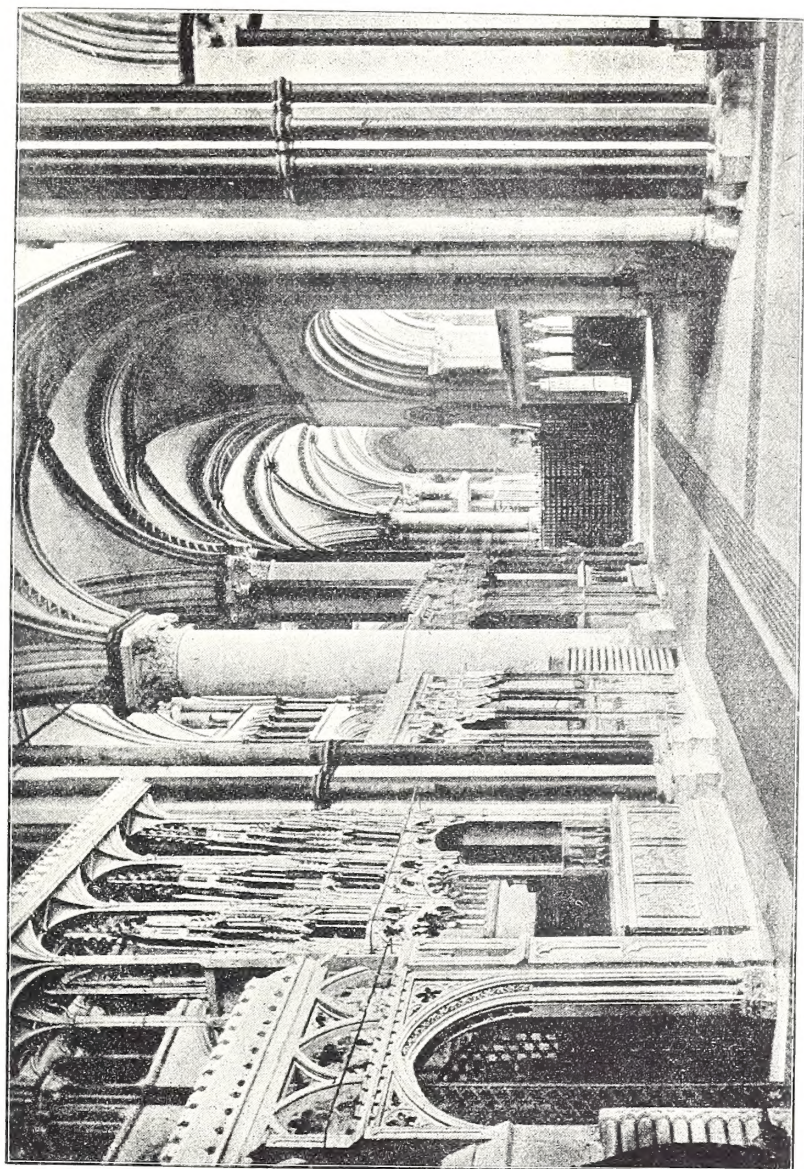
The book is divided into six sections, each with a separate pagination. The reason for this may be imagined, and the difficulty with which it is evidently intended to cope one of course appreciates, but at the same time the plan of arrangement undoubtedly tends to confusion. The scheme of the work is evidently to treat each main family of the name upon a separate basis. After an introductory chapter, the origin of the name and the distribution of those bearing it throughout the kingdom is carefully considered, but Chapter III. commences the detailed family history, with a notice and chart pedigree of "The Early Kempes of Wye," this being continued in Chapter IV., which traces the descent from the first authentic and proved ancestor, Ralph Kempe (Radulphus de Campis), whose name occurs amongst the tenants of Battle Abbey living in the Manor of Wye, co. Kent. To this branch of the Kempe family belong John Kempe (1380-1454), Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal and Lord Chancellor of England, and his nephew Thomas Kempe, Lord Bishop of London, who died in 1489. On the opposite page we are enabled to reproduce the portrait of the Archbishop, which forms the frontispiece to the volume. Ciceley Kempe, the daughter of Sir William Kempe of Wye (died 1518-19), married John Toke of Godminton, and the brass erected to their



Here lieth buried John Toke Esquier sornre & heper of John Toke Esquier
 and Ellen his wyffe daughter of S Thomas Kempe knyght whiche said John
 & Ellen had yllis John Francis John Nicholas Bartholomew John & Richard
 Mary Elizabeth Clare & Margaret and the said John Toke lived here ten yer
 and dyed the vii of November A dñi 1565 and the said Ellen lived here ten
 yer and dyed the xii of June A dñi 1579



BRASS TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN TOKE IN THE CHURCH OF GREAT CHART,
NEAR ASHFORD.



CARDINAL KEMPE'S TOMB, CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.



SIR ROBERT KEMPE—FIRST BARONET.

memory in the church of Great Chart, near Ashford, is reproduced on p. 404. Chapters X. and XI. are devoted to a life of Archbishop Kempe, who played such a part in the making of the history of the realm before he was laid to rest in the tomb in Canterbury Cathedral which now covers his remains. The handsome canopy of the tomb now stands in urgent need of repair. Mr. Hitchin-Kemp pleads in his book for funds to be sent him that the necessary work may be put in hand. It is hoped that Mr. Charles Eamer Kempe, the



LETTERS PATENT GRANTING A BARONETCY TO SIR ROBERT KEMPE
OF GISSING, 1641.

well-known antiquary and authority upon ecclesiastical matters, will be induced to take charge of the restoration and repair. Wye College, which was founded by the Archbishop, is illustrated in Chapter XII., and Chapter XIII. is devoted to a life of Bishop Kempe.

The second section of the book deals with the Kemp and Kempe families of Norfolk and Suffolk, chief amongst whom are the



ELIZABETH KEMP (SISTER OF WILLIAM KEMP, OF ANTINGHAM), THE WIFE OF MAURICE SKELTON, AND ANCESTRESS OF LORD NELSON.

presently extant line of the baronets of the name, owners of Gissing. The earliest attested ancestor of this line appears to have been a certain Allan Kempe, Esq., Lord of Weston, co. Suffolk, living in 1318. With him the line of Kemp is commenced in a pedigree drawn up in 1592 by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, and now in the possession of the present baronet. The beginning and the end of the long vellum roll are illustrated in the work before us. The line is traced in amplified detail, and accompanied by much interesting matter, through a long list of land-owning descendants. The young heir, Robert Kempe, after being entered at Gray's Inn, found his way to Court, doubtless through the influence of his kinsman Bacon, and was knighted in 1618 by James I. at Theobald's. Sir Robert Kempe, whose portrait appears on p. 406, married Jane Browne, a lady of many royal descents. In 1641 Sir Robert Kempe, with his cousin Sir William D'Oyley, raised a troop of soldiers to the King, advanced money to the royal cause, and was in consequence created a baronet, the patent creating the honour being reproduced in the accompanying illustration. This section of the book, and the chapters devoted to the subsequent holders of the title, with their families, are illustrated by a remarkably fine collection of family portraits, and several views of the family seats are appropriately introduced.

The daughter of the first baronet, Elizabeth, married a Maurice Shelton, and their daughter, Sarah, married Robert Suckling. Their daughter, Catherine Suckling, was the mother of Lord Nelson.

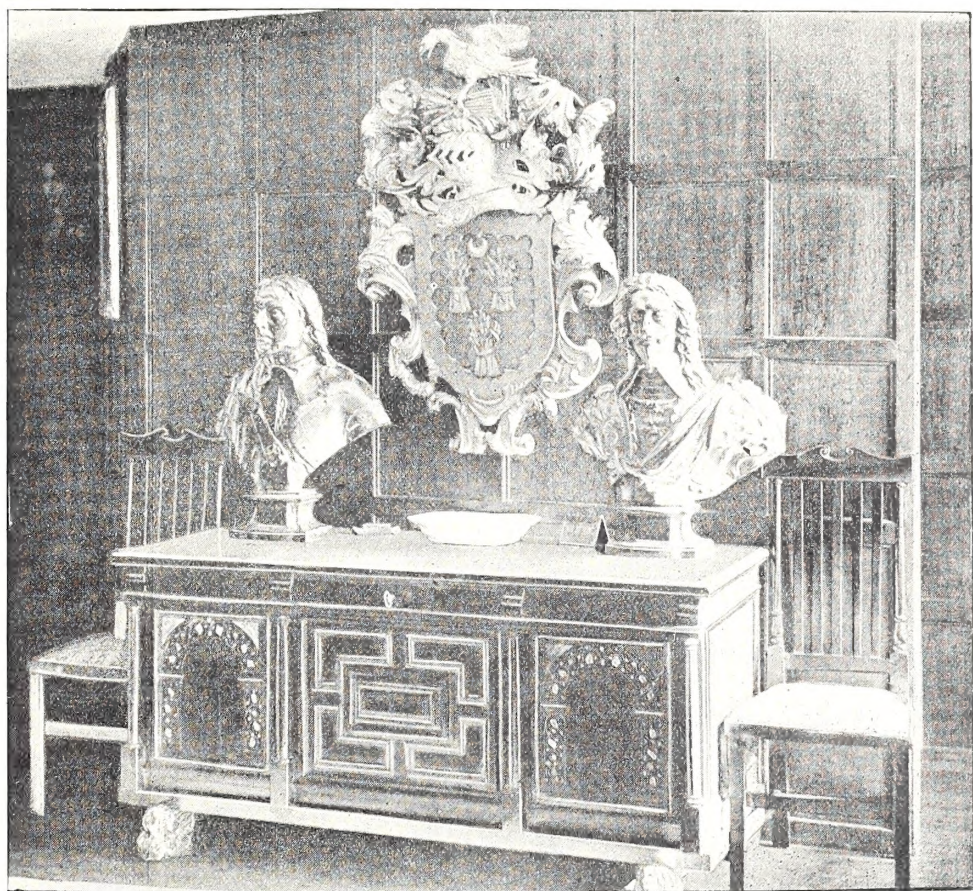
That the relationship was not lost sight of by the Kemps is shown by the tenth baronet having offered to sell Ubberton and certain Suffolk property as an estate suitable for the nation to purchase for Lord Nelson's family. Much concerning this proposal and its consideration by Parliament will be found in the "Historical Chronicle" of 1815.

The third section deals with various families of the name in Essex, Middlesex, and the surrounding counties, the first tabular pedigree being of the Kempes of Spain's Hall, Essex.

The next deals with the Kemps of Middlesex, the family of the name from whom the author descends. From Richard Kempe of Willesden, whose will was proved in 1539, the descent is traced to Charlotte Kemp, daughter, and eventually sole heir, of Dr. John Kempe of Clitterhouse and of Dover Street, Piccadilly. She married in 1799 George Brookes, and their daughter Charlotte married in 1833 William Hitchin. In 1868 the son of this marriage assumed, by royal license, the additional name and the arms of Kemp, the

author being the eldest son in the next generation. The patent by which the arms of Kemp were exemplified is herein reproduced.

The fourth section deals with various families in Cornwall, Sussex, and the South of England. One of the families dealt with under the heading of "Hampshire and the Isle of Wight," and of which family a tabular pedigree is given, is that of Kemp-Welch,



THE ARMS OF WILLIAM KEMP OF ANTINGHAM, IN MERGATE HALL.

of which the well-known artist, Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch, is so distinguished a member. Descending in the male line from Martin Kemp of Poole, co. Dorset, who died 1772, they assumed by royal license the additional name of Welch in 1795.

The fifth section deals with the Kemp families in the Midlands, western counties, and North of England, and the sixth section

with those in Scotland, Ireland, the colonies, and the United States, but we really cannot understand the well-known arms and crest of the Russell family (Dukes of Bedford) figuring as the arms of Kemp of Haddington and Edinburgh.

The large majority of the differing Kempe and Kemp arms show the familiar three garbs usually within a bordure, as will be seen from the reproduction of the Hitchin-Kemp patent and from the carving of the arms of William Kemp of Antingham, now at Mergate Hall. There is a curious legend as to the origin of these arms, which, however, is best told in "Ye Legende of ye Kempes," a poem by Miss Geraldine Kemp, which has been published in dainty form for use as a Christmas card.

The story relates how the King, watching some reapers at work upon his lands—

" . . . 'Twas in lieu of their rent
That they reaped the King's harvest to which all were sent"—

became interested in the contest between the reapers.

"The King promised 'kine' to the first man who bore
Three full sheaves to his feet, and acres three hundred.
Quoth the King: 'Kine and acres must never be sundered.'

"The winner had scarcely laid down his third sheaf,
When from its long flight came a hawk to its chief,
And alighted for rest on the newly 'kempt' corn
As the falc'ner blew out once again on his horn.
'Take this shield,' cried the King, 'and on it portray
The sheaves you have laboured to gather to-day.

"And when in my service you go forth to fight,
Bear a bird on your helmet alighting from flight.
Henceforth we shall know thee *by such arms and crest:*
These fields are now yours for you have done best."

The legend is endorsed as "doubtless mere fiction," but we think there can be little doubt that in the "kemping" of corn may be traced the pun which led to the adoption of the arms, unless the legend may embalm some grain of fact to the extent that in the sheaves of corn may have been some allusion to "service" or "tenure" upon which the three hundred acres were held.

Of the volume as a whole we can only say that we have seldom met with printed pages so crammed with facts, and we have not often examined a genealogical publication which was the result of such conscientious and painstaking research. It is not one book,

but half a dozen ably compiled, excellently illustrated, well indexed, and the author may rest well content in the assured knowledge that in the future no Kemp pedigree will be compiled without the assistance of his admirable book.



WILLIAM KEMPE, SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDIAN, THE CELEBRATED MORRIS DANCER WHO DANCED FROM LONDON TO NORWICH IN NINE DAYS.



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The Editor begs to state that, as the arrears of back correspondence sent for publication have now been overhauled, all queries forwarded for publication will for the present be inserted without any charge. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

ROYAL ARMS IN CHURCHES.

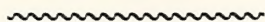
The Royal Arms were to be set up in all parish churches by an Order in Council in the reign of Edward VI. They would, of course, be uniform, correct, and probably very costly to the parishioners. Cussans' "Handbook of Heraldry" gives the supporters of Edward VI. as the lion and dragon of his father, the first-named beast being imperially crowned. According to the same authority the supporters of Elizabeth were Dexter, a lion or, sinister, a dragon gules.

Now, a church that I know of in the country has the Royal Arms set up with supporters the lion and the unicorn, and underneath are the letters E·R· My friend the Rector writes me : "The E·R· in the coat of arms is evidence that the

unicorn *was* used either in the reign of Edwardus Rex or in that of Elizabetha Regina. In either case it disposes of the idea that the unicorn *first* was used *temp.* Jac. I." The case puzzles me, and I submit it to you, sir, for an authoritative opinion. Is there a known instance of the unicorn being found as a supporter of the Royal Arms in England previous to the time of James I.? My own idea is that it may have been a case of partial destruction and subsequent "restoration." Some enthusiast may have thought the red dragon Popish.

CONWAY DIGHTON.

[Are you certain you are not mistaking the greyhound (which was a Tudor supporter) for the unicorn?—ED. G. M.]



SOUTHWELL.

A friend of mine lately inherited, from a relation named Southwell, a fine old silver watch, probably at least 200 years old, with the maker's name, "Finch, London," on the highly-worked face, on which is recorded the day of the month. Some of your readers might, perhaps, fix the date by the maker's name.

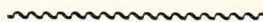
On the outer case are the arms, badly engraved, and, of course, without tinctures, evidently intended for those of Southwell, of Horsham St. Faith, Norfolk: "Argent three cinquefoils gules, each charged with six annulets or, within a border of the second." The centre annulets look more like *pierced* and the foils are too narrow for annulets, but have mostly dots on them. The crest is also evidently intended for that of Southwell—"A demi-Indian goat rampant argent, armed, eared, and ducally gorged gules"—but I could not trace the charges of "three annulets in pale gules."

Someone has taken the liberty of putting on the dexter and sinister part of the bordure respectively "Danill (not Daniel) and Southwell," and to balance this in chief with some sprigs or leaves.

The Visitations of Norfolk (Harleian Society) only come to 1613. Can any reader give the dates of the maker and former owner, and any particulars of the latter and his family?

JOSEPH S. HANSOM.

27, Alfred Place West, South Kensington, S.W.

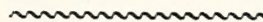


BRAMHALL.

Should you wish to find out anything about the Bramhalls, of Cheshire, England, it would be to your advantage to correspond with Frank J. Bramhall, 442, West Thirty-fourth Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Camden, Maine, U.S.A.

L. E. BRAMHALL.



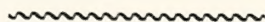
COLLINS' "PEERAGE."

In the November number of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, p. 309, it is said that "Collins' 'Peerage' had, of course, appeared earlier, in 1713, with a second edition in the following year, etc."

Amongst my brother's books is a volume which I have remembered all my life, with a frontispiece of several miniatures of sovereigns' portraits, entitled "The Peerage of England, or an Historical and Genealogical Account of the Present Nobility, etc., the second edition with very large Additions and Corrections. London, Printed by G. S. for Abel Roper and Arthur Collins, at the Black Boy, in Fleetstreet, 1710." At the end of each article is a woodcut of arms, with the blazon.

Seend, Melksham, November 21, 1902.

ARTHUR SCHOMBERG.



Can any of your readers give me any information regarding the ancestors or parentage, wife, and arms of *Dr. James Anderson, M.D.*, co. Antrim, Ireland,

whose daughter, *Ann Anderson*, married *Alexander McDonald*, and emigrated to America in May, 1801? They will much oblige.

ANNIE, MARCHIONESS D'OYLEY.

LORAINÉ.

To the Editor of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,—We are requested to give you notice that our client, Sir Lambton Loraine, Baronet, of Kirkharle, residing at Bramford Hall, in the county of Suffolk, by a Deed Poll under his hand and seal dated the 31st day of October, 1902, and addressed especially to His Majesty's Officers of Arms, After reciting that his Family Shield of Arms by tradition is "Quarterly sable and argent a plain cross quarterly counterchanged," sometimes represented as hung by its guige on its supporter "A bay laurel tree coupled with two branches sprouting out proper," And that by reason of a Certificate of Arms differing therefrom being given to a younger son of one of his ancestors in the year 1639 being "Argent a pale fusilly azure in the dexter chief point an escutcheon of the last," and to these arms having been erroneously entered at the Visitation of 1666 on the sole authority of the one then deceased Officer of Arms who had signed the said certificate as the Arms of the main branch, although the head of the family then living bore the traditional Family Arms, And to this error having been perpetuated in the College of Arms grievous mistakes had arisen, And that the officers of such College of Arms appeared not to be possessed of powers enabling them to cancel the said new Arms and substitute for them the traditional coat, He, the said Sir Lambton Loraine, Baronet, has declared that he has used according to the custom of his forefathers and intends on all occasions in future to use the Arms "Quarterly sable and argent a plain cross quarterly counterchanged," with or without the supporter aforesaid as the proper and rightful chief or principal armorial ensigns of himself and the members of his family.

He requests, therefore, that all persons portraying or blazoning his family Arms will please to guide themselves accordingly.

There is no crest attached to the said ancient Arms, but the family claim as their badge "a sprig of laurel slipped proper."

Dated this 17th day of November, 1902.

CROSSMAN, PRICHARD AND CO.,

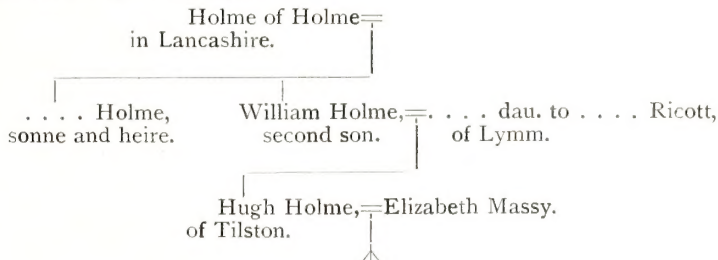
16, Theobalds Road, Gray's Inn, W.C.,

Solicitors for the said Sir Lambton Loraine, Baronet.

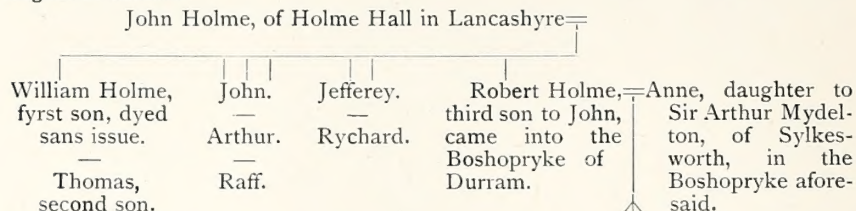
[We had thought that Admiral Sir Lambton Loraine-Broke was better advised than to have perpetrated such a futile piece of unauthorized heraldry.—ED.]

HOLME OF HOLME HALL.

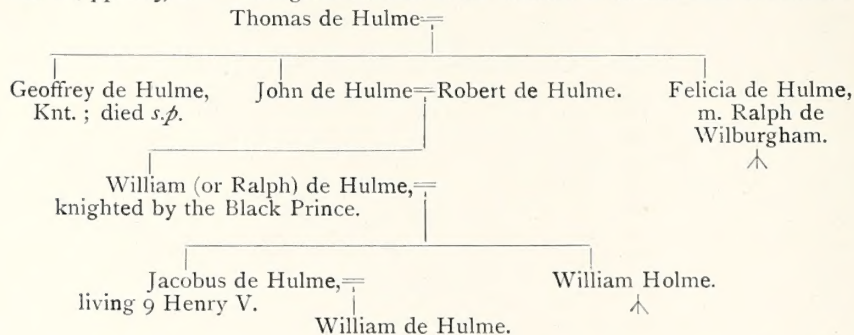
I should be much obliged if any of your readers could supply a trustworthy pedigree of the ancient family of Holme (or Hulme) of Holme (or Hulme) Hall, Lancashire. The family seem to have alienated or forfeited their manor early in the fifteenth century. There are pedigrees of two branches of this family in the Heralds' Visitations. The pedigree of Holme of Coddington in the Visitation of Cheshire, 1580 (p. 126), begins as follows:



The pedigree of Holme in the Visitation of Yorkshire, 1563 and 1564 (p. 162), begins as follows :



The only pedigree of the Holmes (or Hulmes) of earlier date which I can discover is that under Bankes of Winstanley Hall, in Burke's "Commoners," vol. iv., pp. 215, 216. This gives the last of the Hulmes at Hulme Hall as follows :



No authority is given for several of the statements in Burke, several of which cannot be reconciled with the pedigree in the Yorkshire Visitations cited above.

BRASENOSE.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, July 30, 1901.

HOME DISTRICT.

ARTILLERY.

1st City of London Vol. Artillery (Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery).
Capt. Walter Merrett.

RIFLE.

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminsters) Vol. Rifle Corps.

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Robert Perry.

1st Tower Hamlets Vol. Rifle Corps.

Maj. Alfred Charles Preston.

NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

RIFLE.

1st Vol. Batt. the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.).

Acting Chaplain the Rev. Henry Comber Holmes, M.A.

1st Vol. Batt. the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).

Acting Chaplain the Rev. Edward Muirhead Evans, M.A.

1st Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood) Vol. Rifle Corps.

Capt. John Ashworth.

2nd Vol. Batt. the York and Lancaster Regt.

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Stafford Edward Somerville.

1st Vol. Batt. the Durham Light Infantry.

Maj. John Henry Ropner.

NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

ARTILLERY.

9th Lancashire Vol. Artillery.

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Robert Cecil Winder.

1st Shropshire and Staffordshire Vol. Artillery.

Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Edward Cureton.

ENGINEER.

1st Cheshire Royal Engineers (Vols.).

Lieut.-Col. Francis Trevor Sydney Hamilton.

RIFLE.

2nd Vol. Batt. the King's (Liverpool Regt.).

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Robert Holder.

6th Vol. Batt. the King's (Liverpool Regt.).

Maj. Samuel Henry Perry.

3rd Vol. Batt. the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Surg.-Capt. Richard Arthur Pritchard.

2nd Vol. Batt. the Worcestershire Regt.

Capt. Charles Frederick Milward.

2nd (Westmoreland) Vol. Batt. the Border Regt.

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Richard John Nelson.

2nd Vol. Batt. the Prince of Wales's Vols. (South Lancashire Regt.).

Capt. and Hon. Maj. William Robert Thomson.

1st Vol. Batt. the Manchester Regt.

Capt. and Hon. Maj. William Stephen France, jun.

6th Vol. Batt. the Manchester Regt.

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Charles Hodgkinson.

SCOTTISH DISTRICT.

LIGHT HORSE.

1st Fifeshire Vol. Light Horse.

Capt. Thomas Harry Erskine.

ARTILLERY.

1st Aberdeenshire Vol. Artillery.

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. James Duguid;
Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. David Macbeth Moir Milligan.

1st Fifeshire Vol. Artillery.

Capt. and Hon. Maj. William Balfour.

1st Orkney Vol. Artillery.

Lieut. Charles Heddle.

RIFLE.

6th Vol. Batt. the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Alexander Pearson Meldrum.

5th (Deeside Highland) Vol. Batt. the Gordon Highlanders.

Capt. John Shaw; Qtrm. Francis Shephard Kennedy.

6th Vol. Batt. the Gordon Highlanders.

Capt. George Cameron.

1st (Inverness-shire Highland) Vol. Batt. the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

Capt. and Hon. Maj. James Douglas, retired.

SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

RIFLE.

1st Vol. Batt. the Royal Sussex Regt.

Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Cecil Somers Clarke.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

RIFLE.

4th Vol. Batt. the Hampshire Regt.

Qtrm. and Hon. Capt. William James Day.

THAMES DISTRICT.

ARTILLERY.

1st Kent Vol. Artillery (Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery).

Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Robinson Henry Simpson.

RIFLE.

2nd Vol. Batt. the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.).

Maj. Ernest James Heward.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

ARTILLERY.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's) Vol. Artillery (Western Division, Royal Garrison Artillery).

Maj. Francis Haniel Harvey.

1st Monmouthshire Vol. Artillery.

Maj. Walter Clifford Phillips.

RIFLE.

4th Vol. Batt. the South Wales Borderers.

Maj. Albert Augustus Newman.

1st (Pembrokeshire) Vol. Batt. the Welsh Regt.

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Thomas George Williams.

3rd Vol. Batt. the Welsh Regt.

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Walter Francis Bell.

3rd Glamorgan Vol. Rifle Corps.

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. William David Rees.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 19, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Count Francesco Mazza as Consul-General of Italy at Montreal, with jurisdiction over Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island; Don Manuel Gundelach as Consul of Chili at Newcastle, New South Wales; and Mr. Arthur M. Myers as Consul of Liberia at Auckland, New Zealand.

DOWNING STREET, July 27, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Everard Ferdinand im Thurn, Esq., C.B., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary designate of Ceylon, to be Lieut.-Governor of that Island.

DOWNING STREET, July 29, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Robert McKillian Routledge, Esq. (Stipendiary Magistrate of Port of Spain), to be Second Puisne Judge of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE"

July 30, 1901.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Francis William Forester, Esq., to be Deputy Lieut.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

August 2, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, July 2, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Maj. Karri Davies, Imperial Light Horse, of the Companionship of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, that officer having expressed a wish that he might be permitted to serve His Majesty without any reward.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 25, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Edmund Burke as Consul of Mexico at Belfast; and Mr. John Garese as Consul of Liberia at Gibraltar.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

October 11, 1901.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, October 11, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Royal Victorian Order:

TO BE HONORARY KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS.

His Royal Highness Prince Christian Charles Frederick Albert Alexander William of Denmark; His Royal Highness Prince Harold Christian Frederick of Denmark; His Royal Highness Prince John of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg Glücksburg; Count Albert Mensdorff Pouilly Dietrichstein, K.C.V.O.; Gen. Von Lindequist, Commanding 18th Army Corps at Frankfort-on-Maine; Count Von Wedel, Master of the Horse to the German Emperor and the King of Prussia, K.C.V.O.; His Excellency Monsieur Oscar S. C. Oxholm, Master of the Household to His Majesty the King of Denmark; His Excellency Monsieur L. Castenskiold, Chamberlain and Geheim-Konferenzrath to His Majesty the King of Denmark.

TO BE HONORARY KNIGHT COMMANDERS.

Rear-Admiral George H. R. Zachariae, Royal Danish Navy; Monsieur F. W. F. Rosenstand, Chamberlain and Secretary to His Majesty the King of Denmark.

TO BE HONORARY COMMANDERS.

Col. Von Jacobi, Commanding Von Gerstorff Regt., No 80, at Wiesbaden; Col. Von der Schulenburg, Commanding 2nd Hussar Regt. (Queen Victoria of Prussia) at Posen; Capt. Edgard von Wedel, Chamberlain to Her late Majesty the Empress Frederick; Herr von Meister, Landrath of the Obertaunus District; Geheim Rath Hoeber, Doctor of Medicine; Count Julius Krag Juel Vind Frijs, Master of the Horse to His Majesty the King of Denmark; Lieut.-Col. Christian H. Rørdan, Intendant of the Civil List of His Majesty the King of Denmark; Baron A. Wedell Wedellsborg, Lieut.-Col. Commanding Danish Hussars of the Guard.

TO BE HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

Lieut. von Yorry, 1st Garde Dragoner Regt. (Queen Victoria); Baron von Maltzahn, Kur Direktor of Homburg, v.d.h.; Herr Felix Ludwig, Director of Postal Department at Homburg, v.d.h.; Capt. Christian Benzon, Danish Hussars of the Guard; Capt. Anton Castenskiold, Danish Hussars of the Guard; Capt. Frederick C. J. Engelbrecht, Danish Hussars of the Guard; Justisrand Waldmar Holm, Secretary to Hof Marshall Oxholm.

TO BE HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE FIFTH CLASS.

Herr Schatoll Rendant Krohn, Private Secretary to His Excellency Count Seckendorff; Dr. Gustav Hamel; Herr Anton Mathias Burvenick, Assistant Commissary of Police; Herr Frederick Kruger, Station Master at Frankfort-on-Maine; Herr Rudolph Stirn, Station Master at Homburg,

v.d.h. ; Capt. Harold F. Justran, Overseer of the Castle of Fredensborg ; Lieut. and Adj. Peter J. F. de Neergaard, Danish Hussars of the Guard ; Dr. Niels Clausen Ilsoe, Physician to His Majesty the King of Denmark ; Monsieur Henrik Madsen, Chief of the Danish Detective Police ; Monsieur Frits Emil Stockfleth, Traffic Inspector Danish State Railways ; Monsieur Emil Hermann, "Hof Fourier" to His Majesty the King of Denmark.

TO BE COMMANDER.

The Hon. Alan Johnstone, His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Grand Duchies of Hesse and Baden.

TO BE MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

Capt. George Neville, Royal Navy, Commanding His Majesty's ship *Australia* ; Capt. Frederick F. Fegen, Royal Navy, Commanding His Majesty's ship *Severn* ; The Hon. Lancelot D. Carnegie, Second Secretary of Embassy, Berlin.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING STREET, October 9, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to the Dominion of Canada :

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order : Sir John Alexander Boyd, Chancellor of the High Court of Justice of the Province of Ontario ; Louis Amable Jetté, Esq., Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order : Joseph Pope, Esq., Under-Secretary of State for Canada ; The Very Rev. George Monro Grant, D.D., LL.D., M.A., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Queen's College and University, Kingston, Ontario ; William Peterson, Esq., LL.D., M.A., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill College and University, Montreal ; The Rev. Olivier Elzéar Mathieu, Principal of Laval University, Quebec ; Oliver Aiken Howland, Esq., Mayor of Toronto ; Maj. Frederick Stanley Maude, Military Secretary to the Governor-General.

FOREIGN OFFICE, September 30, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Viscount de Wrem as Consul-General of Portugal at Bombay ; Mr. Robert Warneford as Consul of Denmark for the Leeward Islands, to reside at St. John, Antigua ; Mr. L. J. M. Bonke as Consul of the Netherlands at Liverpool ; Mr. Richard L. Sprague as Consul of the United States of America

at Gibraltar ; Don Alberto R. Elias as Consul of Peru at Hong Kong ; Don Eugenio Lacroix as Consul of Mexico at Cardiff ; Señor Octavio Ventura as Consul of the Dominican Republic at London ; Mr. James Sutcliffe as Consul of the Dominican Republic at Grimsby ; Mr. Ernest E. Barnett as Vice-Consul of Chile at Liverpool ; and Mr. Alexander Inglis Aitken as Vice-Consul of the Argentine Republic at Port Elizabeth.

WHITEHALL, October 10, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto William Scott, Esq., His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Cross of Knight of the Crown of Italy, conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of Italy in recognition of services rendered by him to Italian History and Art.

WHITEHALL, October 10, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Brevet Lieut.-Colonel William Staveley Gordon, Royal Engineers, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh, which decoration has been conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, as a promotion in that Order.

WHITEHALL, October 10, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Augustus Zarb, Esq., His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fifth Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered to His Highness by Mr. Zarb as Assistant to the Architect of the Khedivial Palaces.

WHITEHALL, October 10, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto William Buzzacott, Esq., Assistant Director of Agriculture at Zanzibar, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Hamondieh, conferred upon him by His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar in recognition of services rendered by him whilst employed in His Highness's service.

WAR OFFICE, October 11, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the operations in South Africa :

TO BE COMPANIONS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Capt. Cecil Alured Rowley, the Dorsetshire Regt., for gallantry in defence of Forts Itala and Prospect, dated September 26, 1901; Capt. J. F. Purcell, Cape Mounted Rifles, for gallantry in capture of Lotter's Commando, dated September 5, 1901; Lieut. Bertram Perceval Lefroy, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, for gallantry in defence of Forts Itala and Prospect, dated September 26, 1901; Lieut. John Wills Lichtenberg, 18th Hussars, for gallantry in action on Oliphants River, dated July 30, 1901; Lieut. Eugene Clementi Smith, Imperial Yeomanry, for extreme gallantry in action at Harris Smith (since died of wounds), dated September 14, 1901.

The King has also been further pleased to approve of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned: Sergt.-Maj. H. Huggins, 5th Imperial Yeomanry; Sergt.-Maj. E. B. Lockett, 7th New Zealand Regt.; Sergt. H. C. Cook, 9th Lancers; Sergt. F. G. Beckett, 9th Lancers; Sergt. G. Stevenson, 18th Hussars; Sergt. C. Ward, 19th Hussars; Corpl. A. Scattergood, 3rd Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt.; Corpl. C. Wakefield, 2nd Batt. Gloucestershire Regt.; Corpl. J. Brien, 3rd Batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps.; Corpl. H. Hawkins, 1st Batt. Durham Light Infantry; Corpl. J. J. Evans, Diamond Fields Horse; Pte. J. M. Haines, Cape Mounted Rifles.

WAR OFFICE, October 11, 1901.

ERRATA.

The descriptions of the undermentioned officers and soldiers, who were rewarded for their services in South Africa in the manner stated below, in the London Gazette of September 27, 1901, are as now and not as therein stated:

TO BE A COMPANION OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Capt. Jasper Fitzgerald Radcliffe, the Devonshire Regt. (p. 6312).

TO BE QUARTERMASTER, WITH THE HONORARY RANK OF LIEUTENANT.

First Class Staff-Sergt.-Maj. G. Harlow, Army Service Corps (p. 6323).

TO HAVE THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

Squadron-Sergt.-Maj. W. H. Grice (12th Lancers), 9th Batt. Imperial Yeomanry (p. 6303); Pte. C. Howes, Norfolk Regt. (p. 6312); Regt.-Sergt.-Maj. E. Burges, Border Horse (p. 6329); L.-Corpl. W. M. Browell, 19th Batt. Imperial Yeomanry (p. 6307).

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 15, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Viscount Gough to be His

Majesty's Minister Resident at the Courts of Saxony and Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Waldeck and Pyrmont.

WHITEHALL, October 12, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date 12th instant, to appoint William Ellis Hume-Williams, Esq., K.C., to be Recorder of the Borough of Bury St. Edmund's, in the room of Edward Thomas Edmonds Besley, Esq., K.C., deceased.

ADMIRALTY, October 15, 1901.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert William of Prussia, K.G., G.C.B., having been promoted to the rank of Admiral in the Imperial German Navy, on September 13, 1901, has been advanced to the rank of Honorary Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet from that date.

MEDALS—SOUTH AFRICA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF THE NAVY, ADMIRALTY, October 17, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the Medals and Clasps for the Officers and Men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines who were engaged in the operations on shore in South Africa between October 11, 1899, and March 8, 1901, and also the Medals for those who were serving on board the undermentioned ships during the periods named below, are now ready for issue:

Barraouta, from October 24, 1900, to March 8, 1901.

Barrrosa, from October 11, 1899, to March 8, 1901.

Blanche, from January 31, 1901, to March 8, 1901.

Dwarf, from November 6, 1899, to May 19, 1900.

Fearless, from December 5, 1899, to August 23, 1900.

Magicienne, from October 11, 1899, to November 6, 1900.

Magpie, from November 12, 1900, to March 8, 1901.

Niobe, from November 25, 1899, to August 23, 1900.

Partridge, from October 11, 1899, to March 8, 1901.

Pelorus, from December 8, 1899, to June 26, 1900.

Powerful, from October 11, 1899, to March 15, 1900.

Racoon, from January 13, 1900, to July 15, 1900.

Redbreast, from February 12, 1901, to March 8, 1901.

Sappho, from February 28, 1901, to March 8, 1901.

Sybil, from January 2, 1901, to February 25, 1901.

Terrible, from October 14, 1899, to March 27, 1900.

Thetis, from November 5, 1899, to March 8, 1901.

Thrush, from January 11, 1900, to September 4, 1900.

Widgeon, from October 11, 1899, to March 8, 1901.

Applications should be made by letter, to be addressed "On Medal Business," to the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty,

London, S.W. Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines who have left the Service are required to forward their Certificates of Service with their applications.

The Medals for the crews who served on board the following ships during the period of the operations are in course of preparation, and will be gazetted at an early date:

Doris, Forte, Monarch (with *Penelope*), *Philomel, Tartar*.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

October 18, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, October 18, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to signify his intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer and Soldiers whose claims have been submitted for His Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against their names:

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment	Sergeant H. Hampton	On August 21, 1900, at Van Wyk's Vlei, Sergeant Hampton, who was in command of a small party of mounted infantry, held an important position for some time against heavy odds, and when compelled to retire saw all his men into safety, and then, although he had himself been wounded in the head, supported Lance-Corporal Walsh, who was unable to walk, until the latter was again hit and apparently killed, Sergeant Hampton himself being again wounded a short time after.
18th Hussars	Private H. G. Crandon	On July 4, 1901, at Springbok Laagte, Privates Berry and Crandon were scouting towards a kopje when the Boers suddenly opened fire on them at a range of 100 yards. Private Berry's horse fell and became disabled, and he was himself shot in the right hand and left shoulder. Private Crandon at once rode back under a heavy fire to his assistance, gave up his horse to the wounded man to enable him to reach shelter, and followed him on foot, having to run 1,100 yards, all the time under fire.
2nd Battalion Highland Light In- fantry	Private C. Kennedy	At Dewetsdorp on November 22, 1900, Private Kennedy carried a comrade, who was dangerously wounded and bleeding to death, from Gibraltar Hill to the hospital, a distance of three-quarters of a mile, under a very hot fire. On the following day, volunteers having been called for to take a message to the Commandant across a space over which it was almost certain death to venture, Private Kennedy at once stepped forward. He did not, however, succeed in delivering the message, as he was severely wounded before he had gone 20 yards.
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade	Private E. Durrant	At Bergendal, August 27, 1900, Acting-Corporal Wellar, having been wounded, and being somewhat dazed, got up from his prone position in the firing line, exposing himself still more to the enemy's fire, and commenced to run towards them. Private Durrant rose, and, pulling him down, endeavoured to keep him quiet, but finding this impossible, he took him up and carried him back for 200 yards under a heavy fire to shelter, returning immediately to his place in the line.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

October 22, 1901.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 5, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir James Lyle Mackay, K.C.I.E., a Member of the Council for India, to be His Majesty's Special Commissioner to conduct Commercial Negotiations with Commissioners appointed by His Majesty the Emperor of China, under Articles VI. and XI. of the Protocol signed at Peking, September 7, 1901; and to appoint Henry Cockburn, Esq., C.B., Chinese Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Peking, and Charles John Dudgeon, Esq., Chairman of the Shanghai Branch of the China Association, to be His Majesty's Assistant Commissioners to assist His Majesty's Special Commissioner.

FOREIGN OFFICE, September 12, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Alan Johnstone, C.V.O., His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Darmstadt and Karlsruhe, to be a First Secretary of Embassy in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

FOREIGN OFFICE, September 22, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Arthur Stewart Raikes, Esq., to be First Secretary of Embassy to His Majesty's Embassy at Washington.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 15, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint George William Buchanan, Esq., C.B., to be First Secretary of Embassy to His Majesty's Embassy at Berlin; and Sir James Rennell Rodd, K.C.M.G., C.B., to be First Secretary of Embassy to His Majesty's Embassy at Rome.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 10, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. William R. Bigham to be Consul-General of the United States of America at Cape Town; Mr. A. F. van Leyden to be Consul-General of the Netherlands for Trinidad; and Mr. Masaichi Shoshichii Noma to be Consul of Japan at Hong Kong.

CROWN OFFICE, October 19, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to appoint the Right Honourable Sir Richard Henn Collins, Knt., to be Keeper or Master of the Rolls and Records of the Chancery of England during his natural life.

CROWN OFFICE, October 19, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to grant unto the Honourable Sir James Charles Mathew, Knt., the office of one of the Lords Justices of Appeal.

CROWN OFFICE, October 22, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to grant unto Joseph Walton, Esq., K.C., the office of one of the Justices of the High Court of Justice.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

October 18, 1901.

The King has been pleased to make the following appointments:

TO BE CHAPLAINS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY IN SCOTLAND.

The Very Rev. Professor A. H. Charteris, D.D., LL.D.; the Very Rev. Donald Macleod, D.D.; the Very Rev. J. Cameron Lees, D.D., LL.D.; the Very Rev. James Macgregor, D.D.; the Very Rev. Principal R. H. Story, D.D., LL.D.; the Rev. J. R. Mitford Mitchell, D.D.

TO BE EXTRA CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY.

The Rev. Professor Malcolm C. Taylor, D.D.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

October 25, 1901.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 31, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint John Charles Edward Douglas, Esq., to be Registrar of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Corea.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 22, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Signor Commendatore Lazzaro Allatini to be Consul-General of Italy in London, with jurisdiction over the South and East Coast of England, from Land's End to the River Humber (except the port of Grimsby), the Scilly Islands, and Bermuda; Mr. George O. Cornelius to be Consul of the United States of America at St. John's, Newfoundland; Mr. A. Varatassi to be Consul of Greece at Cardiff; and Mr. John Bovey to be Consul of Venezuela at Cardiff.

WHITEHALL, October 25, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Robert Hamilton Hutchinson, M.A., to the newly created Living of St. Anselm, Kennington Cross, in the county of Surrey and Diocese of Rochester.

DOWNING STREET, October 23, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of George Seton Seton-Browne, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Grenada.

DOWNING STREET, October 24, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Pierre Edmond de Chazal, Esq., C.M.G., and Marius François Xavier Nalletamby, Esq., to be nominated Members

of the Council of Government of the Colony of Mauritius.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

October 29, 1901.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, October 28, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Newfoundland:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order:

The Honourable Robert Bond, Premier and Colonial Secretary of the Island of Newfoundland.

FOREIGN OFFICE, September 4, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Captain the Honourable Henry Dundas Napier to be Military Attaché to His Majesty's Legation at Teheran.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

November 1, 1901.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, October 31, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Reverend James Williams Adams, V.C., B.A., Vicar of Stow Bardolph, to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to His Majesty, in the room of the Reverend Handley Carr Glyn Moule, D.D., resigned.

WHITEHALL, October 31, 1901.

The King, on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas, has been pleased to approve of the honour of Knighthood being conferred by His Royal Highness upon the undermentioned Gentlemen:

John Quick, Esq., LL.D., of Victoria; James Graham, Esq., M.D., Member of the Legislative Assembly of the State of New South Wales, Mayor of the City of Sydney; the Honourable Samuel Gillott, Member of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Victoria (now Attorney-General of that State), Mayor of the City of Melbourne; Louis Victor Delafaye, Esq., Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Mauritius; Ebenezer John Buchanan, Esq., Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope; Benjamin Wesley Greenacre, Esq., Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of Natal; Thomas George Shaughnessy, Esq., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

October 31, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date 30th instant, to appoint Mr. John Cairns to the office of Depute-Clerk in the Outer House of the Court of Session, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Graham Marrable.

CROWN OFFICE, November 1, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to appoint James Alexander Rentoul, Esq., K.C., to be a Judge of the City of London Court.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

November 1, 1901.

List of Tradesmen who hold Warrants of Appointment from the Keeper of the Privy Purse, with authority to use the Royal Arms. These Warrants do not carry the right to fly the Royal Standard.

Then follows a long list of trade firms.



By the Way.

THE first volume of the "Lincolnshire Pedigrees," edited by the Rev. Canon A. R. Maddison, M.A., F.S.A., has just been issued to the members by the publishers for the Harleian Society. It is a portly volume of 400 pages, and reflects great credit upon Canon Maddison, who has added several pedigrees of his own compiling, as well as others written by his Lincolnshire friends.

The Prague Court has convicted the man Mueller, charged with selling forged patents of nobility. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The Vicar of Binsted, in Hampshire, speaking at a fête for the church tower restoration fund, opened at Farnham, said it had been established beyond doubt that Lord Kitchener's ancestors came from Binsted. A Thomas Kitchener, who left the parish in 1693, was a son of Thomas Kitchener, the first churchwarden of Binsted Church, and he was the direct and first ancestor known in Great Britain of Lord Kitchener. Many parishes had claimed Lord Kitchener, but his Lordship had sent a relative to Binsted to look into the matter, and he was now quite satisfied that his ancestors came from the parish. In a letter to him Lord Kitchener wrote: "As I leave England in October, it will be impossible for me to be present at the bazaar. It is interesting to learn that my ancestors lived at Binsted, and had it been possible I should have been glad to accede to your request."

A curious custom, which dates from the time of the Commonwealth, has just been observed at Norwich. It is known as "crying down credit." A couple of the Dragoon Guards stationed at the barracks rode through the streets, one sounding a bugle, and the other reading the proclamation warning citizens against contracting debts with the private soldiers of the 3rd and 4th Dragoon Guards.

What is known as Bridge Fair has just taken place at Peterborough. In the fifteenth century the abbots of Peterborough built a bridge across the Nene, connecting the two counties of Huntingdon and Northampton, and Henry VII. gave the abbots power to charge tolls at a fair to be held in the two counties in October. The fair has been continued ever since, its proclamation being attended with quaint proceedings. The ancient custom of observing the fair by sitting down to a sausage and champagne lunch, provided by the mayor, is still observed by the corporation.

In the Court of Exchequer there is a very remarkable writ. It was filed on October 3, 1725, by John Everit against Joseph Williams. The statement of claim is a very lengthy one; it sets forth the fact with much clearness that both men were highway robbers, and that a partnership existed between them for the purposes of carrying on business as highwaymen. The partnership terminated within one year of its inception. Everit sued his partner for £1,000, "being for moneys wrongfully appropriated to defendant's private purse." The action was adjudged to be a gross contempt of court, and the plaintiff was ordered to pay all costs, whilst the solicitors who served the writ were fined £50 each. One of the solicitors, a man named Wreathcock, refused to pay the fine, and was sent to prison for six months. Both plaintiff and defendant to thi

action were subsequently hanged—one at Tyburn and the other at Maidstone.

An ancient custom has been revived at Chard recently in connection with the letting of the market tolls. Bidding progressed while an ordinary sand-glass was running out, and the man who made the bid while the last few grains of sand were passing was adjudged the purchaser. The last time the custom was observed was in 1889.

The statements made in various quarters that the insignia of Lord Roberts's Order as a Knight of the Garter have not been placed above his stall in the chapel at Windsor because he refuses to pay his Garter fees are quite inaccurate. Lord Roberts, indeed, has never been asked to pay the fees, and the indignity of his Garter insignia being absent from the chapel is due to a dispute between the Treasury and the Heralds' Office. In the majority of cases the newly-installed Knight of the Garter pays his own fees, but occasionally, in the case of distinguished men who have rendered great services to their country, the Sovereign desires that the fees shall be paid out of the public funds. This was so with Lord Roberts, Queen Victoria expressly desiring that the Treasury should pay his Garter fees. The officers of the order accordingly presented a bill for about a thousand pounds. As it happened, the Treasury was holding an inquiry into various charges of the Heralds' Office which were considered exorbitant and due to archaic customs. Lord Roberts's fees seemed an excellent opportunity for making a test case of, and so the whole matter is held over until the conclusion of the inquiry. The officers of the Order of the Garter contend that their claims are perfectly legitimate, and date from days when the installation of a new knight was a magnificent and semi-religious ceremony. The full ceremonial has fallen into disuse, but the officers who would officiate, should it be revived, still exist, and some of them, such as the Military Knights of Windsor, the bell-ringers and choristers, are persons to whom the fees are important. The officers of the Order also plead that such fees are incidental to all the Courts of Europe.

The King, on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant, has been pleased to direct that the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland shall be granted precedence in Ireland, and during his term of office along with the Archbishop of the Church of Ireland and all Roman Catholic Archbishops in Ireland according to the date of consecration or election—that is to say, immediately after the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, if the latter is a peer, and immediately before him if a commoner.

The proposal to abolish titles of nobility in France, though it has aroused interest and excitement, lacks the element of novelty. Titles were first abolished in France as long ago as 1790. In 1808 Napoleon, though declining to recognise the old nobility, created a new nobility of

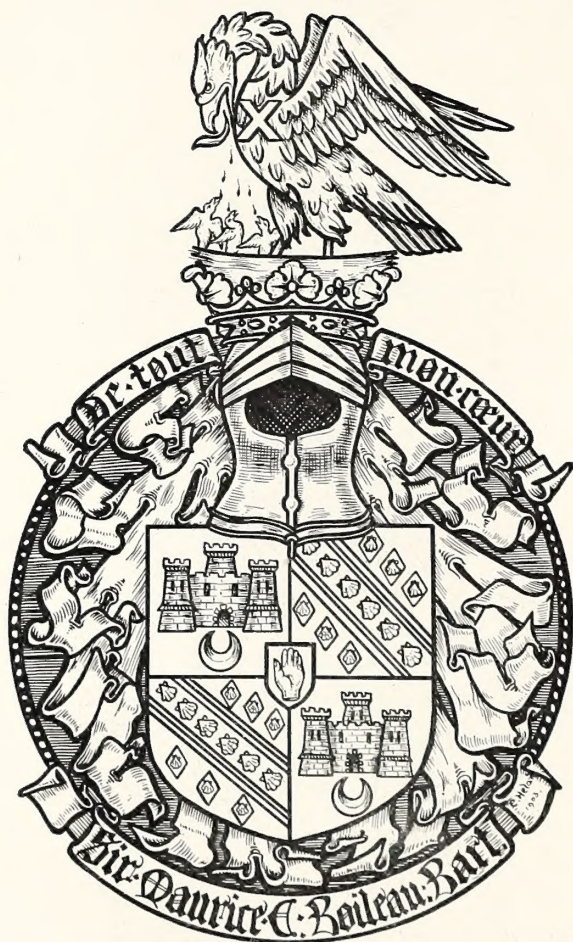
his own. The Charter of 1814 restored the old nobility, but without disestablishing the new. The only reform introduced by Louis Philippe was the abolition of all penalties for the unauthorized assumption of titles. Then came the Revolution of 1848, and a second suppression of titles. But the *coup d'état* of Napoleon III. entailed a counter-revolution in this matter as in others. The suppressed dignities were re-created by the law of January 24, 1852, and the law enacting penalties for the use of titles not bestowed by the proper fountain of honour was restored to the code in 1858.

The Lords have never loved legislative labour for its own sake, and have always been fertile in excuses to escape it. Illness and old age have naturally been the most obvious and frequent; but, in view of the specially interesting circumstances attending the Education Bill debate—the indisposition of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the courageous vote of the Bishop of Hereford against his fellow-prelates—there may be recalled two excuses simultaneously made at the opening of the reign of William and Mary. Every peer had been peremptorily ordered to come to Westminster, under penalty of £500; and the then Archbishop of Canterbury pleaded from Lambeth House that, owing to his great age and many infirmities, he could not cross the river without danger and detriment to his health, with the consequence that “Let him know that his letter is not satisfactory” was bluntly endorsed upon it by the Speaker of the Lords. His brother of Hereford also pleaded age and illness, and mildly remarked that the order was “Something more strict than formerly,” and that it was impossible to send two witnesses so far to attest the truth of his statements; but the Lords were more lenient with him than with the Primate, and his letter escaped endorsement.

Following the custom of the majority of his predecessors, the present Pope, although in good health, has already ordered his tomb. The model, by the well-known sculptor, Cavaliere Lucchetti, is finished. The monument is destined, by the express wish of the Pontiff, to be placed over the door of the sacristy in the Church of St. John Lateran, on the Gospel side of the main altar. Upon the cover of the sarcophagus is a lion, with the forepaws on the tiara; on the right is a statue of Faith, with a torch in one hand and the Bible in the other; on the left, a statue of Truth, leaning one hand on the Pope's coat-of-arms. The inscription will be simply: “Hic Leo XIII. P.M. Pulvis est.”

The King has conferred the title of Lord Mayor on the Mayors of Melbourne and Sydney.





"THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE" PRESENTATION BOOKPLATE.

(Design by Miss Helard.)



The
Genealogical Magazine.

FEBRUARY, 1903.

THE EARLDOM OF BANBURY.



THE bestowal of a barony on Lord Knollys at the Coronation of His Majesty is of exceptional interest as a genuine recognition of personal services rendered to the King; but besides this it is a remarkable example of the raising to the peerage of a member of a family which for many generations has made fruitless claim to a higher dignity. It may be of interest to the readers of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE to recall the origin and history of this claim, and to do so it is necessary to go back in thought just 300 years.

In the first year of James I. William Knollys, second son of Sir Francis Knollys, K.G., and his wife Mary Cary, niece of Anne Boleyn, was created Baron Knollys of Grey's Court, co. Oxon. A man of evident capability, he was elected K.G. twelve years later to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry, Prince of Wales, and in 1616 he received a further step in the peerage, being created Viscount Wallingford. When upwards of eighty years of age, he was advanced to the Earldom of Banbury, with the proviso that he should enjoy the same precedence as if he had been the first Earl of Charles I.'s creation.

The date of this patent of precedence was August 18, 1626. The Lords at once resisted this exercise of the royal prerogative. Two years later, however, they agreed, on the King urging Lord

Banbury's great age and childless state, that he should hold the desired precedency for life, but that the privilege should not extend to his heirs. Thus the King gained his point so far, at least, as the Earl was concerned, and the Peers, in their jealousy of the royal prerogative, had done their best to render the favour practically valueless.

But meantime, in 1627, while the dispute was still in progress, the Earl's (second) wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Howard, first Earl of Suffolk, had given birth to a son (who received the name of Edward), though King Charles was apparently unaware of this fact. In 1631, the year before the aged Lord Banbury's death, his Countess had another son, to whom the name of Nicholas was given.

Lady Banbury, who was some forty years younger than her husband, was a person of whose name scandal has made sad havoc. Within five weeks of her husband's death she married Edward, fourth Lord Vaux of Harrowden, who was generally believed to be the father of her two sons, Edward and Nicholas. Whether Lord Banbury was really the parent of his wife's boys or whether he was deceived will probably never be certainly known. The fact remains that Lord Vaux, after his marriage with the widowed Countess of Banbury, actually adopted Nicholas, who was born in his house at Harrowden, as his heir, calling the lad by his own surname and excluding his lawful heir, his brother Henry Vaux, from his will in the boy's favour.

Contemporary witnesses, it is true, state that the old Lord Banbury acknowledged both Edward and Nicholas as his sons, but it is a remarkable fact that neither in his will, dated 1630, nor in his funeral certificate is mention made of any issue of his body. The latter, indeed, expressly states that he died *sine prole*, and the general belief at the time seems to have been that both the boys were really the children of Lord Vaux.

After the old Earl's death, however, in 1632, the elder son, Edward, is referred to in a Chancery suit as Earl of Banbury, but he soon passes out of the story, dying in France in 1645, a minor and unmarried. Whereupon his brother and heir, Nicholas, assumed the title. He is found sitting and voting as Earl of Banbury in "the Convention Parliament" of 1660, not, however, without protest from some of the Peers; but in the next Parliament, summoned in the following year, no writ was issued to him. He at once appealed to the King, and though the Committee of Privileges, to whom his petition was referred, pronounced him to

be legitimate, the Lords declined to adopt the report, and referred the matter back to the Committee, coupling with it the question of the precedence of the Banbury earldom.

The Committee again reported that in the eye of the law Nicholas was the legitimate son of the first Earl, and advised that a writ of summons should be issued to him, while with regard to the second point they expressed the opinion that his precedence ought to accord with the date of his patent—namely, 1626. A majority of the Lords was, however, determined that he should not again be summoned to Parliament, and before the end of the year a Bill was actually introduced declaring Nicholas to be illegitimate; but this attempt to divest him of his legal paternity never got beyond the first reading.

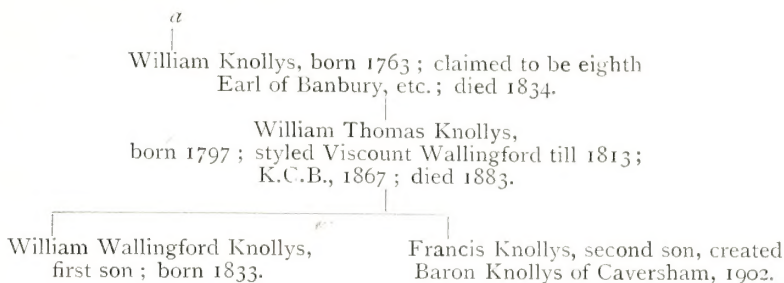
Nine years later Nicholas again appealed, this time to the Lords, for his writ, but nothing was done, and in 1673 he died, having established nothing beyond his legitimacy in the eye of the law and the admission that he had sat and voted as Earl of Banbury.

His son and heir, Charles, soon after his coming of age in 1684, petitioned for a writ of summons to Parliament, but consideration of the matter was delayed for seven years, when, having killed his brother-in-law in a duel, he was formally indicted by the style of "Charles Knollys, Esq." At this he claimed, as a Peer, to be tried by his Peers, but the petition was rejected, the Lords resolving that he had no right to the peerage which he claimed. Charles was accordingly tried in the King's Bench before the Lord Chief Justice and three other judges. His defence was a plea of misnomer, and after another year's delay this plea was allowed. In 1698, and again in 1712, Charles repeated his petition for a writ of summons, but both his applications were unsuccessful, and in 1740 he died.

His two elder sons, each of whom died *vitâ patris* and without issue, bore in turn the courtesy title of Viscount Wallingford, and his third son, Charles, who died Vicar of Burford in Oxfordshire in 1771, was the fifth titular Earl of Banbury.

William Knollys, elder son and heir of the Vicar of Burford, a Colonel in the army, made no claim to the earldom, nor did William's brother and heir, Thomas, who was also an officer in the King's forces, and died in 1793.

Another William, son and heir of Thomas, who followed the profession of his father and uncle, was, however, more ambitious, and in 1806 he revived the oft-rejected claim of his ancestors to



MAYORS' ROBES AND CHAINS.



CONSIDERING the reputation that this age bears for practical prose, it is not a little remarkable that the splendid scarlet and chains of gold in which worshipful Mayors officially array themselves are of quite modern date. Until fifty years ago, scarcely a score of Corporations in the country possessed robes and chains of office for their chief magistrates, nor has this gear any real municipal significance. The furred robe which the modern Mayor draws over his frock-coat was the ordinary attire of all merchants four centuries ago. The magisterial necklet of gold survives from the time when all men of worth wore such chains. As the rising generation adopted new fashions, their staid sires held fast to the old, until robe and chain became symbolic of civic office. This was not until after the reign of Elizabeth. The oldest is London's famous gold collar. It was presented to the Corporation for use by the Lord Mayor "uppon principall and festival daies," by Sir John Almeyn, in 1544. The collar is pure gold, and consists of twenty-eight S links, alternating with enamelled Tudor roses and knots of plain gold. In 1567 it was enlarged to its present length of 64 inches, and the additional links so match the old that it is impossible to distinguish between them. A pendant, or badge, of the City arms was added in 1558, but this was lost, and the present cameo, set in diamonds, was purchased in 1607, and reset twenty years ago. The collar and chain are together valued at £1,200.

The only other mayoral chain of the sixteenth century is that of Hull. It is a plain collar of three rows of twisted links, which the

Corporation purchased for its Mayor in 1564, and ordered to be remade six years later. The Mayoress was also decked with a chain, but in the Radical fervour of 1835 this ornament was sold by iconoclasts of the Third Port. As it is, therefore, of the ancient cities, only York recognises the office of the Lady Mayoress. Since 1670 she has worn a gold chain and carried a silver-mounted staff, as sharer of her husband's rank. His chain dates from 1607, and weighs 19 ounces. But for intercivic jealousy, Cork would add a third to London and Hull's sixteenth-century chains. Queen Elizabeth presented a gold collar to the Mayor of Cork, but in 1755 the Corporation determined to have a chain as good as that which Charles II. gave to Dublin. Thereupon Cork sold its Elizabethan chain and purchased a new one.

Another old chain is that of Guildford, which dates from 1673. No other Corporations equipped their chief magistrates with gold collars of office during the seventeenth century, and even in the next 100 years the growth of civic pomp was small. Norwich, however, purchased a chain in 1716, and a better one forty years later, the old chain being passed on to the Deputy Mayor, who is the only one in the kingdom thus decorated. Before 1850 these were almost the only Corporations that dressed their Mayors in apparel to proclaim their office. Then came an extraordinary haste on the part of chief magistrates to be chained and robed. In the ten years ending 1860 no fewer than twenty-three towns bought collars and chains for the honouring of their Mayors. This movement to be robed largely sprang from the desire of city fathers fittingly to receive the Queen on her visits to various parts of the country. Thus, the Mayor and Aldermen of Manchester wore ordinary costume until the visit there of the Queen and Prince Albert in 1851. For this event they bought themselves robes, and a handsome chain and pendant for the Mayor.

A Birmingham firm laid itself out for the manufacture of mayoral chains, and in this case the supply has created the demand. Moreover, ancient boroughs that have existed without chains for their Mayors for centuries are now purchasing these ornaments. Congleton was incorporated by Edward III., and last year, for the first time, its Mayor assumed a golden chain of office. Until 1879 the Mayor of Winchester wore the old silver seal of the Merchant Guild suspended by a ribbon round his neck; while Kingston-on-Thames utilizes a second-hand herald's silver collar for its chief magistrate. On the other hand, the Mayor of Leeds has two chains: one a triple row of fine links secured with a brooch for

public appearances, and a simpler one which his Worship wears at private dinner-parties and social gatherings. But the palm must be awarded to Derby. Its chain is the gold collar of SS which was worn by the successive Lord Chief Justices of the Queen's Bench from 1789 to 1850, when the Corporation of Derby purchased it from the last wearer, Lord Denman, for the use of the Mayor. Speaking at Chatham a few years ago, Lord Rosebery recalled the interesting fact that the collar worn by the Mayor of Chatham is that of the medieval Doges of Venice.

In the matter of robes, the Lord Mayor of London is the only civic ruler to have the run of three garments. Other Mayors have only one robe for use on all occasions, but London's king has three. On ordinary occasions he wears a robe of ribbed purple silk, faced with velvet and edged with fur. When administering justice at the Mansion House Police Court and Old Bailey his lordship is clothed in scarlet and sable. Black satin embroidered with silver-gilt is worn at banquets and official receptions. Should the King visit the City, the Lord Mayor must meet him in his Earl's robe of ruby velvet, barred with ermine and looped with gold. By their charter the Mayor and Aldermen of Hull are empowered to wear the same style of robes as their brethren of London. The scarlet and sable robe of the Lord Mayor of Dublin is not distinguishable from that of the Mayor of most English boroughs, but the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow trim their scarlet cloth with ermine. Until the 1887 Jubilee the Provosts of very few Scottish burghs wore any distinctive garb. But that event, the Diamond Jubilee, and the Coronation have been made the occasion of calling in the tailor to clothe the Mayors of most cities and boroughs in scarlet and fur. A few cities, as Liverpool and Manchester, convey a deeper impression of municipal solemnity by mayoral robes of black silk embroidered with silver or gold lace.—From the *Globe*.



ROBERT HARLEY, EARL OF OXFORD.



THE Life of the Earl of Oxford, by Mr. E. S. Roscoe (7s. 6d.; Methuen), which has just been published, is a well-written, readable book, and certainly, as the author intended it to be, a contribution to our knowledge of the reign of Queen Anne. He has endeavoured, and most impartially—for he notes the faults as well as the excellencies of his subject—to present the life-history of a man for whom he himself has conceived admiration, and to excite the enthusiasm, or at least the esteem, of the present-day student for the statesman of the brilliant period referred to; but we cannot say that we are moved to worship either the man or the methods he adopted first to obtain and then to retain power and place. He appears, by the author's own showing, to have used each patron to enable him to climb his ladder, and then to have quarrelled with him and coolly have appropriated his political possessions and to have sacrificed his own convictions to expediency and the maintenance of his own power. To such a man destruction came at last; his enemies, daily increasing, eventually became numerous enough to overpower him, and we read that many of his friends had become alienated from him in consequence of his cold selfishness, and in spite of his courteous manners, so admirably conceived to retain support and prevent alienation of wavering admirers.

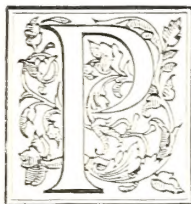
In this, perhaps, he was not worse than his contemporaries, and it is sickening to contemplate the selfishness and venality of the public men of the time. Statesmen, soldiers, divines, and writers all had their price, and it has been well for us that there was enough virtue left in the mass to continue the struggle and hand down the liberties we now enjoy.

In his private life and his literary friends we perceive a purer atmosphere. De Foe certainly took payment for his valuable political services, but he earned all he got, and we turn with pleasure and relief from sordid politics to this intellectual republic; and Harley must have found truer happiness in his later days, when, having turned his back upon the Court, he enjoyed converse with Swift, Addison, Prior, Gay, and others, and was able to devote his attention to his books and manuscripts, etc. We have read the book with interest and we think profit, and wish it and the author success.

T. E. F.-D.

SOME SPANISH MARRIAGES.

BY CLINTON PIRIE GORDON.



PERHAPS two of the most important marriages ever celebrated were those of Ferdinand II. of Aragon with Isabella I. of Castile (1469), and that of their daughter, "Joanna the Mad, with the Emperor's son, the Archduke Philip, who was King of Castile *jure uxoris* 1504-1506.

While they each remained Sovereign in their own dominions, Ferdinand was titular King of Castile, *j.u.*, and the conquest of Granada was achieved jointly by "*los Reyes Catholicos*" in favour of their daughter. Six years later they saw the foundation of that Empire of the Indies which proved alike so glorious and so fatal to Spain.

This wedding united (on the part of the husband) the kingdoms of Aragon (ultimately), Upper Navarre, Sardinia, and the Sicilies together, with the titular throne of Jerusalem, to the dowry of the bride, which consisted of Castile and Leon, with their reconquered Moorish lands. All this formed Joanna's *dot* when the second marriage was celebrated with Philip the Emperor's son, who through his mother was apparent heir, though he never succeeded, to all non-French Burgundy, Charolles, the Low Countries in their widest sense, and Luxemburg; through his father, to Austria, Upper Alsace, the Breisgau, and many South German lands, as well as Styria, Istria, and the Tyrol. Philip and Joanna thus endowed their son, Charles I. of Spain, with a dominion the like of which had not been seen since the days of Charlemagne. In addition to all this, he was elected Emperor in succession to his grandfather, Maximilian I., in 1519.

The Hapsburgs, being now safely installed in Spain, betook themselves to the traditional amusements of their race: "*Bella gerant alii, sed tu, felix Austria, nubes!*" obeying the latter part of their motto very conscientiously, while at the same time neglecting the earlier injunction. Charles V. and I. and his brother, who followed him as Emperor, married respectively Isabella, ultimately heiress of Portugal and the East Indies, and Anne, heiress of Hungary. By a judicious disregard of his motto the Emperor absorbed the Milanese and sundry other inconsiderable trifles; he then retired to a monastery, having abdicated Austria and the Empire in favour of his brother, and the rest to his son.

Philip II. married thrice, as any man might do, and once, as no man ought—

1st. To his first cousin, Maria, Infanta of Portugal; by her he had a son, Don Carlos, who so mysteriously predeceased him.

2nd. To his father's first cousin, Mary Tudor, with whom he obtained a Crown Matrimonial, which, however, he had to relinquish on her death, childless.

3rd. To a lady outside his family—the Princess Elizabeth of France; by her two daughters, who survived.

After this, being in need of a son to wear his multiplicity of crowns—for, although the Empire had gone to his uncle Ferdinand, Philip still had some score of royal and half as many inferior titles—the gloomy man wedded his niece, the Pope and his brother-in-law, the Emperor's son and father of the lady, consenting.

By this union he had a son, who, when his father had retired feet first to a certain vault in the Escorial, reigned in his stead as His Catholic and Faithful Majesty, Don Philip III., King of Spain, Portugal, Jerusalem, the Indies, *et autres lieux*.

Now, Philip III. married neither his first cousin nor his niece, but Margaret of Hapsburg, whose father, Charles of Styria, was his wife's uncle; but as Margaret was sister to the Emperor, and these marriages tended to keep the family together, the matter of parentage was immaterial, particularly as the bridegroom was in the same box in that respect.

In due course Philip IV. came to sit upon the throne of his fathers, and likewise took to himself a wife, the Emperor's daughter, and, as was to be expected, her husband's niece. The following facts may be of interest concerning this Catholic Prince:

1. His daughter was his niece and his wife's sister-in-law.
2. His father was his wife's grandfather.
3. His mother was his sister's aunt.
4. His son-in-law was his brother-in-law and nephew.
5. His grand-daughter was her mother's niece.
6. His son was his grand-nephew.
7. His father's grand-uncle was great-great-great-great-grandfather to his son (Charles II.).
8. His uncle, wife's grandfather, sister's father-in-law; his brother-in-law, father-in-law, mother's nephew; his nephew, son-in-law, and wife's brother were only three successive Emperors, Ferdinand II. and III. and Leopold I.!

Philip's daughter by his first wife, Elizabeth of France, was Maria Theresa, and married her first cousin, Louis XIV. of France. Her grandson, Philip, Duke of Anjou, after a due measure of war, called "of the Spanish Succession," obtained part of his grand-uncle's throne, the missing portions being retained by the Emperor, who did not wish all the property of the elder branch to go out of the family.

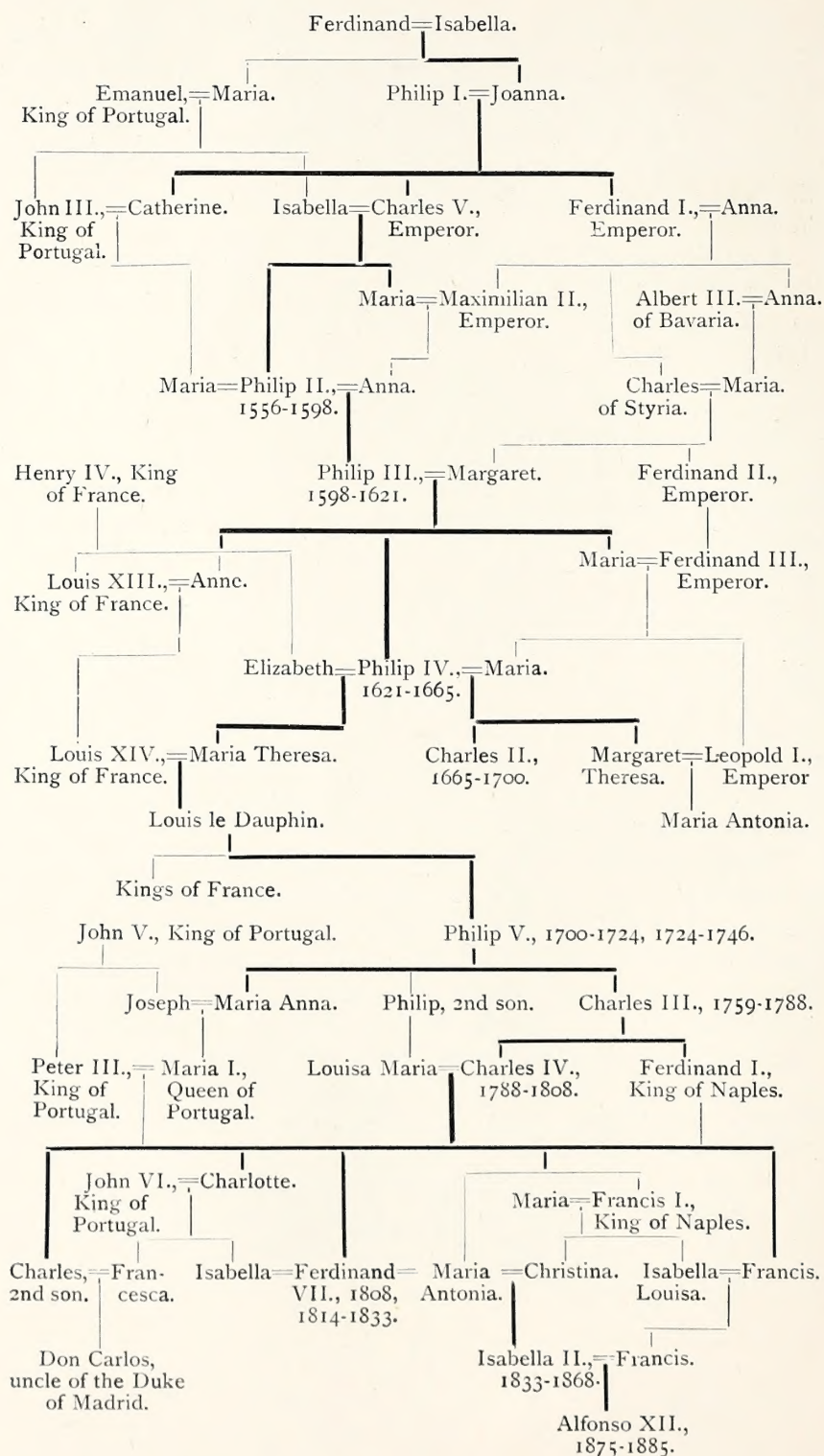
The last of the Austrian Kings was so much a Hapsburg (as an inspection of his seize quartiers will show) that he had no children, and his dominions came to be thus divided on his death.

After the first two generations of the Angevin Kings, the Hapsburg matrimonial tendencies, till then dormant, began to reassert themselves. Charles IV. married his first cousin. The ice being thus broken, the Spanish Bourbons strove to emulate their Hapsburg predecessors, for his three sons married four of their nieces between them, two falling to the share of Ferdinand VII., who also had two other wives as well.

By his last Queen only did Ferdinand have any children, and then only two daughters, the elder of whom, in the face of great opposition on the part of her uncle, ascended the throne of Spain in her third year. In course of time, by the machinations of the usurping King of the French, she was married to her first cousin, who was also son of an uncle by his wedding with his niece. On the same day her sister married the Duke of Montpensier in defiance of sundry treaties and promises.

Isabella—for this was the name of Ferdinand's daughter—had to leave Spain in 1868, and her son, Alfonso XII., did not ascend the throne until seven years of exile had made a man of him. He began by marrying his cousin, Mercedes of Montpensier, but she died very soon, and was succeeded in the King's affections by the Archduchess Maria Christina, the famous Queen Regent of Spain, who has just accomplished the almost impossible—for so it was considered at the time of her husband's death in 1885—task of keeping the throne of Spain for sixteen years for her son, Alfonso XIII.

As yet His Catholic Majesty is unmarried, but when that happy event comes to be celebrated let us hope that it will not be a niece whom he will lead to the altar. "Viva Don Alfonso Trece, Rey Constitutionel de Espana!"



CURIOUS PUBLIC SCHOOL CUSTOMS.

(From the "Sunday Times.")



ANY curious customs formerly prevailed, and are still observed, but in a diminishing degree, at our great public schools. The first place may be assigned to Eton, which still cherishes the memory of the pleasure derived from the defunct pageant called Montem. This ancient and singular ceremony was a triennial festival, when all the boys, wearing gala dresses corresponding to their position in school and accompanied by two or three bands, marched in procession to Salt Hill, where they went through various rites. On the same day also the streets of Windsor were paraded by small boys in fancy attire, termed "salt-bearers," because they presented a pinch of salt to all strangers who gave money towards the expenses of the day. As a matter of fact, all and sundry were compelled to stand and deliver. William III., in his coach, was once forbidden to proceed until he had contributed, but the lads narrowly escaped being cut down by the Dutch Lifeguardsmen, who mistook them for highwaymen. The most popular theory seeks to connect the ceremony of Montem, which dated from the reign of Henry VIII., with that of stripping the proscribed boy-bishop of his dignities. Montem was abolished in 1847, since, owing to the opening of the railway, it had become a more or less public function, and as such attracted a rowdy element. Since its abolition, the Fourth of June aquatic carnival, with the procession of boats up to Surly and a firework display, has greatly risen in importance, and become the gathering day of old Etonians. Another peculiar Eton custom, known as "Shirking," was abolished by Dr. Goodford in 1860. "Shirking" was due to the fact that, though the river was in bounds, the road to the river was out of bounds, and, consequently, if the boys met a master on their way to and fro they had to pop into a shop, whereupon the master pretended not to see them. The length to which this ridiculous practice was carried may be judged from the following anecdote. In Keats' time a boy, on seeing a master enter the confectioner's shop where he was eating an ice, shut one eye and held up the spoon in front of the other.

Of the customs peculiar to Westminster School, two at least are

constitutional privileges—namely, the right to attend debates in either House of Parliament, seats being retained for a certain number of boys up to a specified time; and the presence of the scholars at a Coronation, when they greet the Sovereign with an historic shout, given in unison. The Westminster boys were much in evidence at the last Coronation; but it will be remembered that they had first to compel the authorities to recognise afresh this their time-honoured privilege. Then there is the ancient and peculiar custom which attracts a number of spectators every Shrove Tuesday, when the college cook tosses a specially prepared pancake over the lofty bar in the great schoolroom. Whoever captures the delicacy in the scramble which ensues and carries it to the Dean is rewarded with a guinea. The celebrated Westminster play, which is always held at the close of the Christmas term, unless there has been a death in the Royal Family during the year, is known to date from the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and probably for some years previously; while since the reign of Queen Anne it has been accompanied by a topical prologue and epilogue. A new departure on somewhat similar lines is the triennial Greek play, given by the Bradfield boys in an old chalk-pit, converted into the replica of a Greek open-air theatre.

Owing to the removal of the school to Horsham, last Easter witnessed the last procession of the Bluecoat boys to the Mansion House for their "Easter Bobs." At this ancient function, first they were regaled with two buns apiece, and then filed past the Lord Mayor, who presented each "Grecian" with a sovereign and the other boys with silver coins. When the Charterhouse boys occupied their original home in the City they observed Shrove Tuesday by having what was known as the lemon-peel fight. This saturnalia of citromachia originated in the old feud between the Gownboys and the Rest of the School. After dinner the Gownboys betook themselves to Master's Garden side of Under Green, while the Rest of the School took up their position on the east, or Goswell Road, flank. All were armed with segments of lemon. Then commenced a mighty conflict, comprising not only a storm of flying lemon-peels, but ugly rushes to capture the enemy's ammunition. It was not until all the peels had been thrown into perfect shreds that the battle ceased, leaving the faces, necks, hands, and clothes of the combatants in a horrid, sticky mess.

The annals of Winchester record a number of customs so curious that it is hardly surprising to find that they should have now disappeared. Formerly, if a boy wished to speak to a master

in school he had to button his gown up to the top; and if a prefect wanted to go out he went to a corner "scob"—the oaken box at which every boy sat in school—and scraped with his feet until he attracted the master's attention and obtained a nod of consent. An ordeal known as "sticking up" was held on the three last Fridays of every half, when a boy was selected for the sacrifice by the Commoner prefects and placed on the top of the "Toys" (high school desks) in their hall, and was pelted with "Pontos," which were balls made of hot bread kneaded by hand by the rest. Every new boy was subjected to the following tortures: He was asked if he possessed a pair of tin gloves, and, replying in the negative, his interlocutor then took a half-consumed stick from the fire and drew the red-hot end down the back of the unfortunate's hand, when, having produced three satisfactory lines of blisters from knuckles to wrist, two or three transverse lines would be added. "Are you Founder's kin?" was another question of dread import, for, whatever the answer, the assertion had to be tested by breaking a plate on his head, the theory being that if the plate broke first his descent was proved. The Wykehamican custom of "Standing up" was observed until quite recently. It took place in the last week but one of "Long Half," the summer term. During the whole of the preceding year all the boys below senior part learned some 10,000 lines of Greek or Latin verse and prose, and these lines had to be said standing up in eight lessons.

At all public schools boys are addicted to the practice of name-cutting, but at Shrewsbury this is a regular rite, known as "School Wall." When the school inhabited the original buildings in the town boys had their names cut by masons on an old boundary wall. The latter was bodily removed to the playground of the school's new home at Kingsland, but, owing to pressure of space, the size of letters is now limited, and Salopians desirous of perpetuating their memory in this fashion must cut their own names without the aid of masons.

Every boy at Marlborough is armed with a cushion, being given an order for a new one each term. The cushions are carried about by the boys wherever they go, and are used to sit on in class or when watching a cricket match, sports, etc. The custom is supposed to be a relic of the days when Swindon, thirteen miles away, was the nearest station, and the journey to and fro at the beginning and end of the term had to be performed in rude conveyances. At that period also the Marlburian, when he felt justified in recognising any ferocity in the elements, wrapped him-

self in a parti-coloured rug, through which he cut a hole for the head, so that the wearer resembled a Kaffir in his blanket. Lastly, in the old days, when Marlborough possessed an unenviable reputation for bullying, the small boys had to submit to the following ordeals: "Vaccination"—bleeding a junior in the arm or leg, and collecting the blood in some small receptacle, so that it could be injected into the open wound of another, and *vice-versâ*; and being suspended in sheets over the banisters of the upper corridors of a house.

"Singing in Hall" is a time-honoured institution at Rugby. The new boys are mounted in turn upon a table, with a candle in each hand, and told to sing a song. Those who fail have to descend, and pledge the house in a bumper of salt and water, stirred with a tallow candle. At Rugby no boys except the "swells," who are the "caps" and members of the sixth form, may walk about more than three in a group, and such groups must walk arm in arm. Harrow is singularly deficient in peculiar customs, there being really only the rules of "swagger," which decree who may wear white waistcoats, carry umbrellas rolled up, stand or loiter near the house door, whistle or sing in the house or in the court, and cut their names anywhere in or about the house.



THE TAX ON ARMORIAL BEARINGS.



WE have received the following very interesting letter from a correspondent concerning the review from the *Spectator* reprinted below:

"Etiquette for Every Day. By Mrs. Humphry ('Madge' of Truth. (Grant Richards. 5s.)—Mrs. Humphry begins with 'Royalty' and then proceeds to 'Servants,' and then takes us through a variety of subjects: meals of various kinds, balls, engagements, weddings. She tells us how we are to treat visitors and callers; how to call ourselves; how to write letters; in short, how to do everything as it should be done. We do not always agree with what we read here. Surely the Government license to use armorial bearings is an authority. Mark, it is a *license*, not a *tax*. Arguing by analogy, the holder of such a license is as much entitled to use the crest, etc., as an auctioneer to sell by auction, a publican to sell spirits, or a hawker to travel with goods for sale. But as a whole the book seems to be very well done.

"The above cutting is from the *Spectator* of the 6th inst., and surely exhibits a strange want of knowledge or perversity on the part of our high-class literary weekly! No doubt when the term 'license' to use armorial bearings was first used 'Tom, Dick, and Harry' were not in the habit, as is now the case, of sporting arms to which they were not entitled by law or ancient custom. It is very funny to see our weekly 'Aristarchus' arguing in this slipshod *ad captandum* style and classing a license to use arms, whether rightful or not, with auctioneers' licenses and ditto to vend spirits, etc., as the veriest tyro should know that a license to use arms confers no right to the particular arms used. The Government is, however, to blame, as they should protect valid use of arms and proceed against all persons using arms unwarrantably. It is as much the duty of the Crown to prevent and punish the use of unauthorized arms as the assumption of titles of rank, orders of knighthood, etc. A man calls himself an M.D., a dentist, or a pharmaceutical chemist, and tries to act as such, and he is at once pulled up. Why not if he assumes and carries armorial insignia which belong to another? It is quite clear that the College of Arms in England and the officers of arms in Scotland and Ireland should request the Inland Revenue to print in bold red type at the top of all receipts for license-duty on arms that the payment confers no right to bear or use arms not legally authorized or registered. Surely this is one of the 'things that should be attended to'!

"Yours faithfully,

"ALIVUIS."

[The proposition put forward in the *Spectator* is peculiarly absurd. No man is licensed to use any particular coat of arms. If a man steals and uses a carriage or a dog, the Inland Revenue, by licensing him to use and keep them, do not confer upon him the least right or title to their possession.—ED. G. M.]



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



INFESTMENT to the said William Hay of Drumel-
zear of the lands and barronie of Drumelzear and
lands of Hopcartoune, holds of His Majesty ward
and feu, the ward changed to taxt ward for pay-
ment of . . . for the ward, als much for the
relieffe, and . . . for the marriage, under the
King's hand upon his own resignation.

Composition 10 merks.

James Hay. Infestment of apprising of the five merk land of
Braidenhill to Alexander Milne of Cariddin, late Provost
of Linlithgow, appraised for 3,834 lib 19s. Scots money.

Composition 10 merks.

William Panton. Infestment of adjudgment of the lands and barronie
of Rothemay and others to William Panton, Writer to
His Majesty's Signet, adjudged for 5,660 merks.

Composition 50 merks.

An additional pension of 400 lib sterling yierlie to Sir George
Mackenzie of Tarbet, Lord-Justice-General during his lifetime under
the King's hand. The first terms payment at Martinmas, 1679.

SIGNATURES PASSED NOVEMBER 7, 1679, BEING THE FIRST THAT
PASSED THIS SESSION.

Gift of ane yierlie pension of 400 lib sterling to General Thomas
Dalzell as Lieutenant-General of all His Majesty's forces in Scot-
land. The first terms payment at Martinmas, 1679.

Gift of ane yierlie pension of 40 lib sterling to Andrew Shiells,
Falconer. The first terms payment as at Martinmas, 1679.

Escheat of the deceist Sir William Moray of Dreghorne to
Dame Isobel Foulis his relict under the King's hand.

Composition Gratis.

SIGNATURES PASSED NOVEMBER 14, 1679.

Gift of ane yierlie pension of 100 lib sterling to Mr. William
Murray, Advocat. The first terms payment at Martinmas, 1679.

SIGNATURES PASSED NOVEMBER 28, 1679.

James Elphingstone. Infetment to Alexander Mackenzie of Gairloch of the lands of Gairloch and Clive and others holds of His Majesty ward and feu. The ward changed to taxt ward for payment of 320 merks for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 640 merks for the marriage, and unites the foresaid lands in ane baronie called the baronnie of Gairloch, and erects the town of Clive, which is a part of the said baronie, in ane free burgh of barronie, with the port and shore thereof, with the privilege of a weekly market and yierlie fair, upon the resignation of the said Alexander Mackenzie of Gairloch, under the King's hand.

Composition 320 merks.

Robert Burnett. Infetment of adjudication of that part and portion of the lands of Freuchie which pertained to Mr. James Mercer of Freuchie to Mr. David Foulmer of North Bardon iron adjudged for 4,939 merks 3s. 4d.

Composition 50 merks.

Enterkin. Infetment of adjudication of the lands and baronnie of Newton the lands and barronie of Clackmannan and Sauchie, the lands and barronie of Kinnaird, the lands of Shambodie, to Mr. Adam Campbell younger of Gargunnoch adjudged for the sum of 6,290 merks.

Composition 60 merks.

takin out. Confirmation of ane annual rent of 300 merks Scots yierlie out of the lands and baronnie of Finlarig and others to Thomas Crawford, Merchant Burges of Edinburgh.

Composition 50 merks.

Tutorie of William, Thomas and Barbara Young, lawful children to the deceist William Young of Castleyaird, to David Moncrieff Baillie of Kirkwall, and James Young there.

Composition 10 merks.

St. Martin's. Legittimation to Alexander Macpherson, natural son to the deceast John Macpherson, indweller in Crichton-roich.

Composition 10 merks.

Remission for adulterie to Archibald Herrone, Chapman in Monegaffe.

Composition 40 lib.

Bastardie of umquhile Margaret Ramsay natural, daughter to —, Earle of Dalhousie to Captain William Ramsay, second lawful son to the deceased William, Earle of Dalhousie.

Composition 20 merks.

Tutorie and curatorie of Richard Calderwood, sometime baillie of Musselburgh, to Mr. Alexander Robertsons, brewer in Edinburgh, his son in law.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of the deceased Isabel Orchardtoun, relect of the deceased Alexander Strachan of Fawside, to James Mudie, Merchant Burgess of Montrose. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of James Carmichael, baillie and burgess of Biggar, and James Law, Merchant burgess there, to Mr. David Pitcairne, writer in Edinburgh upon his own horning, the escheat of the said James Carmichael is also sought by James Brown, Chirurgion Apothecary in Edinburgh upon his own horning, and by Isobel Smith, daughter to the deceased John Smith, merchant in Edinburgh, upon her own horning, and by the Earle of Queensberrie upon his own horning. Mr. David Pitcairne preferred. Composition 20 lib.

Escheat of umquhile Alexander Browne, second lawful son to the deceast James Browne, merchant in Biggar, to James Park, Keeper of the Tolbooth of the Canongate. It is also sought by George Chalmers, lawful son to the deceast William Chalmers, Writer to his majesties signet upon his own horning, and by Helene Barnes, relict of umquhile William Chancellor, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, upon her own horning, James Park preferred.

Composition 20 merks.

Gift of pension of 200 lib sterling yeirly to the laird of Lundie, the first terms payment at Martinmas 1679 under the King's hand.

SIGNATURES PASSED DECEMBER 5, 1679.

takin out. Infetment to Mr. Robert Reid of Birvass, parson of Banchrie, of the toun and lands of Bonabottle, the toun and lands of Weststraith, and others, holds of His Majesty feu, and taxt ward, the taxt ward for payment of 76 lib Scots for the ward, as a proportional part of 300 lib payable out of the barronie of Balmaine, als much for the relieffe, and 150 lib for the marriage, as the proportional part of 600 lib payable out of the said barronie, upon the resignation of Andrew Fraser of Bonabottle, and Sir James Ramsay of Balmaine. Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Infetment upon adjudication of the four merk udel land in the town of Wasdaill and others, to George Liddell of Hamer, adjudged for 725 lib 5s. 8d.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment of adjudications of the lands and Lordship of Couper, to John, Master of Balmerinloch, adjudged for 50,000 lib.

Composition 425 merks.

Infestment to Thomas Hamilton, oy to Hugh Watt of
 taken out. Fulsheills, and son lawful to the deceist Thomas Hamilton of Boighead, of the lands of Fulsheills and Temple lands thereof, holds of His Majesty taxt ward and feu, the taxt ward for payment of 40 merks for the ward and non entry, als much for the relieffe, and 80 merks for the marriage, upon the resignation of the said Hugh Watt of Fulsheills. Composition 200 lib.

Infestment to Colonel James Menzies of Culdares, of the 5 lib land of Moness, holds of His Majesty ward, and changed to taxt ward for payment of 65 merks for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 130 merks for the marriage. It proceeds upon two apprisings the one apprising is expired at the instance of Alexander Crerrar of Longfarsachin who assigned his right to the said Colonel Menzies, appraised for 607 merks 5s. 6d. The other is at the Colonel's own instance, appraised for 8,230 lib 13s. 4d. It hath a confirmation of the foresaid two decreits of apprising under the King's hand.

Composition 40 lib.

Infestment to Sir William Ogilvie of Barras and Dame
 Andrew Aikman Isobel Ogilvie, his spouse, in liferent, and David Ogilvie,
 taken out. his second son, in fee of the lands and barronie of Brigfoord, holds of His Majesty taxt ward, for payment of 100 lib for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 240 lib for the marriage, upon the resignation of Robert Douglas of Brigfoord.

Composition 200 merks.

Escheat of the Deceased John Adam, indweller in Aberbrothok, to Sir David Carnegie of Pittarrow. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of Alexander Abernethy of Auchincloich to himself.

Composition 20 merks.

SIGNATURES PASSED DECEMBER 12, 1679.

Infestment to Colonel David Barkley of Urie in liferent and Robert Barclay, his eldest lawful son, in fee, of the lands and mains of Urie, the toun and lands of Mangray, Woodhead and others, which were a part of the barronie of Cowie, which holds taxt ward for payment of 50 lib for the ward, and 50 lib money foresaid for the non-entry, and the like sum for the relieffe, and the sum of 40 lib money foresaid for the marriage, and the said lands of Urie and others of new taxt for payment of . . . for the ward as ane proportional part of the above written sum of 50 lib and the sum of . . . for the non-entry as the proportional part of 50 lib money foresaid, the like sum for the relieffe and . . . for the marriage, as

the proportional part of the above written sum of 40 lib money foresaid, upon the resignation of the said Colonel David Barklay, George, now Earle of Marishall, and several others. It proceeds upon several rights of wodsett and apprising and confirms the same and dissolves the same in lands from all other barronies whereunto they were formerly annexed and erects the same in ane barronie to be called the barronie of . . . under the King's hand.

Composition 100 merks.

Enterkin. Infetment to James Campbell, elder of Gargunnoch, in liferent and Mr. Adam Campbell, younger thereof, his son, in fee, of the lands and barronie of Steinstoune and others, holds of His Majesty as King and as Prince and Steward of Scotland, feu, blensch and taxt ward, the taxt ward for payment of 100 lib Scots money for the ward and nonentry, as the proportional part of 250 merks mentioned foresaid, the like sum for the relieffe, and the sum of 300 merks mentioned foresaid for the marriage, as the proportional part of 500 merks mentioned foresaid upon the resignation of Robert Cunningham of Auchinharrie. It hath a confirmation also of the lands of Gargunnoch and others, each holds of the Erle of Mar.

Composition 300 lib.

Infetment to William Scott, now of Bavillaw, of the lands of Buitland and Buitlandhills, and the lands of both the Bavelawes, holds of His Majesty blensch, and taxt ward, taxt ward for payment of six lib Scots for the ward and nonentry als much for the relieffe, and 20 lib money for the marriage, upon the resignation of the deceist Mr. Lawrence Scott of Bavelaw, and erects the said lands in ane barronie to be called the barronie of Bavelaw, under the King's hands.

Composition 20 merks.

Tutorie of William, Adam and Isobel Shand, lawful children of the deceist Thomas Shand, Burges of Aberdeen, to Anna Duncan, their mother, and Mr. Robert Forbes, one of the Regents of His Majesty's College in Old Aberdeen, her husband, for his interest.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of William Brown, Merchant in Edinburgh, now residing at Dalkeith, to John Anderson, Merchant in Edinburgh.

Composition 20 merks.

SIGNATURES PASSED DECEMBER 19, 1679.

Infetment of Sir George Kinnaird of Rossie in liferent, and Sir Patrick Kinnaird, his eldest lawful son, in fee, of the lands and barronie of Inschmichael, the lands and barronie of Inschture, and

others, holds of His Majesty tax ward, blensch, feu and ward. The lands of Inschmichael with the milne thereof and others holds tax ward for payment of 53 lib. 6s. 8d. Scots money for the ward and nonentry, as ane proportional part of 500 lib money foresaid payable out of the lands and barronie of Errol, and . . . for the relieffe and the sum of 400 lib : money foresaid as the proportional part of 6,000 merks for the marriage, and for the toun and lands of Barnhill and Woodend of Kinnoull and others, the sum of 36 lib 14s. 6d. money foresaid for the ward and nonentry, as the proportional part of 200 lib payable out of the lands and barronie of Kinnoull, and . . . for the relieffe, and the sum of 93 lib money foresaid as a proportional part of 500 merks money foresaid for the marriage, and for all and haill the lands of Rossieclere and milne thereof and the lands and barronie of Inschture, the sum of 53 lib 6s. 8d. money foresaid for the ward and nonentry, and for the relieffe, and 133 lib 6s. 8d. money foresaid for the marriage, and the remanent parts and portions of the lands of Polgavie, which sometime pertained to Hugh Maxwell of Tealling as principal, and the half lands of Balkelle in Warrandice, and the lands of Roshiefirth, Corniefirth, Unthank, Drummie and the lands of Rashiecrooke with all their pertinents being changed from ward to tax ward for payment of 40 lib for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 200 lib for the marriage, upon the resignation of the foresaid Sir George Kinnaird, and John Kinnaird of Inschture, his brother Germane, and Patrick, Lord Gray, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment of Adjudication of the lands of Keilaikin
 takin out. and others to John McCleud, eldest lawful son of Sir Normand McCleud of Bernara, adjudged for 5,232 merks.

Composition 50 merks.

Infetment of Adjudication of the foresaid lands of
 takin out. Keilaikin and others to Rorie McCleud, now of Hamer, adjudged for 7,980 merks.

Composition 80 merks.

Confirmation of ane yierlie annual rent of 1,000 merks
 takin out. out of the lands of Pearstoune, and of ane other 1,000 merks out of the lands of Bursbie, and others, to Dame Barbara Deans, Lady Pearstoune, elder, in liferent.

Composition 40 merks.

Confirmation of the lands of Overtoune of Monks-
 takin out. wood, Barr and others, to Agnes Kennedy, relict of Umquhile Captain John Mure of Monkswood, in liferent.

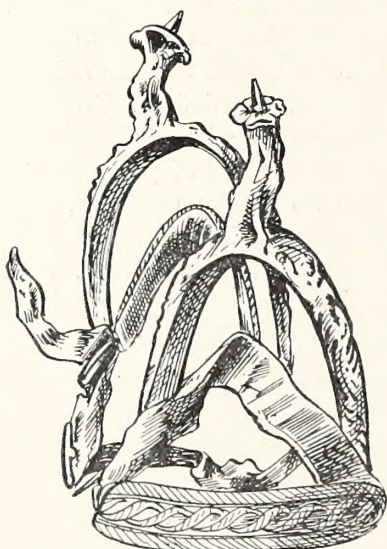
Composition 20 lib.

(To be continued.)

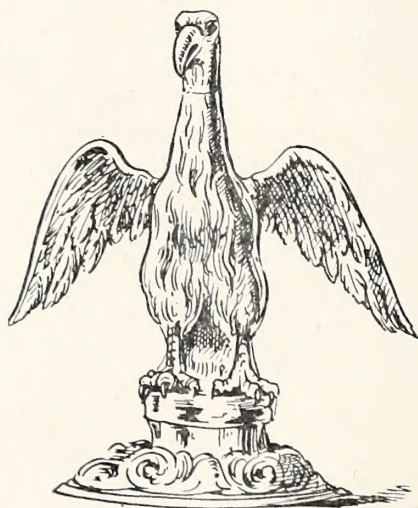
THE RACE OF THE PEERAGE BOOKS.



ABOUT Easter we have the Boat Race, and later the Derby; in August we read of the Railway Race to the North, and the next item of excitement is the Race of the Illustrated Christmas Numbers, the appearance of which we now look for in November. The middle of December sees the Race of the Peerage Books for the honour of being the first upon the market. This year Burke and Debrett were close together, though Debrett reached us a couple of days before its more portly rival. Dod followed close upon their heels; then came Whitaker's "Peerage." Lodge, we notice at the moment of writing, is just advertised as "now ready," a month behind its rivals; but we have not yet seen it mentioned amongst "Books Received" in any of our daily contem-



THE SPURS.



THE AMPULLA.

poraries. This is usually the best sign of the actual publication of a book, as review copies are, as a rule, sent out in advance.

A work of reference, to be of practical and general use, must be abreast of the times—a genealogical work more, perhaps, than any other. Time, mortality, current events, and the advance of knowledge work quick and important changes in a pedigree, and a book which is a collection of pedigrees, though accurate and complete at the time of publication, very soon grows out of date. This inevitable

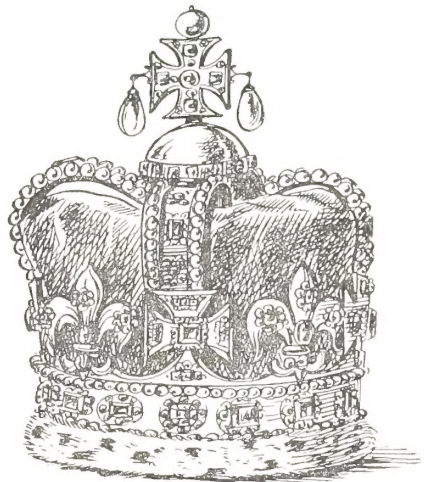
fate of genealogical works and the incessant public demand amply justify the yearly issue of Peerage books.

DEBRETT.

We are not quite certain in how many editions and bindings Debrett is issued. We know best the ordinary edition, with its very elaborate cover, stamped in gold and silver and various colours; but at different times copies have come into our hands in plain cloth (two volumes), and we have also copies bound in red calf and bound in full red morocco. The latter is a peculiarly handsome binding. This year we made acquaintance with yet another edition. To our



THE ROYAL STATE CROWN.



ST. EDWARD'S CROWN.

mind it is very distinctly the most attractive of them all, but, we should fancy, at the same time the most expensive. Printed upon very thin paper, its 2,200 pages or more make a book of about two inches in thickness, as compared with the three and a half inches of the ordinary edition. This thin-paper edition, got up with rounded corners and limp full morocco binding, beautifully but sparingly tooled, is a striking contrast to the familiar Debrett volume ordinarily to be met with, and is in every way an *édition de luxe*, and a pleasure to handle, when once it has dawned upon the possessor that running the pages sharply over the finger by their corners greatly facilitates the turning of the pages.

The Coronation ceremony has afforded Debrett the opportunity of introducing into his preface a detailed and illustrated account. The illustrations comprise representations of St. Edward's Crown,

the six Sceptres, the three Swords, the Anointing Spoon, the Orb, the Ampulla, and the Spurs. Some of these we are enabled to reproduce herein, and, together with St. Edward's Crown, the State Crown, as laid down in His Majesty's Warrant, to which we referred in a past number of this Magazine, when reproducing the Sealed Pattern issued by the War Office. In the very able introduction with which the volume is prefaced, and when speaking of the office of Sovereign, Debrett quotes the wording of the Act of Succession, viz.: "For default of issue of the said Princess Ann and of His Majesty respectively the crown and regall government of the said kingdoms of England, France and Ireland and of the dominions thereunto belonging with the royall state," etc. . . . "shall remain and continue to the said most excellent Princess Sophia and the heirs of her body being protestants." As Debrett points out, this singular remainder is "a limitation which appears to denote, how-



ARMS OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.



ARMS OF LORD ALVERSTONE.

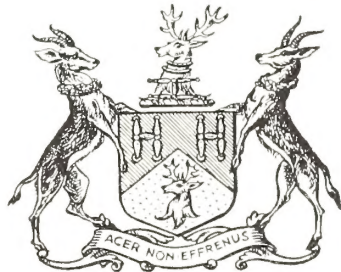
ever remote the contingency, the possibility of an abeyance of the Crown. Up to the present time there has never been an instance of coheirs, unless the case of the Queens Mary and Elizabeth be so considered. But it is quite impossible for them *both* to have been legitimate, and their successive succession was by special arrangement, and not by the unbiassed action of legal heirship. Queens Mary II. and Anne were never coheirs, and only reigned by Parliamentary interference. Remote as the contingency of an abeyance is at the present time, a few years ago the lives of King Edward and the Prince of Wales—then respectively Prince of Wales and Duke of York—alone stood between the Crown and an abeyance."

On page xxxi will be found illustrations of certain coronets, but we would put it to the Editor of Debrett that the last figured is not quite accurately described. It does not belong to *all* the grandchildren of the Sovereign, but only to those who are children of sons of the Sovereign.

The preface to the present year's edition is peculiarly interesting, the Editor taking the opportunity of calling attention to many well-known facts. Amongst these may be noticed the statement that "Summonses to a Coronation are not issued to divorced Peeresses, no matter whether they have been divorced by, or have themselves obtained a divorce from, their husbands. Widows of Peers, too, who have remarried under the rank of the Peerage are not entitled to a summons." We think there must have been rather a flutter



ARMS OF LORD AVEBURY.



ARMS OF LORD MILNER.

amongst the many widowed and uncrowned Peeresses who continue to use their Peerage titles in spite of remarriage, when it became known that in one case at any rate an exception was made, the Hon. Mrs. Wyatt being permitted to attend the Coronation, in robes and coronet, as the Countess De la Warr.

We have generally been able hitherto to point out little matters



ARMS OF LORD ALLERTON.



ARMS OF LORD KINROSS.

to the Editor that would be the better for his attention, but year after year goes by, and the constant effort of Debrett to be accurate has weeded out most, if not all, of the inaccuracies, and it is now hard to put one's hands upon them. The arms of Lord Mar and Kellie are not quite as they are matriculated in Lyon Register, and Sir Windham Carmichael-Anstruther has just rematriculated his arms. The arms given for Sir Lambton Loraine-Broke are recorded

differently at the College of Arms, and we fancy a little inquiry might be desirable as to the crests of Sir Henry Doughty-Tichborne.

The creation of the new Baronets on November 9 has tried Peerage editors severely. Debrett puts them after other Baronets before the commencement of the Knightage. Consequently, only those figure with arms who possessed them before their creation. Debrett recites in full the remainder to Lord Kitchener's new Peerage. We are beginning to think that the capacity for drawing remainders has passed away from those whose duty it is to attend to it. How anyone could have schemed one such a remainder which will exclude many of Lord Kitchener's own descendants—if he have any—in favour of his brother's line passes our comprehension. As will be seen from the illustrations we are permitted to reproduce, the Debrett armorial blocks are showing very great improvement; but we cannot see the advantage of a blank motto scroll at the base, when, as is the case with most Scottish coats, the motto is carried above the crest. Our advice is to keep a separate stock pattern for Scottish coats. We have tested the 1903 edition of Debrett very thoroughly, and more than ever are we amazed at that surprising accuracy and extent of detail which of late years Debrett has claimed to make its special feature. The claim, we must admit, is amply substantiated. Our last remark is a plea for a new block for Lord Leconfield.

BURKE.

Burke's "Peerage," which boasts a longer continuous publication than any of its rivals, unlike Debrett, Dod, and Whitaker, deals with the genealogies and biographies of past holders of the Peerage titles and Baronetcies which are still extant. To us it is the most fascinating book we know, for each article is a succinct family history.

In its early days it fostered the fascinating study of genealogy and heraldry, and now that the knowledge of them has grown, it flourishes with their popularity. The comparative sizes of the first and the last editions are proportionate, not merely to the information contained, but to the interest taken in the subject then and now. The question of ever-increasing size has lately engaged the earnest attention of the Editor, owing to numerous complaints as to the bulk and weight of the latest editions. This year, by printing the work on paper thinner but of a higher quality than of old, a lighter and easier volume to handle has been produced, without the

sacrifice of a single line or word. Indeed, this edition is longer by over fifty pages than its predecessor.

It will be well to explain here the plan and scope of the work,



ARMS OF THE MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW.

and to emphasize the extent of its information. Burke's "Peerage" contains within its well-known red covers the name of everyone bearing a title or knightly decoration, enjoying social precedence,



ARMS OF LORD SHUTTLEWORTH.



ARMS OF SIR FRANCIS LAKING,
BART., G.C.V.O.

or in remainder to hereditary honours. The pedigrees of the Peers and Baronets are arranged in general alphabetical order, the only possible plan to insure quick and easy reference. The complete

lineage of each Peer and Baronet, told in narrative form, is traced to the earliest proved ancestor. In addition, all the descendants in the male line, living or dead, of the first member of a family raised to the Peerage or created a Baronet are named, with precise dates



ARMS USED BY THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH.

and particulars concerning each. Heraldry is not neglected, for illustrations and descriptions of the family arms accompany each article. The above constitutes the main portion of Burke's



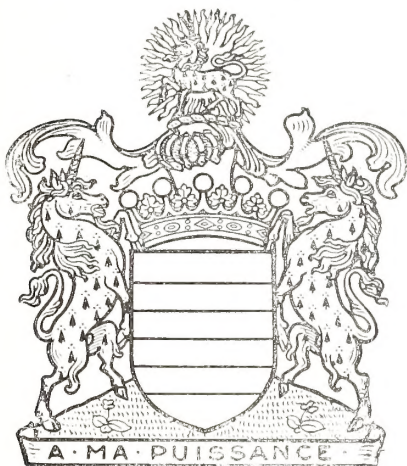
ARMS OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.



ARMS OF SIR SAMUEL CHISHOLM
BART.

"Peerage." The second portion of the work is devoted to the Privy Council and the orders of Knighthood. The names of every Privy Councillor, Knight, Commander, Companion, and Member of an Order is here given, again in general alphabetical arrangement,

with particulars of their honours, their services, their parentage, their wives, and their widows. The third portion contains an elaborate treatise on the vexed question of precedence, with complete lists of the honours from which precedence is derived, such as the Rolls of the Lords and Baronets, and the lists of the Members of the Orders of Knighthood in strict precedence. Other portions deal fully with the Spiritual Lords, and with foreign titles borne by British subjects. The key is an index to all the names mentioned in the work, and, besides, a guide to relative precedence. The bestowal of honours in connection with the two great and historic events of the year 1902 has involved very numerous changes in the annals of the titled families of this country.



ARMS OF THE EARL OF STAMFORD.



ARMS OF SIR WILLIAM MAKINS,
BART.

The war in South Africa and the Coronation are mainly responsible for the large increase in numbers of members of the various Orders of Knighthood, though the usual honours given yearly to public servants for their distinguished services contribute not a little. Eleven Knights of the Order of the Garter (of whom 7 were Kings and Princes and 4 were Peers), 2 of the Thistle, and 3 of St. Patrick, have been elected. In the Order of the Bath 22 Grand Crosses have been conferred, 60 nominations of Knights Companions have been made, and 204 Companions have been appointed. In the Order of the Star of India 3 Knights Commanders and 7 Companions have been nominated. For the Order of St. Michael and St. George 5 Grand Crosses have been conferred, while 71 Knights Commanders and 104 Companions have been nominated. In the Order of the Indian Empire 2 Knights

Grand Commanders, 5 Knights Commanders, and 13 Companions have been created. In the Royal Victorian Order 16 Grand Crosses have been conferred, 9 Knights Commanders and 34 Commanders have been created, and 45 members of the fourth class and 13 members of the fifth class of the Royal Order have been nominated. Ninety-nine gentlemen have received the honour of Knighthood, while 334 officers have been appointed Companions of the Distinguished Service Order. Besides these creations, two new Orders have been instituted to mark this memorable year. One of these is of especial interest, and is certain, of its very constitution, to become one of the most prized and illustrious decora-



ARMS OF LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

ARMS OF SIR FREDERICK TREVES,
BART., K.C.V.O.

tions in all Europe, though conferring no rank or title. The Order of Merit has indeed already earned this high place in public estimation by the distinction of its founder members, who represent all that is great in this country. The Imperial Service Order has been instituted to reward the long and faithful services of the civil servants of the Crown, and it is gratifying that the gentler sex is not excluded. Concerning one vexed question of the moment Mr. Ashworth Burke writes:

“The succession to baronetcies is often a most difficult matter to determine and one upon which we have no official guidance, for there is no tribunal before which a Baronet can establish his right to the dignity. A remedy for this anomaly might be found in an Official Roll of Baronets, to contain the names of those only who have proved their right to the satisfaction of the law officers of the Crown, and in complex cases before a Judge of the High Court. Little expense need be incurred except on behalf of very doubtful

claims. To apply a procedure similar to that obtaining in the case of Peers can be no hardship to Baronets. By some such method only can the order of Baronets be purged of those who usurp their privileges by the assumption of their style and title."

At present the only control exercised in relation to this matter is the purely unofficial discretion of the editors of the Peerage Books. Their ways of exercising this discretion are worthy of note. Burke includes no one outside those to whom he is inclined to allow unquestioned right of succession. Debrett puts in everybody who makes any such claim, clearly stating the why and wherefore of the claim, but that it is not officially allowed. We think the latter plan the better, because there are several pedigrees now in Burke



ARMS OF SIR GEORGE ARTHUR,
BART.



ARMS OF SIR ANDREW NOBLE,
BART.

which Debrett and most other authorities consider doubtful. There is considerably more accuracy about the details of the Royal Arms in the 1903 edition of Burke than has been formerly the case. Unless we are much mistaken, however, the arms attributed by Burke to the Duke of Cumberland are those of his *father*. They are those, we believe, which were assigned by Royal Warrant in the early part of the nineteenth century to the (subsequently) second Duke of Cumberland.

Recent editions of Burke's "Peerage" show a marked advance in the artistic merit of its heraldic illustrations. The current edition seems to show a considerable increase in the number of new blocks, apart from those necessitated by new creations, and we are fortunate in being able to reproduce some of the new illustrations. We should like to call the editor's attention to the arms of Lord Herries, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Killanin, Lord Lingen, and Sir Spencer Maryon-Wilson, and we think it is a

misfortune that for the Baronetcies of 1902 only the year date seems to have been available. Lord Shuttleworth's arms, which are amongst those we reproduce, are correctly figured in Burke only. We have reason to believe that the mistake which has been reproduced elsewhere was made officially; but the editor of Burke, noticing a discrepancy, had the matter investigated, and on this point has distinctly scored.

DOD.

Whilst Burke and Debrett are the expensive Peerage books—well worth the prices asked for them, nevertheless—Dod is essentially the handy book for use on the writing-table and for ready reference. It treats only of living people; but the pre-eminent advantage of Dod is that it is *up to date*. From sheer curiosity we carefully checked through all the "occurrences during printing" in both Burke and Debrett by Dod. With two exceptions, all appeared in Dod *in their proper places in the text*. Its smaller size and less comprehensive scope make this possible to Dod alone, and, with its low price of 10s. 6d., make the book what it claims to be, a book of reference. One regrets to see that nearly every bogus Baronet at present finds a comfortable resting-place in Dod; but we can only trust this will soon be altered, for its cheapness, handiness, and its ease of reference make for it a position of its own which none of its competitors can hope to rival.



THE DIGHTONS OF CLIFFORD CHAMBERS.



HARMINGLY bound in white vellum and with scarlet lettering, Mr. Elliot Stock has just published, at the price of 6s., a very interesting, though brief, account of the family of Dighton of Clifford Chambers, by a member of the family, Mr. Conway Dighton, whose name has already figured in these pages as a contributor. In its brief preface the author remarks: "I feel that this little book requires a word or two of explanation as to the form in which it appears. I had intended to write a monograph on my ancestor, John Dighton (1713-1761), and having done that I was moved to continue the

family history down to recent times." Though of quarto size, the volume only runs to some forty pages, but to all who can claim any kinship or connection with the subjects of its pages the volume must inevitably appeal. "John Dighton," as the author remarks, "was the youngest son of Richard Dighton of Clifford Chambers, Gloucestershire, by his wife, Alice, daughter and co-heiress of



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN DIGHTON, HON. EAST
INDIA COMPANY, 1761-1840.

From a Miniature.

Francis Keyt, of Hidcote, in the parish of Meckleton, in the same county, by his wife, Alice, daughter of Sir William Spencer of Yarnton, or Yardington, Oxon, whose wife, Constance, was daughter to Sir Thomas Lucy, Knight, of Charlecote, Warwickshire, celebrated as Shakespeare's Justice Shallow." Richard Dighton's grandfather, Job Dighton, barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, had settled at Clifford about 1639, "bought the manor and advowson in 1649 from the Raynsfords, who were ruined Royalists, for £4,450, died there ten years later, and was buried in the night by his

brother-in-law, William Harewell." The pedigree goes no further back, but from this point it is traced downwards pretty fully, and from the nature of the information given we should assume accurately.

Incidentally, a short account of the Dormer family of Ascot is given, and we come later to Lieutenant-General John Dighton, H.E.I.C.S., to whom the author refers in his preface. The dates



ARMS OF CHRISTOPHER DIGTON OF WINSBY,
CO. LINCOLN.

From the Pedigree of 1623.

of his official appointments are given, though singularly little of his career. But an excellent portrait (which we reproduce) is reproduced, which forcibly recalls the features of the great Napoleon.

More space is devoted to the civilian career in India of the General's son, Mr. Richard Henry Dighton, who appears to have played a very prominent part in Hyderabad. The account of his adventures is most entertaining.

There are some nine appendices to the little volume, which con-

tain genealogical information of considerable value. In Appendix A the Job Dighton first referred to is identified with the Ashby-de-la-Zouch family of the name, whose pedigree is to be found in the Lincolnshire (1559) and Yorkshire (1562) Visitations. Reference is made to an old pedigree on vellum now in the possession of the family, and the arms herein reproduced are the arms of Dighton of Winsby, co. Lincoln, as given in the above-mentioned pedigree, which is dated 1623.

The small volume, though not pretentious, is a valuable contribution to genealogical history, and Mr. Dighton is to be congratulated on having taken steps to preserve for the posterity of his family the facts which are now available and within his knowledge. In appearance and get-up the book, like so many others of these semi-private family histories for which Mr. Elliot Stock is responsible, is singularly dainty and pleasing.



REVIEW.

WE have been favoured with a print of an engraved plate of the Royal Scottish coat, designed and executed by Mr. N. Vanderlyn, of the Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell, and exhibited at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition. The plate shows greater skill in its engraving than in its design. The animals undoubtedly have life and movement, but they lack the freedom of the old designers, and Mr. Vanderlyn has muddled his periods rather grotesquely. If the plate be an early attempt it shows great promise, but there is room for much improvement.



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The Editor begs to state that, as the arrears of back correspondence sent for publication have now been overhauled, all queries forwarded for publication will for the present be inserted without any charge. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

ECCLESIASTICAL HAT.

In this article it has been quite overlooked that the Dean and Archdeacon are married, so to speak, like the Bishop, to his see, their family coat being impaled with the deanery or archdeaconry coats, so that the hat would have to be granted as an ensign to the latter coats, not to the family, since, being "femmes," they

could not bear a crest. This also would have to be subject to alteration if a Bishop was made Dean or Archdeacon; then the ensign would be a mitre, not a hat. I never heard of a Canon being married to his Chapter, so I suppose he would bear his family achievement with half the hat dexter and sinisterways of the shield. F. W.

[Heraldically the hat would be on an identical footing with the mitre of a Bishop.—ED. G. M.]

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#### HULME OF HULME.

Your correspondent "Brasenose" in the January number of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE will find in Baines' "Lancashire," vol. ii., p. 394, a pedigree of Hulme of Hulme which somewhat amplifies the pedigree he gives as being the only pedigree of earlier date than those given in the Visitations of 1563, 1564, and 1580.

52, Cephas Street, E.

LEONARD T. LAKE.

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THE ARMS OF PORTO RICO.

In the December number you say: "A grant of arms by legislative action would be valid."

In the United States it is competent for Congress to create the arms of the nation, and for the Legislature of a State to make the arms of the State, the Aldermen and Council of a city, those of the city, any society or corporation to make the arms of such society or corporation, and for the individual to create his own. Even in colonial days arms-bearing was wholly at the will of the individual. No visitations were ever made nor was a herald ever given jurisdiction in any of the thirteen colonies. The point is not of importance, for then, as now, arms marked no social distinction, and many of our oldest and proudest families never use them. MONOGRAM.

[The granting of arms entails the exercise of Sovereignty; hence a grant by legislative action either of Congress or a State Legislature is perfectly valid, but it is ridiculous to assert that a City Council possesses any attributes of regality, and a grant of arms by a City Council is as futile as the grant of a hereditary title would be.—ED. G. M.]

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#### DAVIS OF MARSH.

Can any reader of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE kindly tell me the Christian name of "— Davis, Esq.," of Stanton Lacy and Marsh, co. Salop, who, according to Betham's "Baronetage," vol. ii., p. 37, married Hester Edwardes daughter of Sir Francis Edwardes, second Baronet of Shrewsbury, who died in Ireland in 1690. According to the Cloyne (co. Cork) marriage license bonds, a Richard Heacock of Innishonnan (co. Cork?) married in 1728 Hester Davis, and I wish to trace the relationship between this lady and the Edwardes family. She evidently had a daughter, Anne Heacock, married in 1758 in Cloyne to Alexander Durdin, afterwards of Huntington Castle, co. Carlow, and I wish to ascertain if she also had a daughter, Hester Heacock, and to whom she was married *circa* 1757.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

WM. JACKSON FIGOTT.

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THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

Miss (Sophia Elizabeth) Wykeham, about whom the bets were laid between M. and A. at All Souls, Oxford, in February, 1818, was the only daughter and heir of William Richard Wykeham, of Swatcliffe, co. Oxon, Esq. H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.) was greatly attached to this lady, but she resolutely declined to marry him unless he obtained the formal consent of the Prince Regent to their union, according to the Royal Marriage Act.

As we all know, the Duke married (some months after the said dispute) the

Princess Adelaide of Saxe Meiningen, and after his accession to the throne (June 3, 1834) he created Miss Wykeham Baroness Wenman in her own right. She died unmarried August 9, 1870.

H. MURRAY LANE,
Chester Herald.



GRAY.

Douglas, in his "Peerage of Scotland," vol. i., p. 669 (second edition), states that Patrick, whom he calls fourth Lord Gray (really third of modern reckoning), married the second daughter of George, second Earl of Huntly, by his wife, Lady Jane, daughter of King James I. of Scotland. He adds that there were three daughters of the marriage, of whom the eldest, Margaret, married Sir William Keith, of Innerugie.

"G. E. C." says this Lord Gray died *s.p. leg.* Of course, he is generally an excellent authority, but not so impeccable in Scottish as in English matters, his knowledge not being at first hand in the former. Also he is apt to disregard females, except in the direct line of succession.

Have any of your readers any documentary evidence bearing on this point? It is one of importance, as this Sir William of Innerugie left two daughters, great heiresses. The elder, Margaret, married her chief, William, fourth Earl Marischal, before June 30, 1538; the younger, Elizabeth, married William, seventh Lord Forbes. Both these races, and the descendants of their numerous alliances, are affected by the question whether or not they trace Plantagenet descent through James I.'s queen.

J. M. C.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

November 5, 1901.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

EDWARD, R.I.

Whereas an Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to enable His Most Gracious Majesty to make an Addition to the Royal Style and Titles in recognition of His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas," which Act enacts that it shall be lawful for Us, with a view to such recognition as aforesaid of Our Dominions beyond the seas, by Our Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom issued within six months after the passing of the said Act, to make such addition to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies as to Us may seem fit: And whereas Our present Style and Titles are, in the Latin tongue, "Edwardus VII. Dei Gratia Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor, Indiæ Imperator"; and

in the English tongue, "Edward VII., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to appoint and declare, and We do hereby, by and with the said advice, appoint and declare that henceforth, so far as conveniently may be, on all occasions and in all instruments wherein Our Style and Titles are used, the following addition shall be made to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies; that is to say, in the Latin tongue, after the word "Britanniarum," these words, "et terrarum transmarinarum quæ in ditone sunt Britannicæ"; and in the English tongue, after the words "of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," these words, "and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas."

And Our will and pleasure further is, that all gold, silver, and bronze moneys, now current and lawful moneys of the United Kingdom, and all gold, silver, and bronze

moneys which shall, on or after this day, be coined by Our Authority with the like impressions, shall, notwithstanding such addition to Our Style and Titles, be deemed and taken to be current and lawful moneys of the said United Kingdom; and, further, that all moneys coined for and issued in any of the Dependencies of the said United Kingdom, and declared by Our Proclamation to be current and lawful money of such Dependencies, respectively bearing Our Style or Titles, or any part or parts thereof, and all moneys which shall hereafter be coined and issued according to such Proclamation, shall, notwithstanding such addition, continue to be lawful and current money of such Dependencies respectively, until Our pleasure shall be further declared thereupon.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, this fourth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and one, in the first year of Our Reign.
God Save the King.

AT THE COURT AT SAINT JAMES'S,
November 4, 1901.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Honourable Sir John Henry de Villiers, K.C.M.G., was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

AT THE COURT AT SAINT JAMES'S,
November 4, 1901.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day Sir James Charles Mathew, Lord Justice of Appeal, was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

AT THE COURT AT SAINT JAMES'S,
November 4, 1901.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day Sir Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy, Lord Justice of Appeal, was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

AT THE COURT AT SAINT JAMES'S,
November 4, 1901.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by His Majesty in Council that the Right Honourable Lord Macnaghten and the right Honourable Sir Richard Henn Collins, Master of the Rolls, be added to the Committee to consider of the preparations necessary to be made for the Coronation of Their Majesties.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,
October 31, 1901.

CORONATION OF THEIR MAJESTIES. COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Right Honourable the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty for the purpose will meet at the Council Office, Whitehall, on Wednesday, the 4th day of December next, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon, to hear and determine Claims of Services to be performed at the time of the ensuing Coronation (except those dispensed with by His Majesty's Royal Proclamation of the 26th day of June last), and of fees to be received for the same.

The Commissioners, at their Meeting held on the 17th day of July last resolved as follows:

1. Petitioners are not required to appear in person before the Court, unless summoned.
2. Petitioners may appear by Solicitors, Agents, or Counsel.
3. If a Claim was admitted in 1838, the Court will forthwith admit such Claim, provided the Commissioners are satisfied that the present Petitioner represents the person whose Claim was admitted in 1838, and that there is no counter-claim.

The Commissioners are required by the Proclamation to exclude from their consideration such claims as may be submitted to them in respect of rights or services connected with the parts of the Ceremonial heretofore performed in Westminster Hall and with the Procession, the Ceremony being confined to Westminster Abbey.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 19, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Reginald Thomas Tower, Esq., to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Siam, and also to be His Majesty's Consul-General in Siam.

CROWN OFFICE, November 2, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to grant unto Sir John Charles Day, Knt., late one of the Justices of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, an annuity of £3,500.

CROWN OFFICE, November 2, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to grant unto the Right Honourable Sir John Rigby, Knt., late a Lord Justice of Appeal, an annuity of £3,500.

CROWN OFFICE, November 2, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to grant unto the Honourable Sir Herbert Hardy Cozens-

Hardy, Knt., the office of one of the Lords Justices of Appeal.

CROWN OFFICE, November 2, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to grant unto Arthur Richard Jelf, Esq., K.C., the office of one of the Justices of the High Court of Justice.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

November 5, 1901.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF WARWICK.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Woolcombe-Adams to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated October 30, 1901.

Frederick Ernest Muntz, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated October 30, 1901.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 15, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Mansfeldt de Cardonnell Findlay, Esq., to be a First Secretary of Legation in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 26, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint James Beethom Whitehead, Esq., to be First Secretary of Legation to His Majesty's Legation at Brussels; Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart., to be First Secretary of Legation to His Majesty's Legation at Tokio; Henry Crofton Lowther, Esq., to be First Secretary of Legation to His Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro; and Walter Beaupré Townley, Esq., to be First Secretary of Legation to His Majesty's Legation at Peking.

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 4, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. H. Charmanne as Consul-General of Belgium at Durban, with jurisdiction over British South Africa; Mr. L. O. B. Furlong as Consul of Denmark for Newfoundland, to reside at St. John's; and Mr. George Frederick Williamson as Consul of Ecuador at Sydney.

WHITEHALL, November 7, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United

Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto John Stanley, Esq., K.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, India.

WHITEHALL, November 7, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Albert Houtum Schindler, Esq., C.I.E., a General in the Persian Service, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Second Class, with the Star, of the Order of the Red Eagle, conferred upon him by His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia.

WHITEHALL, November 7, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Oscar Edwards, Esq., Chief Inspector of the Ottoman Public Debt at Broussa, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Osmanieh, conferred upon him by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.

WHITEHALL, November 7, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Harold Thompson Lyon, Esq., Electrical Engineer, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Cross of Chevalier of the Order of Leopold, conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of the Belgians in recognition of valuable services rendered by him to His Majesty.

CROWN OFFICE, November 6, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to grant unto Charles Swinfen Eady, Esq., K.C., the office of one of the Justices of the High Court of Justice.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
November 4, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date 30th ultimo, to appoint John Cairns, Esq., Assistant-Clerk in the Court of Session, to be a Depute-Clerk in the Court of Session, in the room of Graham Marrable, Esq., resigned.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE," November 8, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, November 8, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to signify his intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer, whose claims have been submitted for His Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against his name:

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
Cape Police	Sergeant-Major Alexander Young	Towards the close of the action at Ruiter's Kraal on August 13, 1901, Sergeant-Major Young, with a handful of men, rushed some kopjes which were being held by Commandant Erasmus and about twenty Boers. On reaching these kopjes, the enemy were seen galloping back to another kopje held by the Boers. Sergeant-Major Young then galloped on some fifty yards ahead of his party, and, closing with the enemy, shot one of them and captured Commandant Erasmus, the latter firing at him three times at point-blank range before being taken prisoner.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

November 9, 1901.

INDIA OFFICE, November 9, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India :

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

James John Digges La Touche, Esq., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service ; His Highness Raja Surinder Bikram Prakash Bahadur, of Sirmur ; Sultan Ahmad bin Fadhl, of Lahej.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Stanley Ismay, Esq., Indian Civil Service ; David Thomas Roberts, Esq., Indian Civil Service ; James Wilson, Esq., Indian Civil Service ; Robert Burton Buckley, Esq., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department ; Arthur Frederick Cox, Esq., Indian Civil Service ; Charles Gerwien Bayne, Esq., Indian Civil Service.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST.

MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, November 9, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George :

To be an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Distinguished Order :

Sir Giuseppe Carbone, LL.D., K.C.M.G., Chief Justice, President of the Court of Appeal, and Vice-President of the Council of Government of the Island of Malta.

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Distinguished Order :

Earnest Edward Blake, Esq., one of the Crown Agents for the Colonies ; Alfred Lewis Jones, Esq., President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, in recognition

of services to the West African Colonies, and to Jamaica.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Distinguished Order :

Commodore Alfred Leigh Winsloe, R.N., C.V.O., in command of His Majesty's ship *Ophir*, during the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to the Colonies ; Charles Edward Ducat Pennycuik, Esq., on retirement as Treasurer of the Island of Ceylon ; William Robert Henderson, Esq., M.D., Principal Medical Officer of the Gold Coast ; Robert Allman, Esq., Principal Medical Officer of Southern Nigeria ; Walter Egerton, Esq., First Magistrate, Singapore, in the Straits Settlements ; John Burchmore Harrison, Esq., M.A., Government Analyst of the Colony of British Guiana ; François Hodoul, Esq., for many years Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Seychelles Islands ; Henry Blythe Westrap Russell, Esq., in recognition of his services while employed with the Ashanti Field Force.

INDIA OFFICE, November 9, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire :

TO BE KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India ; His Highness Maharao Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, of Sirahi in Rajputana, K.C.S.I.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

Nawab Shahbaz Khan, Bugti, of Baluchistan ; James George Scott, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy-Commissioner in Burma ; Raja Jang Bahadur Khan, of Nanpara, in the Bahraich District of Oudh, C.I.E.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Thomas Conlan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces

and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations; Sidney Preston, Esq., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch; Murray Hammick, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Alexander Pedlar, Esq., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal; Richard Amphlett Lamb, Esq., Indian Civil Service; William Stevenson Meyer, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Alexander Lauzun Pendock Tucker, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Diwan Bahadur Kanchi Krishnaswami Rao, Diwan of the Travancore State; William Leatham Harvey, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Lieutenant-Colonel John Clibborn, Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel George Wingate, Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel George Hart Desmond Gimlett, M.D., Indian Medical Service; Louis S. Moss, Esq., Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company; Arthur Henry Wallis, Esq., Calcutta; Alexander Johnstone Dunlop, Esq., Senior Member, Board of Revenue, His Highness the Nizam's Government; George Herbert Dacres Walker, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, General Branch; Major Alexander Fleetwood Pinhey, Indian Staff Corps; Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand, Minister of the Indore State; Spencer Harcourt Butler, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Captain Frank Cooke Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps; Honorary Major Thomas Henry Hill, lately Senior Assistant-Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department; Rai Bahadur Radhika Prasanna Mukharji, lately Inspector of Schools in Bengal.

INDIA OFFICE, November 9, 1901.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL FOR PUBLIC SERVICE IN INDIA.

The King has been pleased to approve of the grant of the Gold Medal to the following:

Shankar Madho Chitnavis, Esq., Deputy-Commissioner, Central Provinces; Major Herbert Edward Deane, R.A.M.C.; Dhanjibhai Fakirji Commodore, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.; Major Thomas Edward Dyson, M.B., C.M., Indian Medical Service; Mrs. E. J. Firth, of Madras; N. S. Glazebrook, Esq., J.P., of Bombay; Sidney Hutton Cooper Hutchinson, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Superintendent of Telegraphs; Colonel Samuel Swinton Jacob, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps; Rai Bahadur Kamaleshwari Pershad Singh of Monghyr, Bengal; Harrington Verney Lovett, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Herbert Frederick Mayes, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Indian Civil Service; Lieutenant-Colonel James McCloghry, F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service; Sardar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, J.P., Bombay; William Florey Noyce, Esq., Extra

Assistant-Commissioner and Assistant-Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Burma; Robert Barton Stewart, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Captain Edmund Wilkinson, F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

November 12, 1901.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, November 4, 1901.

The King was pleased this day to confer the honour of Knighthood on Arthur Richard Jelf, Esq., one of the Justices of His Majesty's High Court of Justice.

WAR OFFICE, November 9, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday, to give orders for the following appointments to, and promotions in, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order viz.: The Right Honourable Sir Francis Richard Plunket, G.C.M.G.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Admiral George Digby Morant; Vice-Admiral Charles George Fane; Colonel Thales Pease, C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Sir Montagu Frederick Ommanney, K.C.M.G.; Robert Anderson, Esq., C.B., L.L.D.; Francis John Stephens Hopwood, Esq., C.B., C.M.G.; Samuel Butler Provis, Esq., C.B.; George Lisle Ryder, Esq., C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Major-General Constantine Phipps Carey, Royal Engineers; Clinton Edward Dawkins, Esq.; Colonel Morton John Wheatley, Royal Engineers; David Parry Williams, Esq.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, November 11, 1901.

The King, as Sovereign and Chief of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir William Alexander Baillie Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief Clerk of the Colonial Department, to be an Officer of Arms of the said Most Distinguished Order, in the room of Frederick Obadiah Adrian, Esq., C.M.G., who has relinquished that office on his retirement from the Colonial Department.

By the Way.

[*The Editor welcomes cuttings from the Press or short notes for insertion in these pages.*]

THE GENEALIST'S GUIDE.

A NEW edition of this celebrated book is about to issue from the press, and we have pleasure in calling attention to it. Where the working genealogist would be without Dr. Marshall's book to turn to we hesitate to say. Probably it is the most useful book of genealogical reference which has ever been compiled. We shall refer at greater length to the volume in a later number.

We have singular pleasure in announcing that Mr. G. W. Eve, A.R.E., the well-known heraldic artist, intends shortly to deliver, with demonstrations, a course of studio lectures upon heraldry and its artistic expression. The course, it is intended, should consist of eight weekly lectures, and will commence at the latter end of February. The lectures are to be delivered in Mr. Eve's studio at 18, Kensington Court Place. Mr. Eve undoubtedly stands at the head of his profession, and to him more than to any other person is due the present artistic recognition in this country of the true uses and status of heraldry, and the elevation of its practical pursuit from the trade of herald painting to its real artistic level. Particulars of the course of lectures can be obtained on application to Mr. Eve at his studio, or from Messrs. Newman, Soho Square.

There was recently, it will be remembered, a heated controversy in Glasgow as to whether women were to be allowed to serve at liquor bars. It was not a new question by any means. We notice that at the annual dinner of the Glasgow Trades House the other evening Mr. Bonar Law read a number of extracts dealing with old Glasgow, and one of these stated that in the year 1640 the General Assembly passed a decree that, "for the general downbearing of sin," women were not to be allowed to serve in taverns, but only men and boys. Nothing new under the sun.

It is only in London that a procession takes place on the day the Lord Mayor is publicly installed in office. Dublin had for many years a procession, and sometimes an imposing one, when the Lord Mayor was installed on New Year's Day. These were best in the eighties, when prominent Irish politicians occupied the post of chief magistrate. The procession went from the Mansion House to the City Hall through the principal streets; but as a great public function it has now been practically abandoned. In Scotland no special ceremonies are attached to the installation of the Lord Provosts.

Only twenty-eight cities and towns have the right by Royal Charter to sport swords of justice, but several modern boroughs have most unlawfully arrogated this high honour to themselves. Maces are common, too common, for new municipalities purchase the baubles in defiance of the fact that the right to bear a mace should be first received from the King. Charters of incorporation do not confer this right. The least known civic emblems are the official walking-sticks which some mayors carry. His Worship of Chichester has a crystal-topped malacca cane; moreover, a turquoise ring is put upon his finger to signify his marriage to the city for a year. The Mayor of Lincoln has the only other ring of the kind in the country. It is a gold ring, carved with the doleful posy: "All flesh is grass." A motto for civic banquets!

The Lord Mayor's collar is the oldest and finest of the kind in the country. It was bequeathed by Sir John Aleyn, in 1544, for use by the Lord Mayor on "principall and festivall daies." It is of pure gold, and 64 inches long. The fifty-seven links are made up of twenty-eight SS, with Tudor roses in red and white enamel, and plain knot-links between each. The ends are joined by the portcullis, from which hangs the jewel. In the centre are the City arms, cut in cameo of light blue on an olive ground. Round this is a garter of light blue enamel, with the gold inscription: *Domine dirige nos*. This centre is set in a border of gold SS links and rosettes of diamonds. At levées and Court the Lord Mayor wears the jewel without the collar, suspending it round his neck by a broad blue ribbon. The collar and jewel are valued at £1,200.

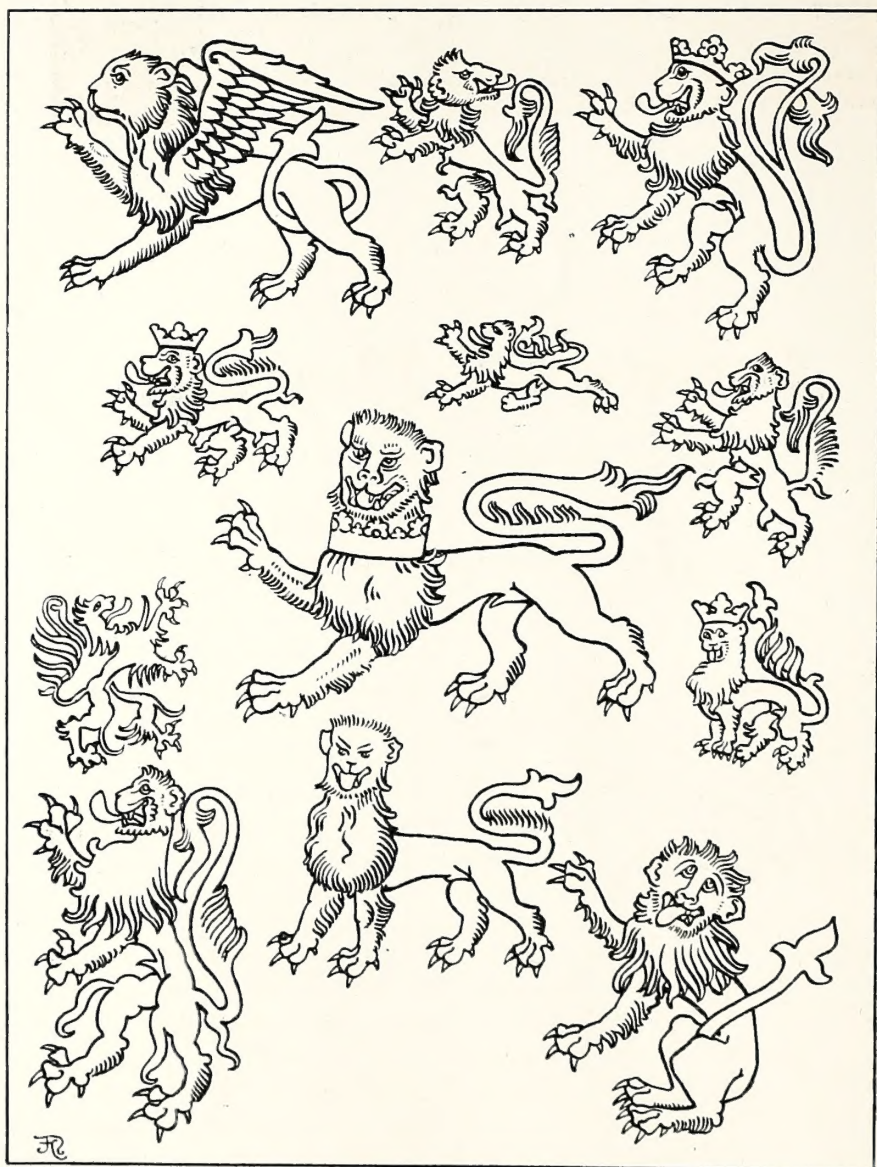
George Swifte, a workman living in Vineland, New Jersey, claims to be the rightful heir to the title and estates of the late Earl of Carlingford. Swifte's case has been before the Irish courts for several years, and is about to be reopened. Mr. Northrop and Mr. Keighley, wealthy residents of Vineland, who investigated the case, were so favourably impressed that they have arranged to give Swifte substantial backing. The case will shortly be transferred from Dublin to London.—*Daily Mail*.

Mr. Martin having asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he will consider the advisability of issuing a warrant defining what is the correct flag to be flown on land by civilians, and what flag should be flown on public buildings and at schools in Great Britain and in the Colonies, has received from Mr. Balfour the following reply: "The questions which have been raised as to the proper use of flags have received careful consideration by the Government, but they are unable to adopt the course suggested. Nor does it appear desirable to undertake the legislation which would be necessary in order to regulate the general use by civilians, or any class of civilians, of any particular flag on land. It is a matter which is best left, as hitherto, to the guidance of custom and good taste."—*Globe*, October 23, 1902.

The recent death of the Archbishop of Canterbury tempts us to reprint an extract from one of the last public speeches he delivered—viz., at St. David's. Lord Tredegar, in giving "The Archbishop of Canterbury," referred to his Grace as "Primate of England."

The Archbishop, in a humorous response, said: "I do not quite know what the Archbishop of York would say if he were here with us just now. He would be inclined, I think, to throw something at my head, and to ask why it was that he was robbed of his proper title of 'Primate of England.' (Laughter.) That is his title, and not mine, because the matter was decided centuries ago. It was decided that the Archbishop of Canterbury was to be Primate of All England, and the Archbishop of York was to be Primate of England. (Hear, hear.) The only thing which is allowed to the Archbishop of York is that he may carry his cross in my southern province. He is allowed to carry it on condition that he subscribes £50 a year to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket in Canterbury Cathedral. (Laughter.) I am sorry to say that the £50 a year has disappeared. (Renewed laughter.) When I ask his Grace to be good enough to fulfil the condition, he rather implies that, instead of fulfilling the condition, he would rather give up the right. (More laughter.) He thinks that the carrying of his cross in the province of another Archbishop is not a sufficient recompense for the loss of £50 a year. Moreover, he is so unreasonable as to say that giving money to keep up the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket would be going against the whole of our national history, because at the Reformation it was decided that Thomas à Becket was not so excellent a person as people had believed him to be, and a good many of his saintly virtues were rather pooh-poohed. (Laughter.) Of course, we must take history as we find it, therefore I do not dare to press on my brother of York that he should look after the shrine of À Becket. I do not know what may be the feelings of residents in this part of my province. I do not know whether it would be quite safe to call À Becket 'Saint Thomas,' because some people do not think he was anything of a saint at all. Other people look on him as a very great saint because he resisted the King, which some folks consider to be the very essence, the very acme, of excellent conduct. (Much laughter.) He resisted the authority of the State—what could be more glorious? (Laughter.) In resisting the State, you are resisting an authority that may do all sorts of things to you; and if you are bold enough to do that, well, great honour ought to be paid you ever after. (Renewed laughter.) I take no part either on one side or the other (cheers and laughter), only the shrine in a certain form still exists, and I would like to get the £50. (Laughter.)"





"THE ART OF HERALDRY"

By ARTHUR CHAS. FOX-DAVIES.

Some typical lions drawn by Mr. Forbes Nixon for the above work, which will be published shortly



The
Genealogical Magazine.

MARCH, 1903.

THREE SCOTTISH PRELATES.

By G. A. S.



THE House of Roslin took a prominent part in the government of Scotland, both in matters of Church and State. William Sinclair, Bishop of Dunkeld, brother of Sir Henry Sinclair, Baron of Roslin, became the favourite of Bruce; whilst two centuries later Henry and John Sinclair, sons of Sir Oliver of Roslin, were promoted to the Sees of Ross and Brechin respectively, and were, according to Knox, numbered amongst Queen Mary's "flattering counsellors." An uncle of the reformer's opponents had been Bishop nominate of Caithness. We have no record of William Sinclair's administration of his diocese. His fame rests upon one heroic exploit, which is narrated in the pages of Scottish historians from Tytler to Lang, but which will bear repetition here. After the invasion of England by the "Black Douglas" in 1317, the English retaliated by sending an expedition to Scotland. Their fleet sailed up the Firth of Forth and landed at Donibristle, in Fife, where they defeated the Earl and sheriff of that county. The Bishop, who was then residing at his manor of Auchtertool, hastily collected sixty of his servants and advanced against the enemy. When he encountered the fugitives, he asked them whither they were going. "The English," replied the sheriff, "are more numerous and stronger than we, and we

dare not fight with them." To which the Bishop made answer: "Our lord the King would do well to hack your gilt spurs from off your heels! Turn, turn, for shame, and let all who love Scotland follow me!" Suiting his action to his words, Sinclair, who was attired in a linen frock or rochet hurriedly cast over his armour, seized a lance from the nearest soldier and furiously charged the enemy. He succeeded in rallying his countrymen, and the English were driven to their ships with the loss of five hundred men. King Robert on learning of his feat was greatly delighted, and declared that Sinclair should be his own Bishop, and as the "King's Bishop" he was afterwards known. In 1318 he built the choir of Dunkeld Cathedral on the site of part of the old monastery. He died in 1337, and was buried within the cathedral. There used to be a marble monument over his tomb and a handsome statue of him in alabaster. The latter was mutilated either by the mob in 1560 or by the soldiery in 1689.

To turn to Queen Mary's advisers, Henry Sinclair was born in 1508, and received his education at St. Andrews University. Whilst there he divided his attention between theology, philosophy, and letters, and pursued his studies with an ardour which soon earned him distinction. Tytler says that he was a man of profound legal knowledge, and of almost equal eminence as a scholar and a statesman.¹ In 1537 he was created an ordinary Lord of Session by James V., and in the same year obtained the Rectory of Glasgow from Archbishop Dunbar. Four years later he became Abbot of Kilwinning. The King in his letter to the Pope on this occasion requested His Holiness to confer the dignity upon his faithful counsellor "on account of the ancient and noble house from which he is descended, his high situation as a judge, and his daily usefulness in the management of affairs of State."² He was sent with Lord Erskine in 1550 as ambassador to Flanders. His embassy proved successful, and he was frequently employed abroad on such service in later years. He abstained from interference in public affairs during the regency of Arran, and retired to France; but when Mary of Guise was nominated Regent, he at once returned and set about reforming the law of his country. The Bishop of Orkney was then President of the Court of Session, and Sinclair obtained his co-operation in the passing of certain statutes for the restoration of forgotten forms of procedure, the abridgment of lawsuits, and the general administration of equal justice throughout the land. These

¹ "History of Scotland," ii. 76.

² "Epist. Reg. Scotorum," ii. 134.

reforms were passed in a Parliament which met at Edinburgh on June 10, 1555. He was at this time Dean of Glasgow, and on December 2, 1558, he succeeded the Bishop of Orkney as Lord President of the Court of Session, being appointed Bishop of Ross two years later on the death of Bishop David Panter.

When Queen Mary landed in Scotland in the autumn of 1561, the Bishop of Ross was chosen one of her Privy Council of twelve, the other members of which were all laymen. It has been said that he made it his duty to see that proper regard was paid to the laws in actual force, whether they favoured Protestants or Catholics. No clearer instance of this can be given than his attitude towards Knox, when the reformer was accused of illegally convoking the lieges in 1563. Whilst Mary was absent at Stirling, the Mass was attended by certain Catholics at Holyrood in defiance of the arrangement which permitted it only when she was present. A disturbance took place. Armstrong and Cranstoun, two of the rioters, were committed for trial. Knox, indignant at their arrest, wrote and circulated letters requesting the presence of the godly at Edinburgh on the day of trial. A copy of one of these letters came into the hands of the Bishop of Ross, was shown by him to the Queen, and Knox was summoned to appear before the Council to answer for his conduct. The latter gives a graphic, but, of course, grossly prejudiced, account of the proceedings in his "History." "The Brethren of the Toun," he says, "followed in sick Number, that the inner Close was full, and all the Staires, even to the Chalmer Dore, quhare the Quene and Counsaill satt."¹ There were present, besides Mary, her secretary, Lethington, the Duke of Chatelherault, the Earls of Argyll, Murray, and Glencairn, the Earl Marischal, Lord Ruthven, and the Bishop of Ross. Knox at once admitted the writing of the letter, and maintained that he had acted with the consent of the Kirk. He succeeded in overawing his judges, and was unanimously acquitted. It is evident, as Mr. Lang points out,² that several members of the Council might themselves have been accused of convoking unlawful assemblies, and were afraid on this account to give judgment against him. Sinclair apparently was of opinion that no offence had been committed. The Queen, according to Knox, on hearing that the Bishop had voted with the rest, began to upbraid him, when he replied: "Your Grace may consider, that it is nyther Affection to the Man, nor yit Love to his Profession, that movit me to absolve him, bot the simpill Treuth that planly

¹ "History," edit. 1732, p. 339.

² "History of Scotland," ii. 137.

appears in his Defence, draws me efter it, albeit that uthers wald condemne him and it."¹ This incident clearly proves that Sinclair was capable of acting with generosity to his opponent, and did not fear to incur the Queen's displeasure by pronouncing an unbiassed judgment. Knox, on the other hand, although he himself records the Bishop's speech in his favour, has not one charitable word for him, and heaps him with abuse. He appears to him "ane perfyte Hypocrite, ane conjured Enemy to Christ Jesus," and prays that God may "after straik him according to his Deservings." The result of the investigation was entirely satisfactory to the reformer, and he cannot refrain from gloating over Mary's discomfiture. "That Nicht," he concludes, "was nyther dancing nor fiddeling in the Court; for Madam was disappointed of hir Purpose, quhilk was to have had Johne Knox in hir Will be Vote of hir Nobility."

To John Sinclair Knox applies the same epithet which he had found so useful in his brother's case. "Whill thes Thingis war in doing in Scotland and France," he writes of the year 1558, "that perfyte Hypocrite, Maister Johne Sinclare, then Deane of Restalrig, and now Lord Precident and Bischope of Brechin, began to preiche in his Kirk of Restalrig."² He tells us that on one occasion the Dean made known his intention of preaching a sermon in which he promised to give his judgment upon all controversial matters in religion. But the sequel shows that his audience went away far from satisfied, for "nocht onlie gainsaid he the Doctrine of Justification and of Prayer, which befor he had tauchte, bot also he sett up and mantained Papistrie to the uttermost Prick; yea, holie Watter, Pilgramage, Purgatorie, and Pardones war of such Vertew in his Conceate, that without thame he looked not to be saved." It is impossible to accept this as a correct estimate of Sinclair's teaching, for, whilst many of the reformed ministers approved of his doctrine, some of the friars asserted that if he did not mend his ways he would be the destruction of the whole Church.³ In his intercourse with Adam Wallace, who was sentenced to death during the primacy of Archbishop Hamilton for heresy, he displayed moderation and charity. Wallace refused to receive two Grey Friars who were sent to him, but willingly entered into conversation with the Dean of Restalrig, and stated that he was much comforted by his counsel.⁴ We may be certain that the Protestant martyr would not have listened to his spiritual adviser if he had "maintained Papistry to the uttermost prick." In ecclesiastical affairs the Dean exercised

¹ Knox's "History," p. 343.

² *Ibid.*, p. 97.

³ Grub's "Ecclesiastical History of Scotland," ii. 146.

⁴ *Ibid.*, ii. 35.

a wide influence, and was chosen by Queen Mary to celebrate her marriage with Darnley. The Queen was clad in deep mourning, according to the established custom as a widow of France. The brief account of the ceremony given in the "Diurnal of Occurrents" (p. 80) is as follows: "Vpoun the xxviiiij day of July 1565 the said Henrie king and Marie quene of Scottis wes marigt in the chapell of Halyrudhous at sex houris in the mornynge be Mr. John Sinclare deane of Restalrig with greit magnificence accompanyit with the haill nobilitie of this realme." Soon afterwards the Dean was promoted to be Lord President of the Court of Session in succession to his brother, the Bishop of Ross, who died this same year, and his nomination to the See of Brechin followed within a short time. It is a matter of doubt as to whether the legal work in manuscript now in the Advocates' Library, known as "Sinclair's Practicks"—the earliest record of the decisions of the supreme court—was compiled by Henry Sinclair or his brother John. The latter died on April 9, 1566, and Queen Mary was deprived by his death of one of the wisest and most trusted of her counsellors.



GENEALOGY OF THE OUSELEY FAMILY (DUNMORE, CO. GALWAY).

COMPILED BY RICHARD KELLY.

Revised and brought up to the Present Date by his Surviving Relative.

[A few copies of this, issued prior to its revision, have been printed and privately circulated amongst members of the family, but it seems desirable to give the details wider publicity and a more permanent record.]



VARIOUS are the etymologies which have been suggested for the name of Ouseley. Some will have it that the original family was Lee, and that some dwelling in the West became known as the West. Lees (later Wesley), and so on, and that others came to reside on the Ouse, and were called Ouse-Lees. Others, again, trace it to progenitors living on the confluence of the two rivers, Ouse and Lee. Others, again, derive it from the French *oisle*, a bird.

However this may be, the Ouseleys are said to have descended from an ancient Shropshire family. The family crest is a wolf's head, with a bleeding hand in its mouth, the motto being: *Mors*

lupi agnis vita. This crest, like so many others, is accounted for by a curious legend, which may or may not be worth repetition.

The legend was this: A gallant warrior of that name had married a most beautiful young lady named Agnes about the time that Edward I., after his return from the Holy Land, marched through Shropshire to attack the Prince of Wales. Ouseley, being of rank in that county, considered it his duty to meet the King and invite him to his house, though it was with reluctance that he left his bride. Agnes on the following day went a short distance to meet the King and her husband, accompanied by her maidens, when, as she approached the royal party, a huge black wolf rushed out of a holly thicket and bit off her hand. So intent was the ferocious beast on his prey that the enraged husband was enabled to seize him, strangle him before the King, and sever his head from his body. Before this adventure the arms of the family of Ouseley were, "Or, a chevron sable," but the legend has it that upon this occasion the addition was made "of three holly leaves, vert," to the arms and the crest of a black wolf's head, with a right hand in its mouth couped at the wrist, gules, out of a ducal coronet, with the motto, *Mors lupi agnis vita*; and it is said that there existed in a church in Shropshire a monument containing the figures of this warrior and his lady, in which the latter was represented without the right hand.

Their most remote ancestor, traceable by authentic records, appears to have been Thomas Oseley, of St. Winifred's, Salop, A.D. 1486. In the fourteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1572, Richard Ouseley, great-grandson of the aforesaid Thomas, held by grant of the Crown the estate of Courteen Hall, in the county of Northampton, and was succeeded, in 1598, by his son, Sir John Ouseley, a military officer who went as Ambassador to the Emperor of Morocco, and fell at the Siege of Breda in 1624, leaving by his wife Martha, a son Richard, a Major in the service of Charles I. (from 1625 to 1640). He left as heir his eldest son (1650), the Rev. Richard Ousley, Rector of Cottingham, who was succeeded by his brother Jasper, who married Sarah, daughter of Henry Chambers, and left an only son, Jasper.

OUSELEY AND WAKE.—Richard Ouseley, of Courteen Hall, co. Northampton, Esq., married Jane, daughter of Mr. Arden, of Kent. There was no issue. He married, secondly, Magdalen, third daughter and heiress of John Wake, Esq., in said county, by whom he had the following issue: John, born 1568; Richard, born 1570; Jasper, born

1571; Mary, born 1573; Bridget, born 1575; Dorothy, born 1578; Elizabeth, born 1579; Robert, born 1580; William, born 1584; Magdalen, born 1586; Anne, born 1588.

OUSELEY AND TATE.—Sir John Ouseley, Knight, eldest son of the aforesaid Richard Ouseley, married Martha, daughter of Bartholomew Tatê, Esq., and by her had issue: Dorothy, born 1589; Knightly, born 1590; Richard, died an infant; Anne, born 1593; Richard, born November 16, 1594; and Francis, born 1597.

OUSELEY AND PARKER.—Richard Ouseley, of Courteen Hall, Esq., only surviving son of the aforesaid Sir John Ouseley, married a daughter of Mark Parker, of Underwood, near Alderney, co. Buckinghamshire, Esq., and had the following issue: John, born June 6, 1624, died at Ballycogly, co. Wexford, November 23, 1660; Richard, born at Courteen Hall, October 17, 1625; Martha, born May, 1627; Elizabeth, born July 12, 1629; Jasper, born September 12, 1630; Charles, born November, 1631, died in Barbadoes, September 26, 1649; Mary, born, no date; Stephana, born St. Stephen's Day, 1634, died July, 1635; Penelope, born December 26, 1635; Anne, born March 27, 1637; Mark, died at one month old, June 25, 1638; second Mark, born September 10, 1642.

(N.B.—The births and burials of all the foregoing are taken out of the Registry Book of Courteen Hall aforesaid.)

[Of the American branch of the family known as Owsley, a record has been published by Thomas Owsley, of Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.]

Of those known as the D'Ousleys, one, at least, is still living in Gloucestershire—viz., Sophia, daughter of Richard Standish D'Ouseley, of Waterford, Ireland, who married Mr. William Meredith, by whom she has two children: Kathleen Mary, born 1894; and Rose Fitzgerald, born 1899.

OUSELEY AND NOSS.—Richard Ouseley, of Ballycogley, co. Wexford, Ireland, Esq. (this Richard, the first of the Ouseley family that immigrated to Ireland, being the second son of Richard Ouseley, of Courteen Hall, Esq., last above-named), espoused Anne, daughter of William Noss, gent., and relict of Captain Henry Gibbon, and by her had the following issue: Mary, born at Tralee, co. Kerry, July 4,

1654; Richard, born at Tralee, November 11, 1655; Anne, born at Tralee, December 2, 1656; first John, born at Kilgobbin, co. Kerry, died June 24, 1658; second John, born at same place, April 19, 1659; Elizabeth, born at Ballycogly, September 14, 1661; William, born at same place, and died same day, 1662; Katherine and James, twins, born at Ballycogly, and died infants, 1663; Benjamin, born and died May 25, 1664; Martha, born at Ballycogly, May 8, 1665; Jasper, born at Ballycogly, August 6, 1666.

OUSELEY AND CHAMBERS.—Jasper Ouseley, only surviving brother of Richard Ouseley, last-named, married Sarah, sister of William Chambers, of Kilboyne, co. Mayo, Esq., and by her had the following issue: Jasper, born May 15, 1660, at Tralee, and died at Kilticoghlan, Dunmore, co. Galway, 1755; Charles, married Margaret O'Dowd; Francis, married Elizabeth Marshall; Anne, married William Wilkin-son; Amelia, married Daniel Surridge. (There is no date given in any family registry of the births of all these children.)

OUSELEY AND JOHNSTON.—Jasper Ouseley, eldest son of the above-named Jasper Ouseley, married Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. James Johnston, and by her had the following issue: William, born at the Castle of Dunmore, co. Galway, October 11, 1693—he died in Dublin, January 28, 1755, and was buried in the old church of Dunmore; Sarah, born January 6, 1694, died an infant; second Sarah, born March 11, 1695, married William Elwood, died 1745; Jasper, born Wednesday, February 23, 1690, died February 28, 1697; Richard, born February 12, 1697, married Sarah Broughton, died November 10, 1761; Jasper, born October 20, 1699, at Dunmore Castle, married to Julia Bodkin, died 1785; James, born November 4, 1703; Gideon, born November 25, 1705, married Mary Broughton (the handsome), died August 20, 1781; Anne, born April 5, 1707, married Michael Cormack, Esq.; and, lastly, Elizabeth, born Sunday, October 13, 1709.

OUSELEY AND MORLEY.—William, eldest son of Jasper Ouseley and Dorothy Johnston, married Elizabeth Morley, and had issue: One son, who married Priscilla, daughter of William Gray, Esq., and by whom he had one child, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Wills, Esq. Mr. Ouseley married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of George Lee, Esq., of Yorkshire, by

whom he had one son, Ralph, born in Dublin, February 7, 1739, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Holland, of Limerick, Esq., by whom he had three sons and three daughters, all born in the Castle of Dunmore—viz.: Sir Gore Ouseley, born June 24, 1770; Sir William Ouseley, born April 13, 1771; John Ralph Ouseley, born May, 1772; Elizabeth, married to the Rev. Robert Warren; Priscilla, married to the Rev. Mr. Leicester; Alice, no record of her.

OUSELEY AND COLLINS.—Ralph Ouseley married, secondly, Miss Collins, of Dunmore, and went to reside at Limerick, Lord Rosse having sold his estate of Dunmore to Sir George Shee, Bart., over which Mr. Ouseley was for many years agent, and by her had issue: Ralph, a Lieutenant in the 45th Regiment, killed at the memorable Siege of Busaco, 1810; Joseph Walker Jasper, Colonel in the Indian Army, an Oriental professor; Jane Priscilla, born and resided with her mother in Limerick, and now (1878) in London; Maria, died young.

OUSELEY AND WHITELOCK.—Sir Gore Ouseley, G.C.H., F.R.S., F.N.S., Ralph's eldest son, born June 24, 1770, married, in 1806, Harriet Georgina Whitlock, and had issue: Frederick Gore, of Claremont, co. Herts, born August 12, 1825; Mary Jane, deceased; Alexandrina Percival, died December, 1862. Sir Gore was an eminent Orientalist, and expired at his seat, Hall-Barn Park, Herts, Monday, November 18, 1844, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was created a Baronet on October 5, 1808, and appointed in 1810 Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia. In 1812 and 1814 Sir Gore was honoured with the insignia of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun, and the Grand Cross of the Imperial Russian Order of Alexander Nowski. Sir Gore was a Fellow of the Royal Antiquarian Society and of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, and member of the Calcutta and London Royal Asiatic Societies and of the Royal Society of Literature. By his demise a pension of £5,000 a year reverted to the Crown (which he had received on his return from his diplomatic mission to Persia).

Sir Frederick Arthur Gore Ouseley, of Claremont, Herts, M.A., and Musical Doctor, Oxford, in Holy Orders, Precentor of Hereford, Professor of Music in the University of Oxford, and Incumbent of St. Michael's, Tenbury, succeeded

Sir Gore in his title and estates. A memoir of this inspired musician, his college and work at Tenbury, is written by F. W. Joyce, M.A., with portrait, etc. He was born August 12, 1825, for whom His Royal Highness the Duke of York stood sponsor, together with the Duke of Wellington, the Marchioness of Salisbury, and Miss Ouseley of Limerick, the step-sister of his father, whom he succeeded as second Baronet in 1844.

OUSELEY AND IRVING.—Sir William Ouseley, Ralph's second son, born April 13, 1771, accompanied his brother, Sir Gore, on a Government mission to Persia, and was knighted in 1800. He was an LL.D., and author of several learned works. Married Julia Frances, daughter of Colonel Irving, by whom he had issue: William Gore, born July 26, 1797, K.C.B., D.C.L., an eminent diplomatist; Julia Frances, born June 18, 1799; John Ralph, born May 12, 1801; Eliza Martha Maria, born May 28, 1803; Amelia, born January 6, 1806; Richard, born June 29, 1809; Frederick and Henry Chambers, two other children, of whose births there are no dates. He married, secondly, in 1829, Maria, daughter of M. Van Ness, Governor of Vermont, United States of America, and had issue: Frances, who married the Hon. J. Fitzmorris, and had two sons, William Charles, who died in 1858, and Lieutenant Ouseley, R.N., who died in same year; Sir William, the elder, who died October 10, 1842, at Boulogne; and Sir William Gore, who succeeded him, and was the last Baronet in this line, died March 6, 1866.

OUSELEY AND JAMES.—John Ralph, the third son of Ralph, born May, 1772, was Major-General in the Bengal Army, and died in 1868. In June, 1816, he espoused Grace Madaline, only surviving daughter of William Walter James, and by her had issue: Richard [he was a Colonel in the Bengal Army (no date of his birth), but he resided for some time in Hosungabad, India, where he studied the religions of the country, and, finding Buddhism to be much more near to the teaching and practice of Jesus in the Gospels than Christianity as now known, embraced the Buddhist faith. Afterwards he married a native princess of great beauty, attracted by her goodness and many virtues, and true devotion to him in his sickness, to whom he gave the name of Emma. By her he had four daughters, who, after his death, were brought over to England by a relative and

educated in the Anglican faith. His widow married Sir A. Kinglake, Bart.]; Frederick Ouseley (no record of birth or death); Henry Chambers Ouseley (no record of him); Reginald Ouseley, died at No. 8, Gloucester House, London, S.W., April 4, 1877, aged fifty-eight years; Julia Frances (no date of birth), married John Augustus Scott, F.T.C.E.; Eliza Martha, married Lieutenant-General Sir John Fowler; Cordelia Magdaline, married M. Adolphe Dominique Richard de Valmency, died May 17, 1873.

OUSELEY AND BROUGHTON.—Richard Ouseley, second surviving son of Jasper Ouseley and Dorothy Johnston, born February 12, 1697, died November 10, 1761, married Sarah Broughton, and succeeded his father Jasper in Kilticoghlan, Woodfield, or Dunmore, co. Galway, and had issue two sons: Jasper, who resided at Lissyconnor. He was the father of John Ouseley, of Bawn, co. Longford.

(To be continued.)



A CLAIM TO A READE BARONETCY.

HOUSE OF LORDS SESSIONAL PAPERS, 80, 89, 144 OF 1831-32.

"Copies of papers recorded in Heralds' College, connected with a claim made in the year 1810 by a person calling himself Sir William Reade (sic) to the title of Baronet," etc.



IRST comes what is apparently a copy of the official pedigree of Sir John Read, of Brocket Hall, Herts, first Bart. (March 16, 1641-42), as recorded at Heralds' College, containing, of course, no reference to a son Matthew. (For this pedigree see also Clutterbuck's "History of Herts," ii. 360, and Burke's "Extinct Baronetcies.")

Then the *claim*, consisting of:

A. The will of "Sir Matthew Read," dated June 15, 1721: "I, Sir Matthew Read, of Kileavy, co. Clare, Bart. . . . my dear and only lawful son, John Read . . . my late father, Sir John Read, Bart. . . . late brother, Sir James Read, Bart." Three witnesses.

B, C, D, E. Affidavits, dated 1810, by Patrick Mullony, John

Maly, and two other aged inhabitants of Killaloe and the neighbourhood, that they had always known Sir Matthew as a Baronet and the second son of Sir John Read of Herts, and specifying his descendants and their marriages down to the present claimant and his son.

The "will" and the pedigree are printed in full by Playfair, "*British Family Antiquity*," vi. 357 (*cf.* vi. 544), together with some account of the claimant, a summary of which is appended.

Sir Matthew Read, fourth Bart., second son of the first Bart., residing at Kileavy, married Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Dowdale, of Drogheda, Knt., by Anne, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Desmond. Died June, 1721. Issue one son :

Sir John Read, of Kileavy, married Anstantia, daughter and heir of Michael Thickill, of Glasconge, Clare, and Pennywell, Limerick. His only son,

Sir William Read, of Ballymacraven, Clare, was M.P. for Dublin until his death (August 12, 1787); married Sarah, daughter and heir of Thomas Lucas, of Ballingaddy, co. Clare, Esq., and niece to Charles Lucas, Esq., M.D. He left six sons. The eldest,

Sir William Read (the claimant), of Moynoe House, Clare, became Rector and Prebendary of Tomgranny, in the Diocese of Killaloe; J.P. and quorum for Clare and Galway; married Alicia, daughter of Anthony Brady, of Kielty, Esq. His only son is

John, but he had also two daughters, Isabella and Alicia.

F. Certificate by Sir William Betham, dated May 9, 1810, that he has examined the P.C.C. Register of Ireland from 1650 to 1750; has seen the original will of Sir Matthew and several other Read wills, none of which have any connection with him.

On the claim being made, some of the principal officers of Heralds' College (not the College officially), including Sir Isaac Heard, Garter, sent a clerk of the latter, James Pulman, to Ireland to investigate. He reports, August 21, 1810, as follows :

1. At the Registry Office of the Court of Prerogative, Dublin, he searched the Index of Wills, and found no reference to that of Sir Matthew Read. A clerk in the office then informed him that the alleged will had been brought to the office on April 18, 1810, by John Read, son of the claimant, in pursuance of a citation directed to Anne Egan, or Grady, widow, by Patrick Mullony (*vide supra*).

2. The citation contained no information as to how the woman obtained the will or where it had been since 1721, nor had the P.C. office made any inquiry on these points.

3. Pulman then saw the will itself, of which he made a facsimile—now, presumably, in the College of Arms. It was written on a sheet of soft paper, having the appearance of hot-pressed paper (a modern invention), and without a water-mark. The paper seemed to have been dipped, quite recently, in some liquid (which was conjectured, by the smell, to have been prepared from boiled walnut-leaves), to give it a yellow colour. Although the paper had been folded, it was as yellow inside as outside. The ink is pale, except the signature, which looks newer and blacker. The hand is that of an ordinary clerk; the characters and writing unlike that of 1721. (These conclusions are confirmed by Sir William Vavasour—evidently a lawyer—who afterwards examined the document.)

4. Pulman then went to Scariff (where claimant lived) and found *Patrick Mullony*, who said that he knew no Anne Egan or Grady, and had never served a citation. He knew nothing about claimant's ancestors, but had been taken by him, with the other deponents, to Limerick, where he signed an affidavit, which he thought was all right.

5. *John Maly* was then found, and proved to be a man of bad character, known as an "affidavit man." He was unable to read or write. He declined to answer questions about the Read family. His real age was only between seventy and eighty, though his affidavit stated that he was ninety-six or ninety-eight.

6. Pulman heard at Limerick and elsewhere that the claimant had two elder brothers living, Charles, who lived with him, and John, a clergyman at Carlow.

7. Claimant's son had put in to Sir W. Betham in 1809 two papers as to his pedigree, not agreeing with each other or with the latest claim. The first alleged descent was from Major John, second son of the first Bart.

On this report the College of Arms wished to take legal proceedings, so that they could examine witnesses on oath, but were advised by Sir William Vavasour that they had no *locus standi*, but that the claim might be contested by the next of kin—*i.e.*, the real descendants, in the female line, of the third and last Bart., Sir John Read (died February 22, 1711-12).

It is added that no English Register contains any record of Matthew's birth, so presumably the likely ones were searched.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland knighted the claimant's son John, as the son of a Baronet, before the fraud was discovered (*Dublin Gazette*, June 25-27, 1811).

Sir W. Betham seems to have been taken in at first, but afterwards wrote a letter apologizing and justifying himself to the College of Arms.

There is nothing to show why this evidence was suppressed at the time, or why the House of Lords called for copies twenty years later.

NOTES.

The claim was, apparently, that Matthew was the second surviving son of the first Baronet. The successor, Sir James, was the third son. Two elder sons are mentioned in the will of Dame Elizabeth Styles (1648), John and Thomas; it is therefore presumed that they died without male issue. (This from the College of Arms pedigree.) There was also a fourth son, Peter, buried at Hatfield, July 4, 1681. *James* was baptized March 10, 1655; *Mary*, March 31, 1656; *Peter*, April 3, 1657, all at Hatfield.

It will be observed that the alleged pedigree has several details capable of definite disproof. I cannot find any Anne, daughter of the Earl of Desmond, in Burke's "Peerage" who could have married a Sir Edward Dowdale. He might be looked for, also Charles Lucas, M.D., and the list of Dublin M.P.'s. But it seems needless to inquire further.

Burke, in the "Extinct Baronetcies," erroneously states that Tomgranny is in Cornwall.

HERBERT V. READE.




THE GENEALOGY OF MITFORD, OF HULAM
AND PESPOOLE, IN THE COUNTY PALA-
TINE OF DURHAM.

BY H. R. LEIGHTON,

Member of the Council of Durham and Northumberland Parish Register
Society, etc.

I.

- I.  ROBERT MITFORD,¹ of Seghill Tower, co. Northumberland, married, daughter and co-heir (with her sister Joan, wife of William Fenwick, of Wallington) of Thomas Musgrave, Lord of Heaton and Ryal, co. Northumberland, and had issue :

1. Robert.
2. Nicholas.
3. John, *a quo* Mitford, of Seghill Towers, represented by Laidman, sometime of Morpeth ; Watson, of Sidwood, late of North Seaton, co. Northumberland ; Leighton, of East Boldon, co. Palatine of Durham, etc.
4. Christopher (II.).
5. James.

II. Christopher Mitford, apprenticed to Bertram Anderson, boothman and merchant-adventurer in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Indentures dated August 18, 1532, or June 24, 1532—the latter date probably correct. Admitted a freeman 1537-38, merchant and boothman of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In 1515 he bought the office of Customer of the North from Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, for £55, and spent 20 marks in obtaining letters patent. Nine years later

¹ The arms allowed to Michael Mitford, of Seghill Tower, at the Visitation of Northumberland, 1615, were : Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a fesse between three moles sable. 2, Argent, three lions' heads erased sable. 3, Azure, six annulets, three, two, and one, or, a mullet for difference. Sir William Fenwick, 1666 Visitation, was allowed in right of Musgrave the arms of Wharton : Sable, a maunch argent. Treweek : Quarterly, argent and gules, over all a stag's head of the second, attired and pierced through the nose with an arrow, or. Harbottle : Azure, three leather bottles, or.

The Musgraves were also co-heirs of the families of Ryall : Barry of eight, or and gules, a quarter ermine. Flamville : Argent, a maunch gules bezantée. L'Estourmy : Sable, a lion rampant argent ; and others.

the merchants complained, and caused the Duke to remove him from the office, when he appealed to Lord Monteagle, stating that by his constant attendance he had increased the Customs £1,000, and prevented unlawful usages of the merchants. A Commission was appointed, consisting of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Ralph Swillington, Attorney-General, John Porte, Sir William Bulmer, Kt., and Sir Thomas Tempest, Kt., to sit at Newcastle, August 10, 1524, to inquire into the grievance. Their decision presumably was adverse to Mitford, with the result that he turned a merchant himself.

He married Agnes, daughter of Christopher Brigham, merchant, and sometime Mayor of Newcastle, and had issue :

1. Francis, died *s.p.*

2. Christopher.

1. Margaret, married Henry Brandling, merchant, of Newcastle, and had issue.

2. Sybil, married Bertram Orde, merchant, of Newcastle.

3. Eleanor, married Bertram Anderson.

He died , 15 . . , and was buried in St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle.

III. Christopher Mitford, apprenticed to his father. Indentures dated November 20, 1565. Enrolment 1565-66, merchant-adventurer and boothman of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He leased the estate of Heaton from his cousin, Robert Mitford, of Seghill, also Kenton Colliery from Robert Fenwick; he purchased lands in Heaton, Tynemouth, and Deanham; he was also lessee of Elswick Colliery and a considerable shipowner, one of his ships, named the *Mynzoun*, 110 tons, having Christopher Wilkinson as master, and, including the goods, valued at £1,400, occurs in a list of Newcastle ships stopped at Dantzic. He was an Alderman of Newcastle, Sheriff in 1551, Mayor and Governor of the Merchants' Company 1556 and 1659, his armorial bearings being, according to the Carr MS. : Argent, a fesse between three moles sable, in chief a mullet azure.

He married Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Anderson,¹ merchant, of Newcastle, and had issue :

1. Henry (IV.).

2. Robert (see Pedigree II.).

1. Alice, married Edmund Craster, of Craster Tower, co. Northumberland, and had issue.

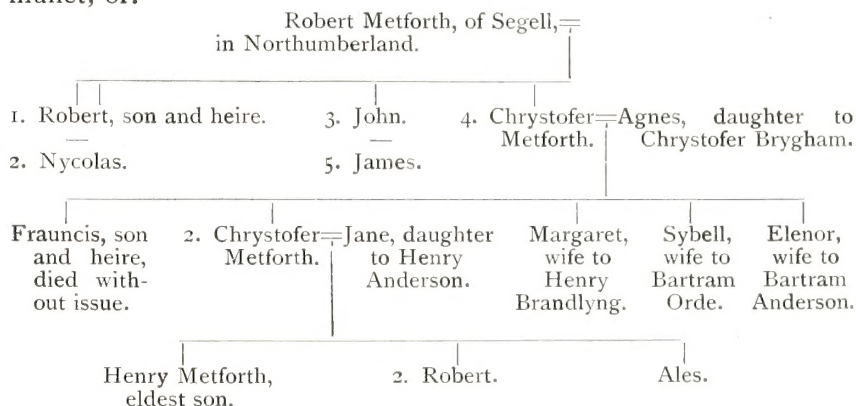
¹ And sister of Bertram Anderson, M.P., whose daughter Allison married Robert Mitford, of Seghill Tower.

His will is dated October 21, 1577, and he was buried May 31, 1581, in St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle. Probate of will granted July 5, 1581.

His wife's will is dated October 16, 1606, and was proved May 4, 1608.

The above Christopher Mitford entered the following pedigree in William Flower's "Visitation of Yorkshire," 1575.

Arms: Argent, on a fesse between three moles passant sable, a mullet, or.



IV. Henry Mitford, merchant and mercer, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Alderman of that Corporation, Sheriff 1582, Mayor 1584 (arms: Argent, a fesse between three moles sable—Carr MS.); Member of Parliament for Newcastle 1588 and again in 1593, in which year he was aged fifty. In 1591, July 22, he purchased half the manor of Hulam and a fourth part of the manor of Sheraton from James Casson and Jane, his wife.

He married Barbara, daughter and co-heir (with her sister Jane, wife, first, of Ralph Lawson, of Thorp-Bulmer, and, secondly, of Gascoigne, died *s.p.*) of Edmund Perkinson, of Hulam, collector of Customs at Newcastle, by his wife, Alice,¹ daughter of Roger Mitford, merchant, of Newcastle, and had issue:

1. Christopher (V.).

2. Robert, apprenticed to George Still, mercer, of Newcastle. Indentures dated January 18, 1592. Enrolment January 18, 1593. Married, daughter of, and had issue:

(1) Christopher, who died unmarried.

¹ Alice Perkinson married, secondly, her cousin James Carr, merchant, of Newcastle, and brother of William Carr, of Cocken Hall, co. Durham, but had no further issue.

3. Thomas (VI.).
4. Charles, apprenticed to Cuthbert Bewicke, boothman.
Indentures dated June 24, 1601. Enrolled July 2, 1601. In 1623 he was Sergeant of the Water (of the Tyne), or Water-Bailiff of the Port of Newcastle. In 1629 he purchased two tenements in the Postern of Newcastle from John Reavley, miller, of Newcastle, for £20. He married , daughter of , and had issue :
 - (1) John, admitted a freeman by patrimony June 11, 1658; died March 8, 1696.
 - (2) James, admitted a freeman by patrimony June 11, 1658; died March 8, 1696.
5. Henry, living 1577-1606.
6. Edmund, apprenticed to Robert Bewick, boothman.
Indentures dated November 25, 1601. Enrolled February 25, 1602.
7. Roger, living 1606.
1. Jane, married at St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle, January 13, 1586, Thomas Liddell, of Ravensworth Castle, co. Palatine of Durham. Buried at St. Nicholas, July 12, 1602.
2. Agnes, married Barker.
3. Alice, married Sharpe.
4. Barbara, baptized February 21, 1589, at Hesledon, co. Durham, married Milburn.
5. Elizabeth, living 1606 unmarried.
6. Mary, living 1606 unmarried.

He died May 6, 1596 (1595 in Hesledon Register), at Newcastle, and was buried 16th of the same month at St. Nicholas, Newcastle, his widow surviving him until May 17, 15(95?)96, and was buried beside her husband.

V. Christopher Mitford, of Hulam, apprenticed to George Still, mercer and merchant-adventurer, of Newcastle. Indentures dated February 28, 1588. Enrolled January 23, 1589. Married Anne, daughter of Sir John Conyers, Kt., of Sockburn Hall, co. Palatine of Durham, but had no issue. By indenture dated 1604 he sold the estate of Hulam to James Perkinson. Will dated November 10, 1632, registered 1633.

VI. Thomas Mitford, of Thorpe Bulmer, co. Durham (third son of Henry Mitford, of Hulam), apprenticed to James Clavering,

mercer, of Newcastle. Indentures dated September 29, 1604. Enrolled January 17, 1605. In 1623 he purchased the manor and estate of Pespoole, co. Durham, from Robert White and Elizabeth his wife. He was a Colonel in the army of the Parliament, and acted as a magistrate and a member of all committees for the county during the Usurpation. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Higgons, of Tunstall, co. Stafford, and had issue :

1. William (VII.).
2. Christopher, of South Pittington, co. Durham, married Jane, daughter of the Rev. Ralph Tunstall, M.A., of Coatham-Mundeville, Rector of Long Newton, co. Durham.
1. Elizabeth, married William Butler, of Old Acres, co. Durham, and had issue.
2. Anne, married William Ingleby, of Moorhouses, co. Durham.
3. Mary, married William Tunstall, of Great Stainton, co. Durham.

He married, secondly, Eleanor, sister of Matthew Thoresby, and widow of, first, Simon Peacock, of Burn Hall, and, secondly, of Francis Barker, of Topcliffe, co. York, who was buried at St. Oswald's, Durham, September 24, 1689.

He died *circa* 1659.

VII. William Mitford, of Pespoole; born *circa* 1630; married Frances, daughter of Frances Barker,¹ of Topcliffe Manor, co. York, and had issue :

1. Thomas (VIII.).
2. Charles.
3. William.
1. Elizabeth, married Charles Middleton, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
2. Frances, married George Heath, of Little Eden, co. Durham, and had issue.
3. Mary, died unmarried.

During the reign of Charles II., Robert Leighton,² of Shotton,

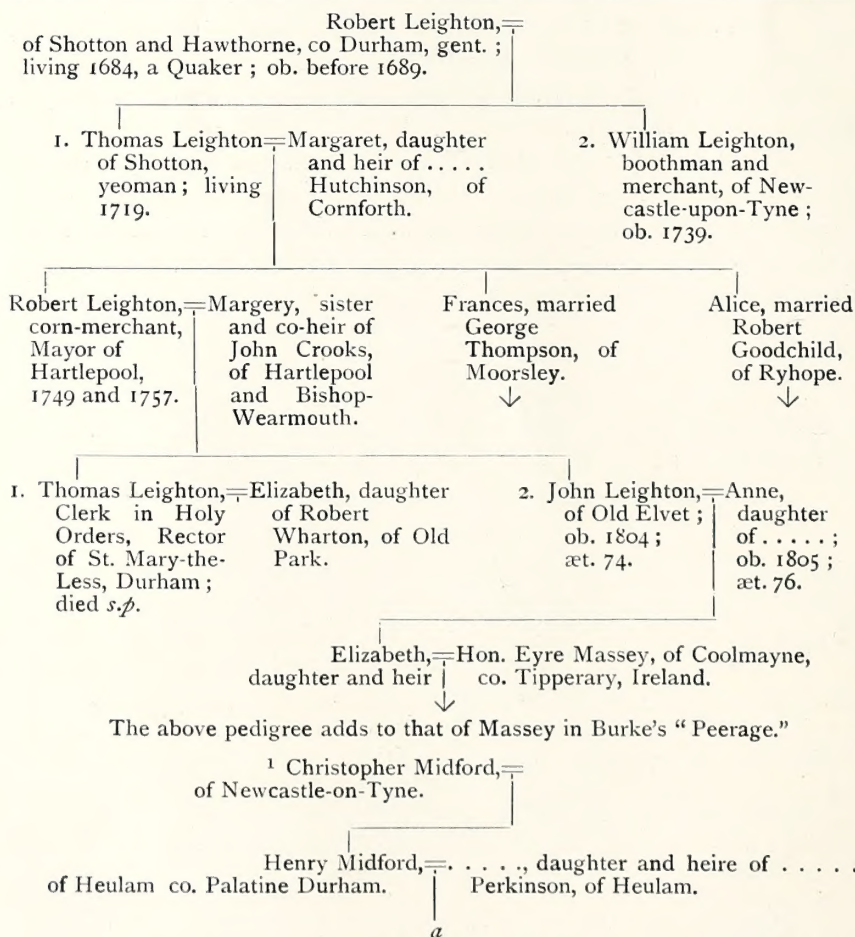
¹ Francis Barker, of Topcliffe Manor, by his wife Eleanor Thoresby, or Thursby, had issue with a son, who died *s.p.*, two daughters—Eleanor, wife of Thomas Sanderson, of Hedleyhope, who had no children, and Frances, wife of William Mitford, as above.

² Leighton of Shotton—arms: Quarterly, per fesse indented, or and gules (engraved in the "History of Hartlepool," by Sir Cuthbert Sharp, Kt., F.S.A.).

and William Mitford, of Pespoole, are mentioned in the Archdeacon of Durham's Accounts as not having paid the arrear of Church cess. In 1682 he joined with his son and heir, Thomas, in a mortgage of Pespoole to Thomas Strode, of Parnham, co. Dorset, Sergeant-at-Law.

William Mitford entered the following¹ pedigree at the Heraldic Visitation of Durham, by William Dugdale, Norroy King of Arms, 1666.

Arms: Argent, a fesse between three moles passant Sable, a crescent for difference. Crest²: A mole passant sable, on a wreath of the colours.



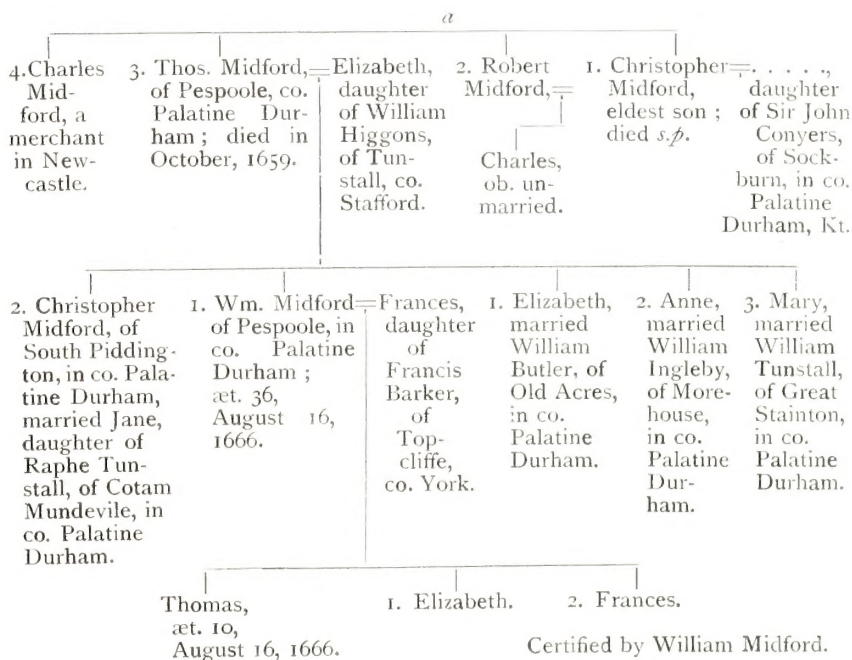
² Surtees states the crest to be an owl, which is possibly that used by Perkinson.

VIII. Thomas Mitford, of Pespoole; born 1656; married Jane, daughter of Rev. Nicholas Hall, B.D., of Elemore, co. Durham, and had issue:

1. William (IX.).
2. Frances, married Richard Burton, only son of Sir Thomas Burton, Kt., of Brampton Hall, co. Westmorland, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Rev. John Cosyn, Lord Bishop of Durham. She was buried February 6, 1758, at St. Oswald's, Durham, without having had issue.

Thomas Mitford was slain at Athlone in Ireland in his father's lifetime.

IX. William Mitford, of Pespoole, an Attorney-at-Law. During his minority, under date September 5, 1694, Mathias Partis, of Talantyre, co. Cumberland, agreed with Jane Mitford, widow, on behalf of her son, to procure an Act of Parliament for the sale of Pespoole and a parcel of land called Duncomb Moor. The Act was procured in 7-8 William III., and the estate vested for sale in Henry Liddell, of Newton, and Henry Lambton, of Lambton, and conveyed in 1697 to Mathias Partis. William Mitford is said to have emigrated to Carolina, U.S.A., and died there unmarried.



NOTE.—The following extract is from a letter to Myles Stapleton from Jo. Farrar, dated at Cambridge, November 17, 1662 :

“ My Lord gave me order to send to you again to finde out Mr. Carril, late Clarke of the Assizes for the Northern Circuit, and know if Thomas Midford, of Pesball, was not outlawed for killing Mr. Crosar, of Newcastle ” (Cosyn’s “ Letters ”).

II.

I. Robert Mitford, merchant, of Newcastle, second son of Christopher Mitford (II.), of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, married Eleanor, daughter of, of, and had issue.

1. Christopher, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. Will dated June 20, 1623 ; proved July 8, 1623 ; buried in St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle.
2. Anderson (II.).
3. Henry, married, and had issue (1) Jane, (2) Margaret.
1. Jane, married, first, Clerkson ; secondly, Legerd, and had issue by both.

He was buried December 4, 1592, at St. Nicholas Cathedral, Newcastle. Administration of his estate granted December 16, 1592, to his mother, Jane Mitford. His goods were of the value of £501 6s. 3d.

II. Anderson Mitford, of Newcastle - upon - Tyne, merchant, married Elizabeth (?), daughter and heir of Thomas Deckham,¹ of Deckham Hall, co. Durham, and had issue :

1. Jane, living 1623.
2. Elizabeth, married Henry Mitford, of Gateshead.

He was buried July 25, 1619, at All Saints’ Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

¹ Thomas Deckham, of Gateshead, gent. Will dated December 17, 1614. Buried December 25, 1614 (Gateshead Parish Register).



AMERICAN IDEAS UPON HERALDRY AND GENEALOGY.



THE following is a cutting from an American paper which has been shown to us. It was not in our hands long enough to reproduce the illustrations, but the arms were: Quarterly, 1 and 4 a raven's head couped, 2 and 3 an estoile. The *helmet* was affronté. *Crest*, out of an Eastern coronet a (? tower). *Supporters*, two eagles crowned. The whole displayed on an ermine-lined mantle. The idea of anyone marrying before 1113 a lady of the name of "Betty Moore" is certainly curious. The identity of "the nobleman of Melville" must, we are afraid, remain a mystery.

HUBBELL HERALDRY.

The above illustration is from a photograph of the shield or escutcheon of Hugo Hubbell, warrior, 1060 A.D., which was in the possession of one who was travelling through America some eighty years ago in search of heirs to ancient estates in Great Britain. This person obtained a copy from the original escutcheon, and (which is certainly a curiosity) on personal application, at the Doctors' Commons or College of Heraldry in London, England, in 1831.

The Hubbells were originally a Dane family, and in 1016, when King Canute, a Dane, reigned over Denmark and England, a Dane nobleman, Harold Hubbell, of County Northumberland, received from the King, as a reward for his faithful services, the estate and fortress of Haroldstone. At the time of his death, in 1035, he left a wife, Maria, maiden name Moesting, and three sons and one daughter. The daughter, Eugenia, became the wife of the nobleman of Melville, whose family is still flourishing in England.

Two of the three sons fell in the battle near Hastings in 1066, while the Normans were invading England; the third son, Hugo Hubbell, was forced to leave his estate. After that Hugo, as warrior, roved through England and France. The figures of his shield were two raven heads and two estoiles, on the helmet a tower partly demolished; two eagles are holding the shield. These arms were at length adopted as the family coat of arms in memory of his loss. Hugo, when he was sixty years of age, married Betty



"THE ART OF HERALDRY."

By ARTHUR CHAS. FOX-DAVIES.

Some typical eagles drawn by Mr. Forbes Nixon for the above work, which will be published shortly.

Moore. They settled in the county of Rutland in 1113, where the family flourished in 1190, on the estate Hunsbog and Horstone. Four noblemen of this name went from England to the Holy Land with King Richard Cœur de Lion of England, and never returned. A motto found on another curious Hubbell coat of arms is: *Ne cede malis sed contra*, meaning "Yield not to misfortunes, but surmount them."

Can any of our Herald readers give the description (colouring) and motto of this Hubbell coat of arms?

HERALDICA.



THE ROYAL DESCENT FROM WODIN.



THE opening of Parliament in person by King Edward VII. is an interesting event in the new reign, the more so as his Consort, Queen Alexandra, was seated on a throne by his side. King Edward gave orders that this chair of state should be an exact replica of that occupied by himself, and so carefully were his orders carried out that even the mellowed tints of the old upholstery were copied in the new one. Crimson velvet embroidered in silk and gold, with the royal arms, crown, and Tudor roses, was the design, and a very imposing effect was produced.

In examining the pages of the "History of England" we find that Judith, the second wife of King Ethelwulf, father of Alfred the Great, was the first English Queen allowed to take this high position. Asser, contemporary and historian of Alfred, relates that Ethelwulf went on pilgrimage to Rome. He was then a widower. Coming home through France, he there saw Judith, the daughter of Charles III., King of the Franks—Charles the Bald, as he is usually styled. Ethelwulf asked her hand in marriage, and "obtained her from her father."

There had been rebellion in England during the King's absence, caused by his son Ethelbald, so that his return was hailed with joy, all the nation being delighted at the arrival of the old man, and the nobles would have exiled his son out of the kingdom; but Ethelwulf acted with wisdom and clemency, and said he wished things to be done so that there might be no danger to England.

He therefore pardoned his son and allowed him to govern a province. He then placed his bride Judith by his own side on the throne without any controversy from his nobles, even to the end of his life, "contrary to the perverse custom of the nation, for the nation of the West Saxons do not allow a Queen to sit beside the King nor to be called a Queen, but only the King's wife; which arose from a malevolent Queen of that country," who had behaved so badly that she had "earned for herself exclusion from the royal seat, and also for those who came after her, for all the nobles swore they would never let any King reign who should attempt to place a Queen on the throne by his side."

The story of the "malevolent Queen" is this. Bertric, King of the West Saxons, married Eadburga, daughter of Offa, King of Mercia. She gained the King's affections and the control of almost all the kingdom, and, finding her power great, began to live tyrannically like her father, and to execrate every man Bertric loved, and to do all things hateful to God and man. She accused falsely his faithful people, and if she could not obtain sentences for them to banishment or death, she poisoned them. She did this in the case of a young man much beloved by the King, who would not listen to any accusation against him, and it is said Bertric likewise partook of the poison and died. Eadburga then had to fly for her life to France. No wonder the name of Queen was execrated.

The gentle Judith restored the faith of the West Saxons in the possibility of a Queen Consort being a good woman, and she remained on the throne till the death of Ethelwulf. She must have been a woman of learning and tact, and is the heroine of the familiar story told by Asser. On a certain day, about a year after her marriage, when Alfred, the youngest of the King's four sons, was about thirteen, she showed him and his brother a book of Saxon poetry which she held in her hand, saying: "Whichever of you shall the soonest learn this volume shall have it for his own." There was a beautifully illuminated letter at the beginning of the book, and Alfred was much attracted by it, and said: "Will you really give that book to one of us—that is to say, to him who can first understand and repeat it to you?" Judith smiled pleasantly and assured him she would do so. Alfred took the book to his master to read it, and soon brought it back to his stepmother, recited the poem, and obtained the prize. We do not hear that Judith in any way interfered in affairs of State, though seated on the throne beside Ethelwulf, but as the one who gave Alfred his first incentive to learning she exercised her womanly power in the

right direction, and helped in the training of one of our greatest Kings.

King Alfred was a direct ancestor of our King Edward VII., and through him and his Saxon forbears our royal family are descended from Woden, the deified King of the Saxons.

The subjoined table gives the descent from father to son until the male line became extinct and was merged in the female line. Asser gives the line from Woden to Alfred.

Woden.

Beldeg.

Brond.

Gewis, "from whom all the Britons name all that nation Gewisse," meaning the West Saxons.

Elesa.

Cerdic.

Creoda.

Cymric.

Ceawlin.

Cuthwin.

Cudam.

Ceolwald.

Coenred.

Ingild and Ina, two brothers. Ina was a famous King of the West Saxons who gave up his kingdom and went on pilgrimage to Rome, and died there. Ingild's son was

Eoppa.

Eata.

Elmund.

Egbert.

Ethelwulf married Osburga, daughter of Oslac, his famous butler. Their sons were Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred, and Alfred. He married secondly Judith, daughter of Charles III.

Alfred married Elswitha, daughter of the Ealdorman of Gainas, by whom he had Edward, Ethelwerd, Ethelfleda, Ethelgiva, and Ethelswitha.

Edward the Elder, elected by the nobles; crowned with the royal crown on Whit-Sunday, 901 (Ethelwerde Chronicle). His sons were Athelstan, Edmund, and Edred.

Edmund had two sons, Edwy and Edgar.

Edgar had two sons, Edward and Ethelred.

Ethelred had Edmund Ironsides by a first marriage. By a second marriage to Emma of Normandy had two more sons, Alfred and Edward.

Edmund Ironsides had two sons, Edward and another, brought up in Hungary. Edward never reigned. His son was Edgar Atheling. His daughters were Margaret and Christina.

Margaret married Malcolm, King of Scotland, and had a daughter Edith, afterwards called Matilda or Maude.

Matilda or Maude married Henry I., King of England, and had Maude or Matilda.

Maude or Matilda married first the Emperor Henry V. and secondly Geoffry of Anjou, surnamed Plantagenet. Their son was—

Henry II., who restored to the throne of England the line of Alfred the Great.

Alfred's son Edward was the first King of the name. It is just a thousand years since his accession, and he was crowned with the royal crown on Whit-Sunday, 901, and surnamed the Elder. He was a great General and ruler. He subdued the Danes, built fortresses, and kept the country in law and order, much aided by his clever sister Ethelfleda, called the Lady of the Mercians. Edward the Elder was undoubtedly a great King. It seems somewhat strange that these "makers of England" who reigned before the Norman Conquest should not be reckoned with the succeeding dynasties. If this were done our present King would be Edward X., as three others bore the name—Edward the Elder, or I., mentioned above; Edward II., the Martyr; and Edward III., the Confessor. The son of Henry III., who became Edward I., was named after the Confessor. As the name was so venerated it would have seemed more fitting to have called himself Edward IV.

In Alfred's successors the line becomes somewhat involved. Edward the Elder left three sons—Athelstan, Edmund, and Edred. Athelstan is described as a golden-haired child who his grandfather Alfred the Great "girdled with a sword set in a golden scabbard and gem-studded belt." He became King on the death of his father, and ruled well and wisely. He left no son, so his brother Edmund succeeded. On Edmund's death, assassinated at a feast, it was deemed best for the country that his brother Edred should be placed on the throne, to the exclusion of his infant children;

but on Edred's death these two sons of Edmund were acknowledged the rightful heirs. Edwy died young. Edgar's reign was one of peace and prosperity. His two sons were Edward the Martyr and Ethelred. Edward was cruelly slain by order of his stepmother to make room for Ethelred, her own son. He, the Unready, was a poor ruler, and the Danes gained great ascendancy in the country. By a first marriage he had a son Edmund, afterwards surnamed Ironsides. The Danes under Sweyn won battle after battle, and Ethelred was obliged to fly to Normandy, where he married as second wife Emma, a sister of Duke Richard. By her he had two sons, Alfred and Edward. On the death of Sweyn Ethelred was recalled to England and once more seated on the throne, but Canute, Sweyn's son, still kept part of the country, and on the death of Ethelred endeavoured to seize the whole, as he was proclaimed King by a large proportion of the people. London, however, remained true to the rightful heir, and Edmund Ironsides was crowned there. He was of a warlike disposition and a great General, and many battles were fought with Canute. At length they agreed to divide the kingdom, Edmund having the south and west and Canute the north. That same year (1016) Edmund was murdered, and Canute, who had shown himself a wise ruler, was made King of the whole country, taking to wife Emma, the widow of Ethelred. Her two sons Alfred and Edward were left to be brought up in Normandy. Canute sent the two sons of Edmund Ironsides, Edmund and Edward, to Sweyn, King of Sweden, fearing insurrection in their favour, and no doubt thinking, infants as they were, they would hardly survive; but Sweyn sent them to the King of Hungary, Stephen the Good, and by him they were carefully and kindly nurtured.

Canute reigned eighteen years—a glorious reign of peace and prosperity—but after his death the kingdom was distracted by his sons, and on the death of the dissolute Hardicanute the English once more turned to the old Saxon line and sent for Edward, the son of Ethelred and Emma, from Normandy (the elder son Alfred had been foully murdered before). Edward the Confessor, as he is called, King and Saint, married Edith, the daughter of Earl Godwin, but there were no children of this marriage, and his thoughts turned to the rightful heir, Edward, the son of Edmund Ironsides, then in Hungary. The elder son Edmund had died previously. This Edward the Atheling was recalled to England by the Confessor, and he came bringing with him his three children, Edgar, Margaret, and Christina. Edward the Atheling died almost

immediately, and his son Edgar Atheling became the heir; but he was a feeble character and made no mark in history. His elder sister Margaret married Malcolm III., King of Scotland.

The Norman Conquest swept aside all claims of the Saxon line, and William the Conqueror reigned by the law of "might is right," as did his son William Rufus, who succeeded him. He died childless. Henry, the youngest son of the Conqueror, who then ascended the throne, was an astute monarch, who saw that if he wished to consolidate his power he could not do it more effectually than by an alliance with the Saxon line, particularly as the heiress of Edmund Ironsides was much beloved by him. This was Edith, daughter of Margaret and Malcolm of Scotland, who was in the convent of Romsey. The abbess had over and over again insisted on her taking the veil, and had put it on her by force; but the stout-hearted little Princess would not utter the vows, though beaten and cajoled. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, summoned an important council at Lambeth to decide whether she was free to marry, and this was given in her favour. She and Henry I. were married with great pomp and ceremony in 1101. She was afterwards crowned in Westminster Abbey, and on that occasion took the new name of Maude or Matilda. She was a woman of beautiful character and great culture, and many of Henry I.'s wise laws are ascribed to her influence. She did much good to the poor, and it is said was found by the King washing lepers' feet. She was called the Good Queen Maude. The grandson of this united pair became Henry II., so that in time the line of Alfred the Great was restored to the throne of England, since which, though several times it has come through the female branch, it is quite easy to trace the lineage of Edward VII., our present King, to his great ancestor.

It may be added that Judith, the young stepmother of Alfred the Great, though she bore no children to King Ethelwulph his father, is yet an ancestress of King Edward VII. She was a beautiful woman, a mere girl when Ethelwulph took her from her father's Court, more suited to be a consort to his son than to himself; and this was the opinion of Ethelbald, his eldest son, who became deeply enamoured of her, and when Ethelwulph died the newly-elected King Ethelbald took her to himself—a wicked, incestuous marriage, soon dissolved by the death of the King. No children were born of this marriage, and the young widow was sent back to her father, Charles the Bald, who soon after formed an alliance for her with Baldwin, Count of Flanders. To him she bore several children,

sons and daughters, the succeeding Count of Flanders being her son, and through him and his successors she became great-great-grand-mother in the direct line to Matilda of Flanders, wife of William the Conqueror and mother of Henry I., through whose descendants, as we have seen, our present King, Edward VII., traces his genealogy to Alfred the Great.

MARTLET.



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



INFESTMENT of Adjudication to John Blane of Dunskey of the 50 shilling lands of Kildonan and others, and of the half merk and two merk lands of Knockglass, Wodsett by John Ahannay of Sorbie to Robert Bentoune, burges in Stanera-wart in reversion of 1,000 lib adjudged for imple-ment of ane disposition of the said lands. It hath also a confirmation of the contract of woodsett of the said lands of Knockglass. Composition 40 merks.

Confirmation of ane Charter granted by Christian Jack, daughter and aire to the deceist John Jack, Merchant Burges of Glasgow, to Archibald Rae, her spouse, of the 50 shilling lands of Dundyvan and others. Composition 100 merks.

Confirmation of ane Disposition granted by the deceist Master James Halkerstoune, Parson of Cleish, to Mr. William Halkerstoune, Student of Divinity, his grand nevoy of the toun and lands of West Little Kinneir. Composition 10 merks.

Infestment of Adjudications of the lands of Barskiming and the two merk lands of Fouller Maynes, Smelgills and others, to John Hamilton, Writer in Edinburgh, adjudged for 4,581 lib. Composition 70 merks.

Confirmation to Mr. John Ross, Minister at Foveran son and appearand aire of the deceist Mr. Alexander Ross, minister at Monimusk, of ane disposition granted by the deceist Mr. John Ross

of Easter Clunie, sometime parson of Birss, to the deceist Mr. Alexander Ross, his eldest lawful son, of the lands of Insch, with the brewhouse and croft thereof, and brugh of Barronie of the Insch and others, together with a charter of the said haille lands above written, following upon the said Disposition, together also with all and whatsomever other written evidents and Dispositions and Charters granted by whatsomever person or persons to the said deceist Mr. Alexander Ross.

Composition 20 merks.

Remission for adulterie to Thomas Barrie indweller in Hamilton.

Composition 600 lib.

Remission for adulterie to John Hannay in Perritoune of Crie.

Composition 100 lib.

Remission for adulterie to Robert Hannay in Strowans.

Composition 100 lib.

Escheat and Liferent of the deceist Sir Alexander Dalmahoy of that ilk, to John Dalmahoy of that ilk, his son.

Composition 10 merks

Escheat and Liferent of John Graham of Craigie and Robert Graham fiar thereof, his son, to David Erskine of Dun.

Composition . . .

Escheat and Liferent of Sir William Kerr, Director of the Chancellerie, to James Boyd, lawfull son to the deceist David Boyd, Merchant Burges of Edinburgh, upon his own horning. It is also sought by Sir Francis Scott of Thirlestane, who is preferred.

Composition . . .

Escheat and Liferent of Duncan Grant, now of Port to Alexander Innes of Coxtoune.

Composition 40 lib.

Escheat of Umquheil David Smith, fermurer in Ballincreiffe, to John Sleich, younger, Provost of Haddington, upon his own horning.

Composition 20 merks.

^{takin out.} Tutorie of Colin and Anna Campbell, children of the deceist Alexander Campbell, Merchant in Edinburgh, to

Anna Penniecooke, their mother.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of George Anderson of Foxtoune to Mr. Henry Oliphant, Writer in Edinburgh. It is also sought by Robert Malloch, Merchant there, Mr. Henry Oliphant preferred.

Composition 20 merks.

Gift of the office of One of His Majesty's chaplaines in ordinary in Scotland to Mr. John Munro, Minister at Stirling, with ane yierlie fee of 20 lib Sterling First terms payment at Martinmas, 1679.

SIGNATURES PASSED JANUARY 9, 1680.

Confirmation to Alexander Douglas of Spynie, eldest lawful son and aire to the deceist Alexander, Bishop of Murray, of ane charter granted by the deceist Archibald Douglas of Pittindreich, to the deceist James Douglas, burges of Elgin, of the lands of Nether Barfletthills, otherways Caldham, to be holden of the said Archibald Douglas, feu, for payment of 4 lib. And siclike ane other charter granted by the said deceist Archibald Douglas to the said deceist James Douglas of the haill foresaid lands, to be holden of His Majesty for payment of the rights and services used and wont, together with the contract of alienation whereupon said charters proceeded. And likeways ane charter granted by the said deceist James Douglas to Alexander Douglas, thereafter designed Mr. Alexander Douglas, his eldest lawful son, and appeirand aire, of the said lands, as also ane contract and appointment made betwixt the said deceist James Douglas thereby designed of Caldham, and the foresaid deceist Alexander, Bishop of Murray, of the said toun and lands of Barfletthills alias Caldham, with all other contracts, dispositions and charters, granted to the said deceist Alexander, Bishop of Murray, or his foresaids or authors. It proceeds also upon ane adjudication at the instance of the said Alexander Douglas of Spynie for observing and fulfilling of ane contract of alienation of the said toun and lands holds of His Majesty Ward and changed to taxt ward for payment of 40 lib for the ward, als much for the relieffe and 80 lib for the marriage under the King's hand.

Composition 20 merks.

Ward and Marriage of John McAlley of Dalreoch to Sir William Purves of that ilk passed this day.

Confirmation to Alexander Forrester indweller in Dundee in liferent, and Mr. David Forrester, minister at Lauder, his son, in fee of ane charter granted by Patrick, Erle of Strathmore, of the lands of Milnehill, Little Bulow, and others, to be holden of the Erle of Strathmore.

Composition 10 merks.

^{takin out} Infetment to Gilbert Robertson, son to Alexander Robertson of Downie, of the lands and baronnie of Drumlockie, holds of His Majesty Ward, upon the resignation of Alexander Robertson of Downie.

Composition 40 lib.

Infetment of adjudication of the lands of Kilrannan, the lands of Kilmichael and others, to John McCleud of Dunyvegan, adjudged for 2,987 merks 5s. 8d.

Composition 20 lib.

Confirmation of the Two Merk and half merk lands of Morebrock to Charles Charteris, Merchant Burges, and ane of the present baillies of Edinburgh, under the King's hand.

Composition 40 lib.

Escheat and Liferent of Thomas Porteous, Merchant Burges of Edinburgh, to Mr. Alexander Home, Writer to His Majesty's Signet, upon his own horning.

Composition 20 merks.

SIGNATURES PASSED JANUARY 16, 1680.

Infeftment of Adjudications to my Lord Elebank of the lands of Holinglie and Thornylie, adjudged for implement of ane Disposition, holds of His Majesty feu *cum maritagio* and the marriage to be taxt for payment of 400 lib under the King's hand.

Composition 100 merks.

takin out Infeftment to John Craigie, Merchant Burges of Glasgow, in liferent and John Craigie, his eldest lawful son in fee, of the ten pound land of Craigtoun and others, holds of His Majesty as Prince and Steward of Scotland taxt ward, for payment of 100 merks Scots money for the ward and nonentry, als much for the relieffe, and 200 merks for the marriage, on the resignation of Mr. Patrick Bell, late Baillie of Glasgow, and John Starke elder and younger of Killeirmont.

Composition 200 merks.

Confirmation of Hugh Wallace Writer to His Majesty's signett of ane charter granted by Walter, Lord Torphichen of the lands and barronie and temple lands of Harperrig, called Templehill, to be holden of the said Lord Torphichen blensch, as also ane confirmation of another charter granted by John Cunningham of Enterkin to the said Hugh Wallace of the seven merk land of Maynholme Woodhead and others, to be holden of the said John Cunningham feu.

Composition 10 merks.

Infeftment of Adjudication of the two merk lands of Kirkland, of Carloverock, the one merk lands of Knockfernock and others, to John Maxwell, son and aire, served and retoured, to the deceist Edward Maxwell in Townhead of Carloverock, adjudged for 2,400 merks.

Composition 40 merks.

Infeftment of Adjudication of the lands of Annistoun to James Lockhart, Merchant burges of Edinburgh, adjudged for 5,820 lib 8s.

Composition 60 lib.

takin out Infeftment to Sir John Falconer of Balmakellie, master of His Majesty's Mint, of the lands and barronie of Balamakellie, the lands and barronie of Galloraw, the lands and barronie

of Scotstoun, alias Powburn, holds of His Majesty blensch and feu upon the resignation of the said Sir John Falconer, and Sir James Keith of Powburn, and others. It proceeds also upon two several apprisings and ane adjudication. It hath several confirmations of his authors rights as also of new erecting the foresaid toun and lands in ane burgh of barronie to be called now and in all time coming the burgh and barronie of Balmakellie, and likewayes disjoins the said lands and barronie from all other barronies, Lordships and Earldoms whereof they were formerly a part, and erects them in ane haill free barronie, to be called now and in all time coming the barronie of Balmakellie, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmation of the lands of Birks to Andrew Cassie of Kirkhouse, His Majesty's Master Sclater burges of Edinburgh, in liferent and to Alexander Cassie, his second lawful son in fee, to be holden of the Duke of Buccleuch and Monmouth.

Composition 10 merks.

Infestment to George Paton of Perrochie, of the toun and lands of Grandhame and Parsley and others, holds of His Majesty ward and changed to taxt-ward, for payment of 40 lib for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 80 lib for the marriage, upon the resignation of Robert Gordon, younger of Gordonstone under the King's hand.

Composition 40 lib.

takin out Infestment to Mr. Henry Scrimgeor, parson of Dundee, and Jean Alexander, his spouse, in liferent of the west side of the toun and lands of Bowhill and others, holds of His Majesty ward, and changed to taxt-ward, for payment of 50 merks for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 100 merks for the marriage, upon the resignation of the deceist Mr. David Boswell of Balmuto and the deceist Mr. David Scrimgeor, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

George Murray. Infestment of recognition of the lands of Wester Wheatwray and milne thereof to David Stewart of Newton, Comissar of Murray, holds of His Majesty taxt ward, for payment of 3 lib scots for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 20 lib for the marriage, as ane proportional part of the Erledom of Murray, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

takin out Escheat and liferent of my Lord Cardross to John Maitland, second lawful son to Charles Maitland of Hallowe, His Majesty's Treasurer Depute, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and Life rent of Alexander Douglas of Mortoun to Robert Deans, Merchant Burges of Edinburgh, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Remission for adulterie to John Veitch, indweller in Wintoun.

Composition 20 lib.

Escheat and liferent of Sir George Preston of Valleyfield, and William Preston, fiar thereof, his son, to Mr. William Gordon, writer to His Majesty's Signet, upon his own horning.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of the deceist John Young, Merchant in Edinburgh, to Janet Durie, his relict. It is also sought by Thomas Young, Merchant in the said Burgh, for himself, and for the use and behoof of several other persons, Thomas Young preferred.

Composition 20 merks.

Gift of pension of 50 lib Sterling yierlie, to Captain George Stewart. The first terms payment as at Whitsunday, 1680, under the King's hand.

Gift of being His Majesty's Master Couper to John Kerr, Couper in Leith, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PASSED JANUARY 28, BEING WEDNESDAY, 1680.

Infetment of apprising and adjudication of the lands of Dunskeath and Culbin and the burgh roods and aikers, lying within the toun of Cromartie, consisting of 80 bolls yierlie rent or thereby, belonging to Alexander Clunes, younger of Dunskeath, and principal tenement in Cromartie and others to Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, minister at Logie, appraised for 1,017 merks.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmation of ane yierlie annual rent of 480 merks out of the lands of Wheatfield and Damhead to Francis Lowrie, late Baillie of Portsburgh, and Margaret Watson, his spouse.

Composition 80 merks.

Infetment of Adjudication of the half rume or one sixth part of the toun and lands of Cowbyre to David Ogilvie of Pettie adjudged for implement of ane disposition granted by the deceist James Couper to the said David Ogilvie.

Composition 20 lib.

Infetment of recognition of the lands and barronie of Newpark, to Sir John Falconer of Balmakellie, master of His Majesty's Mint.

Composition 100 merks.

Legitimation to William Seaton, Tailzeour burges of Edinburgh.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of the deceist Andrew Fleming, Merchant Burges of Edinburgh, to James Fleming, present Dean of Guild of the said Burgh. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Thomas Smith, second lawful son to umquheil Thomas Smith, town clerk of Peblis, to Adam Russell, late Baillie there. Composition 10 merks.

Remission for adulterie to David McGirr, Cottar in Dalbeattie. Composition 100 lib.

Ultimus heres and presentation to two tenements of land of the deceist William and John Malloch in the Canongate, to Mr. James Elphingstoune, Writer to His Majesty's Signet.

Composition 10 merks.

Tutorie of Mungo, Helene, Margaret, Anna and Barbara Lockhart, lawful children to the deceist Mungo Lockhart of Harwood, to James Lockhart of Cleghorn. Composition 10 merks.

(*To be continued.*)



THE "GENEALOGIST'S GUIDE."



O working genealogists there is no book like the "Genealogist's Guide," by Dr. Geo. W. Marshall, Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms. The book is not published, but is privately issued by the author, and the price to subscribers is one guinea only. Briefly speaking, the "Genealogist's Guide" purports to be, and is, an alphabetically arranged index to practically every printed pedigree of a British family, and in commencing to work out or hunt up a pedigree, it is the first book a genealogist refers to. An entire page is devoted to the following advice to the reader, which is given in very large print: "Read the preface before you consult the book."

Perhaps, in fulfilment of that advice, we may be permitted to make some extracts from the said preface:

"It will be asked what kind of genealogy I have considered a pedigree of sufficient importance to be catalogued here. My answer is that, as a general rule, I have included any descent of three generations in male line. A pedigree, therefore, which sets forth the descendants of A in the families of B, C, and D is referred to

under such of the families of B, C, and D as happen to have three generations in male line given in it; if there be only two and an heiress, it is not noticed."

"'Pulls' from the publications of archæological societies and periodicals have been carefully excluded from this book, unless they contain additional matter to that given in the work in which their contents originally appeared."

The remainder of the preface, though interesting enough, is hardly suitable for reprinting here, consisting as it does of detailed explanations as to how this, that, or the other particular series of records or pedigrees is arranged or indexed, or how it is dealt with in relation to the references thereto in the volume under consideration. But we must nevertheless express our admiration for the careful and lucid way in which reference to, and use of, the Guide is made easy. For the book itself no working or amateur genealogist can have anything but unstinted praise. It supplies, not only one, but many a long-felt want, and there is no gainsaying the fact that the "Genealogist's Guide" is absolutely indispensable. We believe that Dr. Marshall is always glad to have his attention called to printed pedigrees which may not be included in the lists given. Pedigrees printed in, or issued through, the regular genealogical channels, of course, are seldom, if ever, overlooked; but there are many pedigrees, particularly in *privately printed* family histories, not generally available, and in other works of this character. It can be only by good luck if they duly come under notice. Full many a privately printed family history is born to blush unseen outside the family it concerns, and it is not safe to rely upon good luck bringing this under Rouge Croix's notice, though it is astonishing to observe how seldom that luck (doubtless only another name for the author's marvellous and methodical industry) has failed to carry these pedigrees into the pages of the Guide. We strongly urge upon our readers the great advantage they will derive from the book. It will save many an hour of wasted labour in pedigree hunting, for, inaccurate as are the majority of printed pedigrees, it is always desirable to know what genealogies of a given surname are in existence. Discrimination is an early lesson which has to be learnt by all genealogists. We think, for the sake of those who are not accustomed to its pages, that the best advertisement we can give will be to reprint (see p. 515) a page from the book, so that the nature of it will be apparent.

WIN

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WIS

shire, 1574, printed by Sir T. Phillipps, (Middle Hill, fol.) 11. Sir T. Phillipps' Topographer, No. 1, (March, 1821, 8vo.) 17. Harleian Society, v. 184; xliii. 3. Manning and Bray's Surrey, ii. 9, 84.

WINTERTON. Case on behalf of Edward, Earl of Winterton, to Vote at Elections of Irish Peers. Dublin, *n.d.*, fol. Claim of Edward Turnour, Earl of Winterton, to Vote at Elections of Irish Peers, Sess. Papers, C. of 1872. *See* TURNOUR.

WINTHORPE. Metcalfe's Visitations of Suffolk, 176.

WINTHROP. Burke's Visitation of Seats and Arms, 2nd Series, i. 39. Burke's Royal Families, (London, 1851, 8vo.) ii. 49. Herald and Genealogist, vii. 90. Notes and Queries, 3 S. vii. 96, 160, 269. Suffolk Manorial Families, by J. J. Muskett, i. 33. New England Register, xviii. 182.

WINTOUR. Burke's Extinct Baronetcies.

WINTRINGHAM. Burke's Extinct Baronetcies.

WINWOOD. Burke's Landed Gentry, 8.

WIRDNAM. The Genealogist, New Series, ii. 110. Clarke's Hundred of Wanting, 186. *See* WYRDNAM.

WIRIOT. Dwnn's Visitations of Wales, ii. 46.

WIRLEY. Lipscombe's History of the County of Buckingham, iv. 126. Visitation of Staffordshire, 1663-64, printed by Sir T. Phillipps, 11. *See* WYRLEY.

WISDEN. Howard's Visitation of England and Wales, iii. 7.

WISDOM. Jordan's History of Enstone, 345.

WISE. Gentleman's Magazine, 1831, ii. 313. Cambridgeshire Visitation, edited by Sir T. Phillipps, 34. Burke's Commoners, (of Clayton,) i. 19, Landed Gentry, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; (of Woodcote,) Landed Gentry, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; (of Leamington,) 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; (of Hillbank,) 5, 6, 7. Harleian Society, vi. 358; xli. 62. Westcote's Devonshire, edited by G. Oliver and P. Jones, 553. Visitation of Devon, edited by F. T. Colby, 220, 221. Hasted's Kent, (Hund. of Blackheath, by H. H. Drake,) 250. Burke's Colonial Gentry, i. 177. The Visitations of Devon, by J. L. Vivian, 791. *See* STRACHAN.

WISEMAN. The Genealogist, vi. 111. Gentleman's Magazine, lxi. 885, 999; lxii. 308; lxiii. 107; lxxx. i. 202, 530, 623; ii. 628. Morant's Essex, i. 261; ii. 88, 146, 283, 369, 390, 461, 479, 536, 559, 563. Berry's Berkshire Genealogies, 129. Parochial Topography of the Hundred of Wanting, by W. N. Clarke, 144. Harleian Society, viii. 81, 138, 347; xiii. 18, 129, 324, 526. Wright's Essex, ii. 265. Foley's Records of the English Province S. J., ii. 574. Wotton's English Baronetage, ii. 120. Betham's Baronetage, i. 345. Metcalfe's Visitation of Suffolk, 210. Burke's Extinct Baronetcies. Bysshe's Visitation of Essex, edited by J. J. Howard, 103. *See* WYSEMAN.

WISHART. Memoir of Geo. Wishart, by Rev. C. Rogers, 74-108. W. R. Fraser's History of Laurencekirk, 77.

WISSE. Visitation of Gloucestershire, 1569, (Middle Hill, 1854, fol.) 11. Harleian Society, xxi. 228.

REVIEW.

Foundations of Genealogy, with Suggestions on the Art of Preparing Records of Ancestry. By W. L. MILLS, LL.B. Pp. xii + 270. Square 12mo. Monograph Publishing Company. New York. 1899.

This little book aims avowedly at doing for our American cousins what Phillimore's "How to Write the History of a Family" has done for this country. The work is prefaced by some general considerations on the subject of pedigrees which will interest those who for the first time begin to realize that their own ancestry may be a matter of interest. The writer discusses the definitions of words used in genealogy, though it would be difficult to agree with his suggestion that "elegance of speech suggests the application of the word 'pedigree' to the lower animals only." That part of the book dealing with the sources of American families will be found very useful, and will no doubt be enlarged if the book, as may be expected, reaches a second edition. The chapter on the armorial rights of Americans is worth reading, and no doubt he correctly states the position that since 1776 no Americans have legal rights to coats of arms. Their use is a matter of etiquette and custom only. The chapter on records in the Mother-country requires modification, especially for American readers, for Mr. Mills does not realize that Irish and Scotch records are distinct from English, and he omits reference to them, though to Americans they must be almost as interesting as English. He gives for an elementary book far too much prominence to heraldry, which, even in England, is merely subsidiary to genealogy, and he is entirely wrong in assuming that heraldry is almost indispensable for English pedigree work. Knowledge of it is most useful, especially when dealing with pedigrees of the upper classes; but even with them it would be possible to prepare a good genealogy without touching on the subject of heraldry at all. This little book should prove most valuable to Americans, and English people interested in American families will find it a suggestive guide.

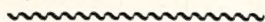


Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The Editor begs to state that, as the arrears of back correspondence sent for publication have now been overhauled, all queries forwarded for publication will for the present be inserted without any charge. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

MACLEOD OF DUNVEGAN.

Can you or any of your readers tell me where there can be found any genealogy of the Macleods of Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye, down to early last century?
Ayton House, Great Ayton, Yorks. WAYNMAN DIXON.



DESCENDANTS OF A GRANTEE.

In response to the inquiries addressed to us by a correspondent, we would say that any rights created by a patent, conferring either arms or a hereditary title survive a change of nationality, and are not extinguished by subsequent naturalization in a country other than that of origin. The rights remain in force, and receive

recognition (in the case of arms, *full recognition*) *in the country of origin*, and are not therein questioned. The validity in another country depends upon the laws and regulations of that country. In England foreign arms, on proof of legality, are registered for a comparatively nominal fee, and then have the same status as arms originating in an English grant. The United States of America ignore arms entirely, but arms borne in America by American citizens who are descendants of English grantees are fully recognised in Great Britain. The answers, therefore, are to the first question, "Yes"; to the second question, "Yes"; to the third question, "No."



THINGS WHICH MIGHT BE ATTENDED TO.

GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, OCTOBER, 1902.

Corrections.

1. Page 253.—The Bishop of Salisbury is no longer Chancellor of the Garter. That office is now held by the Bishop of Oxford. It was attached to the See of Oxford in 1836, when the county of Berks was removed from the Diocese of Salisbury and joined to that of Oxford, the office being attached to the see in which the chapel of St. George is situated.

2. Pages 256-257.—Add to Norroy's ensigns of rank : (2) His crown ; (3) his collar of SS. Query : Ought not Clarenceux and Norroy to place their sceptres behind their shields ?

Additions.

1. That colonial Bishop who holds the office of Prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George wears its insignia, and surrounds his shield with the ribbon and badge of the Order.

2. The office of Prelate of the Order of St. Patrick was attached from its institution in 1783 till the disestablishment of the Irish Church to the See of Armagh, and the ribbon of the Order, with its motto, was placed round the Archiepiscopal arms.

3. The Archbishop of Dublin, who was Chancellor of St. Patrick until the disestablishment, marked his office in the same way.

4. The Dean of Windsor, as Registrar of the Garter, appends to his shield the ribbon and badge which is the ensign of his office.

5. The Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, was Registrar of St. Patrick until the disestablishment, and was entitled to use similarly the ribbon and badge of that office.

6. The Dean of the Chapels Royal in Scotland, as Dean of the Order of the Thistle, has the same privilege.

7. The Dean of Westminster, who is Dean of the Order of the Bath, does the same.

The following marks of office may accompany the arms of great officers of State in England :

8. The Lord High Chancellor : Two maces in saltire or one in pale behind the shield, and the purse containing the Great Seal below it.

9. The Lord High Chamberlain : Two golden keys in saltire ; and

10. The Lord Chamberlain of the Household : A golden key in pale, behind the shield.

At Exeter the Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, and Treasurer had official arms which they might impale with their own insignia. These were :

11. The Dean : Azure, a stag's head caboshed and between the horns a cross paty fitchy silver.

12. The Precentor : Silver, on a saltire azure a fleur-de-lis gold.

13. The Chancellor : Gules, a saltire silver between four crosslets gold.

14. The Treasurer : Gules, a saltire between four leopards' heads gold.

15. The Dean of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, may perhaps employ the complicated coat of the chapel to impale his personal arms, placing the escutcheon on the breast of an eagle sable crowned gold.

Many English Deaneries possess arms which presumably the occupant may use to impale his own coat withal, after the example of the Dean of Exeter. Such are :

16. London
17. Winchester
18. Lincoln
19. Salisbury
20. Lichfield
21. Durham

} which all differ the arms of the see
with a letter D of gold or sable.

22. St. David's reverses the tinctures of the arms of the see.
23. Norwich and
24. Carlisle carry : Silver, a cross sable.
25. Canterbury : Azure, on a cross silver the monogram **X** sable.
26. York differences the arms of the see by changing the crown into a mitre and adding three plates in flanks and base.

And there are others.

The late Dr. Woodward's "Ecclesiastical Heraldry" and "Heraldry British and Foreign," are the sources from which these notes are extracted.

[For how many of the foregoing can our correspondent supply proof of official sanction?—ED. G. M.]



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

November 12, 1901.

DOWNING STREET, November 11, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Captain Leonard Robert Sunkersett Arthur (His Majesty's Consul at Dakar) to be the Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast.

KENSINGTON PALACE, November 9, 1901.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, has been pleased to appoint Major Norman W. Cuthbertson, of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be Equerry to Her Royal Highness.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

November 19, 1901.

[This Notice is in substitution for that which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 12th instant.]

WAR OFFICE, November 19, 1901.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath : Colonel Moreton John Wheatley, Retired Pay, late Royal Engineers. *

WAR OFFICE, November 19, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned Officers of the Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the terms of the Royal Warrant, dated July 25, 1892 :

EASTERN DISTRICT.

RIFLE.

4th Vol. Batt. the Norfolk Regt.

Capt. and Hon. Maj. John Edward Cooke.

2nd (Hertfordshire) Vol. Batt. the Bedfordshire Regt.

Surg.-Capt. Richard Legg Batterbury, M.D.

3rd Vol. Batt. the Bedfordshire Regt.

Surg.-Lieut.-Col. David Thomson, M.D.

HOME DISTRICT.

ARTILLERY.

2nd Middlesex Vol. Artillery.

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Charles Joseph Higgins.

RIFLE.

1st Vol. Batt. the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Arthur Dudley Stallard; Capt. and Hon. Maj. Sydney Ashley.

The Prince of Wales's Own 12th Middlesex (Civil Service) Vol. Rifle Corps.

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Herbert Duncan Lewis.

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminsters) Vol. Rifle Corps.

Col. Sir Charles Edward Howard Vincent, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish) Vol. Rifle Corps.

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. William Edmonstone Edmonstone - Montgomerie; Capt. and Hon. Maj. William Lumsden Lyall Grant; Capt. and Hon. Maj. (Instructor of Musketry) John Alexander Brail.

NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

ARTILLERY.

2nd Durham (Seaham) Vol. Artillery (Western Division, Royal Garrison Artillery).

Capt. and Hon. Maj. William Jones Malcolm.

1st Lincolnshire Vol. Artillery (Western Division, Royal Garrison Artillery).

Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Thomas Newby, M.D., retired.

The Tynemouth Vol. Artillery (Western Division, Royal Garrison Artillery).

Acting Chaplain the Rev. Canon Herbert Sawyer Hicks, M.A.

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire Vol. Artillery (Western Division, Royal Garrison Artillery).

Hon. Col. the Right Honourable Beilby, Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.F.

RIFLE.

2nd Vol. Batt. the Lincolnshire Regt.

Maj. Meaburn Staniland Young.

2nd Vol. Batt. the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).

Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Alfred Chawner.

North Midland Vol. Infantry Brigade.

Col. Charles William Sydney, Earl Manvers.

NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

ARTILLERY.

1st Cheshire and Carnarvonshire Vol. Artillery.

Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Edward James Lloyd, M.D.

7th Lancashire (the Manchester Artillery) Vol. Artillery.

Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Richard Augustus Shelton Daly.

ENGINEER.

1st Cheshire Royal Engineers (Vols.).

Maj. Charles Brownridge.

RIFLE.

6th Vol. Batt. the King's (Liverpool Regt.).

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. James Crean.

1st Vol. Batt. the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.).

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Walter Edmund Clarke.

SCOTTISH DISTRICT.

ARTILLERY.

1st Fifeshire Vol. Artillery.

Hon. Assist.-Surg. James Welsh, M.D.; Hon. Chaplain the Rev. John W. Gibson; Hon. Chaplain the Rev. William Jardine Dobie.

1st Lanarkshire Vol. Artillery.

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. John Taylor; Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Archibald Robertson.

1st Orkney Vol. Artillery.

Qtrm. and Hon. Capt. James Davidson Wilson.

RIFLE.

The Queen's Rifle Vol. Brigade, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).

Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. James Gibb; Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Alexander Toynbee Hunter; Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Robert Clark.

4th Vol. Batt. the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. George McCrae; Capt. and Hon. Maj. George Robertson.

5th Vol. Batt. the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Arthur Adam.

1st Vol. Batt. the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Capt. and Hon. Maj. Hugh Barnett.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (the Border) Vol. Rifle Corps.

Capt. Allan Stevenson.

2nd (Angus) Vol. Batt. the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

Capt. and Hon. Maj. William Fyfe McIntosh.

4th (Perthshire) Vol. Batt. the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

Qtrm. and Hon. Capt. Thomas Sanderson.

5th (Perthshire Highland) Vol. Batt. the
Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

Capt. Thomas Alexander Buttar.

6th (Fifeshire) Vol. Batt. the Black Watch
(Royal Highlanders).

Capt. Thomas Clark.

1st Dumbartonshire Vol. Rifle Corps.

Capt. and Hon. Maj. John Stuart, jun.

SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

RIFLE.

1st Cinque Ports Vol. Rifle Corps.

Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Allan Richardson.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

RIFLE.

2nd Vol. Batt. the Hampshire Regt.

Lieut. Edgar Jobling Elliott.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

ARTILLERY.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's) Vol. Artillery
(Western Division, Royal Garrison
Artillery).

Capt. and Hon. Maj. John Bray Polkinghorne.

RIFLE.

1st (Brecknockshire) Vol. Batt. the South
Wales Borderers.

Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Gwynne Powell.

2nd Vol. Batt. the Gloucestershire Regt.

Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. John Charles Griffith.

DOWNING STREET, November 18, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Philip Crampton Smyly, Esq. (Attorney-General), to be Chief Justice of Sierra Leone.

WHITEHALL, November 18, 1901.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the title "Royal" to the Metropolitan Borough of Kensington, and ordaining and declaring that the said Borough shall henceforth be called and styled the "Royal Borough of Kensington," and the Council for the Borough "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Royal Borough of Kensington."

WHITEHALL, November 18, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual,

bearing date the 15th instant, to appoint Lancelot Sanderson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of the Borough of Wigan.

WHITEHALL, November 18, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date 18th instant, to appoint the Right Honourable Sir Richard Henn Collins, Master of the Rolls, to be Chairman of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, in the room of the Right Honourable Sir Archibald Levin Smith, deceased.

YORK HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE,
November 19, 1901.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to make the following appointments to His Royal Highness's Household:

Lords of the Bedchamber: The Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; the Lord Chesham, K.C.B.

Comptroller and Treasurer: Lieut.-Col. the Honourable Sir William H. P. Carington, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Private Secretary: Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur J. Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.

Master of the Stables: Capt. the Honourable William Charles Wentworth Fitzwilliam.

Equerries in Ordinary: Commander Sir Charles L. Cust, Bart., M.V.O., Royal Navy; the Honourable Derek W. G. Keppel, M.V.O.; Capt. the Viscount Crichton, D.S.O.; Commander Bryan G. Godfrey-Faussett, Royal Navy.

Extra Equerries: Capt. Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss, M.V.O., Royal Navy; Maj. James H. Bor, C.M.G., Royal Marine Artillery.

Domestic Chaplain: The Rev. Canon Dalton, C.V.O., C.M.G.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

November 22, 1901.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
November 19, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date 15th instant, to appoint Robert Maxwell Main, Esq., to be an Assistant-Clerk in the Court of Sessions in Scotland, in the room of John Cairns, Esq., appointed Depute-Clerk in the Court of Session.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF DORSET.

Colonel John Bullen Symes Bullen to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated November 18, 1901.



By the Way.

[*The Editor welcomes cuttings from the Press or short notes for insertion in these pages.*]

MR. A. P. BURKE, Editor of "Burke's Peerage," is now engaged in the preparation of a new edition of "Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland," which will shortly be published by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 59, Pall Mall, London, S.W. The Editor will be glad to hear from everyone interested in the account of his family given in that work, and begs that intimation may be sent to him without delay of all births, deaths, and marriages which have occurred since the last edition was issued. It is hoped that the work will be ready during April.

The "Lion Sermon," recently preached at St. Katherine Cree Church, in Leadenhall Street, London, in commemoration of the escape of a seventeenth-century Lord Mayor from the jaws of a lion, recalls the fact that there are quite a number of what may be called "legacy sermons" in existence.

The citizens of Durham hear every year what is known as the "Accession Sermon." It has been preached for scores of years on the day of the accession of the monarch on the throne. The discourse is delivered in the cathedral, and the preacher selected is only allowed a quarter of an hour for his sermonizing. For this he secures a fee of sixteen guineas.

The "Horticultural Sermon," as it is called, is delivered at Stepney. A benefactor of the church in the days when Stepney was not so densely populated as it is now was desirous that the claims of horticulture should be brought before the people at least once every year. Accordingly, therefore, a sermon dealing with the beauties of Nature and the delights of gardening, and so on, is preached once every twelvemonth. The fee is provided by a special bequest.

An exceedingly curious, and probably absolutely unique, custom prevails in a little chapel near the remote village of Buckland Newton, in Dorchester. Once a year people come from miles round to hear the annual "Museum Sermon" preached. A strange minister generally comes to preach this remarkably titled discourse, which takes its name from the very peculiar circumstances under which it is delivered. When he goes into the pulpit he finds on the desk in front of him several articles of various descriptions, but all of which are mentioned in the Bible. He does not know what articles he is going to find beforehand, but is required to give an extempore discourse on the spur of the moment on the things which he sees, bringing in allusions and pointing out lessons from the

various Biblical illustrations before him. It will be seen that the preacher would be in an extremely awkward dilemma if he did not know his Bible well.

The little flag-floored church at Downham, in Lancashire, possesses a unique record on account of the "Assheton Sermon." Two hundred and twenty-two sermons have been delivered within its walls from two texts. These two texts are Job xix. 25, 26, and Col. iii. 3, 4. When Sir Ralph Assheton, the squire of Downham Hall, died 222 years ago, he left a legacy of four pounds a year. Two pounds of it was to be distributed among the poor of the district; the other two pounds was to be paid each year to a different clergyman for preaching in Downham Church from one of these two texts on the anniversary of the squire's death. The terms of the legacy have been faithfully carried out ever since.

The Grand Duke of Hesse has invented a new title. His Royal Highness has bestowed on the Darmstadt sculptor, Johann Scherer, the title of "Hofmarmorist." The equivalent in English would be the "Court Marble-man." There are many curious titles in Germany, and at Darmstadt there is a widow who rejoices in the title of "Frau Hofkrautschneider." In English this would be "Frau Court-cutter of Vegetables." The longest title extant probably is that borne by an official at Vienna, who rejoices in the title of "Kaiserlich- und Königlich-Stadtbahnritzenscheiber."

An interesting account of the "Monumental Brasses formerly in Great Marlow Church" appears in the annual "Records of Buckinghamshire," circulated this month among the members of the Architectural and Archæological Society of that county. The memorials, which were of great antiquity, are now lost, owing to the "shameful neglect which, when the church was pulled down in 1832, allowed the workmen to sell the brasses for old metal!" Yet interesting rubbings of the brasses are preserved, and these include those of memorials of the children of Sir John and Dame Joan Salesbury (1388); of John Warner, rector in 1421; of two priests (*circa* 1430-40); of six children (*circa* 1500); of Ralph Chase (1644); and of an unknown Draper or Farmer family of the seventeenth century.

Died at Collyweston, on Tuesday last, at the advanced age of ninety-two, Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman, relict of Mr. Francis Freeman, butcher and publican. In the time of the celebrated Dick Turpin she had the office of taking a quart of ale to him at the door of the Bull and Swan Inn, St. Martin's, Stamford. He heartily drank off the ale, and, putting the silver tankard in his pocket, galloped off on his favourite mare, Black Bess, to the wonder and vexation of the landlord, Mr. Turtle. On her marriage with Mr. Freeman she became landlady of the White Swan Inn, at Collyweston, where she resided for upwards of fifty-five years. (From the *Globe*, 1850.)

SPECIMEN PORTRAIT FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED
PEERAGE."



LADY ABINGER IN HER CORONATION ROBES.

Photo by Lafayette.

(See page 549.)



The
Genealogical Magazine.

APRIL, 1903.

THE CORNEWALLS OF BURFORD.

BY COMPTON READE.



AMONG the Sovereigns of England two stand forth in the page of history as moral monsters. Of these, Hunchback Richard may have been the bigger devil, but King John is regarded equally as an object of loathing. Perhaps if the legend of poor Prince Arthur's blinding could be disposed of by some researchful Freeman, the world would reduce the account against him to treachery, and thus relieve his memory of the charge of inhumanity. But that is not yet, and with so mighty a counsel for the plaintiff as William Shakespeare, a favourable verdict can scarcely be anticipated. Be that as it may, if one could select one's ancestors, King John would not willingly be among those preferred, except, perhaps, by the very paradoxical.

As a matter of fact, the choice does not rest with us. We have to take our ancestry, with the colour of our hair or the lines of our face, as it has come to us. Moreover, the actual descendants of King John may lay this flattering unction to their soul, that he forms only one of the myriad threads that go to make up the sum total of their individuality. All the same, he cannot be termed an ornamental ancestor. His sole virtue, if it be a virtue, consisted in being a Plantagenet, and Professor Freeman held that to have been

a vice—but then he was so biassed as to have vilipended even Cœur de Lion, which puts him out of court.

Yet halt! King John, were he summoned as a witness, might urge one plea based on the doctrine of heredity. Horace aphorized that eagles do not beget doves, and the progenitor of a noble-natured line of gentlemen might contend that his descendants constitute his justification. The argument, of course, carries little weight, yet we can but note the singular coincidence of a sire who left a memory for poltroonery, mendacity, and worse, having begotten a son who shone in a splendour all his own, commanding the reverence alike of England and of Europe.

Such was Richard Plantagenet, King of the Romans, and Earl of Cornwall and Poitou, known in this country as Richard de Cornwall. A man of enterprise and intelligence, he developed the mining industries of the Duchy of Cornwall and also of Devon so rapidly as to have become in early life one of the wealthiest, if not, indeed, the wealthiest, of his age. Mr. Baring Gould tells us that he actually extracted tin from Dartmoor. The monks of the Abbey of Hayles, which he had founded and endowed, wrote the chronicle of his splendid career. Born January 6, 1209, he married, first, in April, 1231, Isabel, daughter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, widow of Gilbert, Earl of Clare. She died in 1240, and lies in the ruined Abbey of Beaulieu, in the New Forest. He married as his second wife, on Sunday, the Feast of St. Cecilia, 1243, Sanchia of Navarre, third daughter and coheiress of Raymond, Comte de Provence, and sister of Queen Eleanor, wife of King Henry III. She died in 1261, and was buried at Hayles Abbey, having had two sons—viz., (1) Edmund, second Earl of Cornwall, born at Berkhamstead, 1250, who married Margaret, daughter of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, but by her had no issue; (2) Richard de Cornwall, slain at the siege of Berwick, 1296.

Here we arrive at a knotty point in the story of the great Cornwall family, and one where a judicial attitude is essential if we are to arrive at the truth. Briefly, a consensus of so-called authorities affirms that Richard Cornwall, the undoubted ancestor of the Cornwalls, was an illegitimate son of the above Richard, slain at the siege of Berwick. The reasons alleged are twofold: first, that the Cornwalls never styled themselves Plantagenet, to which it may be replied that they DID style themselves De Cornwall—a name to which they had no right if illegitimate, for the base-born child either takes the mother's name or, if the father's, then with some such qualifying prefix as "Fitz"—*e.g.*, Fitzroy, Fitzclarence, etc.

The second reason alleged carries more weight. It may be stated thus: On the decease of his second wife, Sanchia of Navarre, Richard, King of the Romans, married a third time, Beatrix, niece of Conrad, Archbishop of Cologne. She survived her husband, the King of the Romans, and sued for her dower, apparently against her two stepsons, Edmund and Richard, the children of Sanchia, the second wife. That was in 1279, when both were living and under age. In 1296 Richard, the younger, was killed at Berwick; and in 1300 Edmund, the elder son, died a natural death, when the King promptly took possession of his estates *as next heir*. Here we may find the kernel of the difficulty. In the Middle Ages and especially as far back as 1300, the King might practically impound the estates of a cousin, and as Richard's children, legitimate or illegitimate, must have been very young, they had no one to plead their cause. The case, therefore, against legitimacy, though strong, is by no means conclusive. Now for the other side of the question.

At the Heralds' Visitation of Salop, 1623, Sir Thomas Cornwall, Baron of Burford, appeared to deny the alleged illegitimacy of his ancestor Richard, whom he affirmed to be son of Sanchia of Navarre. After an interval of 400 years, the evidence of Sir Thomas, *per se*, would count for little, unless supported by documents. Here, however, we have a strong corroboration in the late Mr. Evelyn Shirley, of Ettington Park, Warwickshire, and Magdalen College, Oxford, the most able genealogist of the Victorian Era. To his mind it appeared clear that the Crown, in claiming heirship to Edmund, was resolved, *per fas et nefas*, to obtain the Duchy of Cornwall, which had proved so immense a source of opulence to the King of the Romans. Moreover, unless Richard had indulged in a mistress as well as a wife during his short life, and also simultaneously, the dates scarcely fit, for it is not disputed that a Richard de Cornwall did marry Joan, daughter of John, Lord St. Owen, which lady was living as late as 1319. Lord St. Owen, moreover, bore the De Clare arms!

Lastly, the Crown did not claim to be heir of Richard, whose death occurred in 1296, but did claim heirship to Edmund, who died in 1300. Certainly that looks as if Richard had heirs. Apparently the truth is that on the decease of Edmund the Crown determined to grab the Duchy of Cornwall, and to that end was served heir to the detriment of Richard's right heirs.

This vexed problem has been stated at length, and impartially, though really the judgment of so splendidly honest and profoundly learned a researcher as Mr. Evelyn Shirley might be deemed con-

clusive against the bend sinister. We will now commence the history of the family.

Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, and Richard (sons of Sanchia of Navarre and Richard King of the Romans), appear to have had another brother, Walter of St. Briavel, in Cornwall, who died in 1313, leaving issue, and a sister Isabel, erroneously alleged to have married Maurice, Lord Berkeley. We may pass them over, and proceed at once to the children of Richard by Joan, daughter of John, Lord St. Owen.

These were, first, Sir Edmund, of Kinlet, which manor he held *jure uxoris*, Elizabeth, daughter and coheirress of Sir Bryan de Brampton, of Brampton Bryan. He held, also, under Edward, Prince of Wales, the manor of Asthall, Oxon, and of Aston, Hereford, under Roger de Mortimer, with Worthen and other manors in Salop. He died in 1355, leaving issue: (1) Sir Edmund, of Kentwell, Suffolk, whose wife, Isabella, was apparently a daughter or niece of Strabolgie, Earl of Athol, inasmuch as in an inquisition *ad quod damnum*, 1361, the question arose as to whether it would be to the King's damage if they retained Kentwell, which manor they had acquired from the Earl of Athol without license. License was given to them and their son, John Cornewall, who died prior to 1374. In that year another inquisition was held respecting Collingbourne Valence, Wilts, also given them by the Earl, with remainder to the Earl's two daughters, who are stated to be next heirs of Sir Edmund Cornewall and Isabella his wife. As this pair left no surviving issue, the estates of Worthen, Baughallor, etc., went to his brother Bryan, who was living in 1354. He married Maude, daughter of Lord Strange of Blakemere, and by her had Sir John, of Kinlet, who, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Wastneys, of Tixall, left at his decease, in 1415, three coheirresses—viz., Elizabeth, who married Roger Corbett of Moreton Corbett; Matilda, who married John Wode; and Elizabeth or Margaret, who married Sir William Lichfield. Sir John Cornewall had an only sister, who married Sir John Blount, of Sodington.

The younger brother of Sir Edmund and of Bryan Cornewall was Peter, who, marrying a daughter of Roger Hanley, died in 1387, seised of the manor of Aston, with lands in Berrington. His son Lewis predeceased him, leaving Edmund, born in 1385, who died in 1453, seised of Thunnock and Laughton, Lincoln, a fourth of Hampton Lovett, Worcester, with Ashton Stonage and Stapleton Castle. He left a son, Thomas, born in 1435, who must have died without issue, inasmuch as much of the estates of this branch,

including Berrington and Stapleton Castle, devolved on the elder line of Cornewalls.

It remains to be added that Joan, the only daughter of Sir Edmund de Cornwall, and sister to Sir Edmund of Kentwell, to Bryan of Worthen, and to Peter, married John de Braose—an idiot from his birth! An American writer remarks sarcastically: "This is a transaction which requires further explanation" (see *Genealogist*, vol. iii.).

The senior line of Cornewalls having thus been traced to the point where it ceases, we now turn to the second son of Richard Plantagenet by Joan St. Owen,¹ assuming his legitimacy. This was Sir Geoffrey de Cornwall. Here it may be well to pause and mark the significance of the prefix "De," for there is more contained in that simple syllable than appears on the surface. Analyzed and amplified, it signifies nothing less than Plantagenet de Cornwall—the actual "nomen" being merged in the territorial designation. Burke, it should be added, makes Sir Geoffrey senior to his brother Sir Edmund, but this is scarcely borne out by the facts. His is a prominent figure, inasmuch as *jure uxoris* he was the first Cornwall Baron of Burford. His wife was Margaret, one of the coheiresses of Sir Hugh de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, Baron of Burford, etc., and it seems inconceivable that, had his sire been base-born, he could have contracted so splendid an alliance, for the Mortimers were literally greatest of the great, petty Kings in having the right of life and death in their hands, while their place in English history is so prominent as to need no description. Moreover, as if to emphasize the status of the De Cornewalls in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, while a son of Sir Geoffrey married a niece of the Duke of Brittany, a grandson of his won also the hand of the sister of King Henry IV., whereof more anon. These data militate strongly against the hypothesis of the bend sinister, if, indeed, they do not render it absolutely impossible.

In right of his wife, then, Sir Geoffrey became Baron of Burford—a barony by tenure, the conditions being that the Baron should provide five men for the army in Wales. Sir Hugh Mortimer, in right of his several baronies, all and singular, including Burford, had been summoned to the House of Lords by writ, and it is an open question whether in consequence the Barony of Burford be

¹ From the circumstance of Lord St. Owen bearing the arms of the great House of De Clare, it is argued that he assumed the name St. Owen from his territorial title. If that be so, it seems more than ever improbable that a daughter of the House of De Clare should have married a bastard, and that, too, a younger son.

not more than a mere barony by tenure. The present holder of the title, if it could be proved to be a barony of Parliament, is Colonel Cornewall Legh, M.P., of High Legh, Cheshire. He is not, however, Baron by tenure, the Manor of Burford having been aliened in the eighteenth century. We shall arrive at the details of that wretched devolution later on. Suffice it that, while the Cornewalls adhered to the ancient title of Baron, they never cared—possibly for pecuniary reasons—to assert their claim to a seat in the House of Lords.

Sir Geoffrey de Cornewall, Baron of Burford, died in 1336, leaving, by Margaret Mortimer, three sons and two daughters, the latter apparently unmarried. Of his sons it seems doubtful whether Geoffrey or Richard was senior, but as Geoffrey died *s.p.*, Richard, who was knighted at the siege of Calais, 1347, succeeded his father as Baron. Of him we will treat presently.

The third son, Sir John Cornewall (this generation dropped the characteristic “De”), may have been a sailor. Anyhow, he married a niece of the Duke of Brittany, and by her had a son, John, born at sea, in St. Michael’s Mount Bay, Cornwall, and baptized at Markenshaw. This son achieved the highest distinction of any of the line, the King of the Romans excepted. He began by winning honours in a tournament held at York in 1400. It was here that his prowess attracted the eye of Elizabeth, widow of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, and daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by Blanche, coheirress of Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster. This royal lady he married, but she predeceased him, dying in 1426, and being buried at Burford, where, as also at Ampthill, Beds, is a monument to her memory. By Sir John Cornewall she had no children, and her husband, before all things, was a soldier. He became Knight of the Garter in 1410, and was present at Agincourt in 1415, while on the return of Henry V. to England he was left in command of the English troops in France. The following lines are taken from “Agincourt,” a poem by Michael Drayton, who was born in 1563, a year before Shakespeare :

“Warwick in blood did wade,
Oxford the foe invade,
And cruel slaughter made
Still as they ran up :
Suffolk his axe did ply,
Beaumont and Willoughby
Bare them right doughtily,
Ferrers and Fanhope.”

The last name is an anachronism, for Sir John Cornewall, K.G., was not raised to the Peerage until July 7, 1433, and at Agincourt he fought as plain Sir John Cornewall.

But, apart from this royal alliance, his great services as *generalissimo* in France earned fully the recognition they received. His title in 1433 was Baron of Fanhope, yet he was summoned to Parliament as Lord Cornewall, and it seems probable that he was thus styled when he married Elizabeth Plantagenet, but of this we have no record. On January 30, 1442, he received the additional patent of Baron of Milbrook, in the county of Beds, but throughout was known as Lord Fanhope. He died in 1443, and, leaving no legitimate issue, his honours became extinct. He had an illegitimate daughter, Constance, who married John Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, but by him had no issue. According to the terms of his will, he desired to be buried in the chapel of the B.V.M., "by me founded," in the churchyard of the Friars Preachers—*i.e.*, Franciscans—near Lud Gate, in the City of London. In his will also he names two illegitimate sons, John and Thomas. His was a noble, chivalrous, and picturesque figure in medieval history—not quite so splendid as that of the King of the Romans, but none the less superb and magnificent. He would appear after the decease of his royal wife to have deserted the lovely valley of the Teme for the sandhills of Bedfordshire; but evidently most of his manhood was spent in the service of his country abroad, and, inasmuch as both his patents were published "in open Parliament," we may infer that he was a popular hero.

The uncle of this illustrious nobleman, Sir Richard, Baron of Burford, as has been stated, was knighted for distinguished service in the field by King Edward III. He appears to have married twice. By his second wife, Sibilla, daughter of Sir John Botringham—Townsend styles him Bodrugan—he left an only child in Sir Geoffrey Cornewall, who at the age of twenty-two succeeded his sire as Baron. His wife's name was Cecilia, and of her parentage nothing is known; but she remarried De Couci, Earl of Bedford, and died July 26, 1370. Her husband died in 1366, and at his death was seised of the Manors of Rochford and Stapleton, Herefordshire; Burford and Overies, Salop; Amberden and Stepulton, Essex; Thorpe Norton in Northants; and King's Newton, Devon. His eldest son, Sir Bryan Cornewall, died January 17, 1400, *s.p.*, and of his third son, Geoffrey, and his daughter, Ellen, nothing is known.

The second son, Richard, Baron of Burford (born 1360, died

1443), married Cecilia, daughter of Sir John Seymour, and by her, with a daughter Matilda—who married, 1416, John Walcot, of Walcot, Salop—had a son and successor in the Barony, Sir Edmund Cornewall. This gentleman, like his ancestors, was a soldier, and died in his father's lifetime (1436) at Cologne, where his body was buried; but, with a noble nostalgia that appeals to our every sympathy, he directed his heart to be carried to Burford, and there buried. Burford Castle must have exercised a fascination over him, as also over others of his blood later in the family story, as will appear further on. Although his life was a short one he married two wives: first, Alice, daughter of Sir John Merbury, of Weobley, who was living in 1417, but died childless. He married, secondly, Elizabeth (according to Townsend), daughter of Sir Thomas de la Barre, and sister and coheirress of Sir John de la Barre, who was living in 1429. Another account makes Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Barre (*sic*) the younger, and this appears to have the high authority of Vincent (vol. vii.); but, as a matter of fact, the De la Barre descent has been so disputed as to present little more than contradictory details, and we must rest content with the circumstance of Sir Edmund's second wife having borne a name illustrious in the annals of Herefordshire. By her he had: (1) Sir John Cornewall, who died *s.p.*, 1443—but this gentleman's existence is disputed; (2) Thomas, his successor, of whom anon; (3) Otis, Mayor of Hereford 1467, whose son, Thomas, married Margaret Clifford, and by her had Laurence, whose son was William Cornewall; (4) Eleanor, who married (i.) Sir Hugh Mortimer, and (ii.) Sir Richard Croft, of Eldersfield, Herefordshire.

(To be continued.)



THE HERALDRY OF "IF I WERE KING," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

BY G. AMBROSE LEE

(*Pursuivant of Arms*).



THE heraldic absurdities perpetrated in "If I were King," at the St. James's Theatre, differ but slightly from those to which attention has previously been called in the articles on "The Stage Herald"¹ and "The Heraldry of the Lyceum 'King Henry V.'"² in our pages. Neither of the heralds represented is furnished with a trumpet—for this relief, much thanks—but the French herald wears, in addition to a tabard of the then long obsolete "ancient" coat of France, gauntlets, and carries a large ceremonial sword, as if he were the King's esquire or armour-bearer. The tabard is also of a shape unusual at the period represented, being far too large and voluminous; the tabard of a French herald of the time of Charles VI. is illustrated in the frontispiece to the February number of volume iv., and shows it to be trim and close-fitting and short, scarcely reaching below the waist. The fleurs-de-lis on the cap and hose of the stage herald in question must owe their existence to the imagination of the costume-designer, for no record of such decorations can be found in contemporary books or monuments.

In the second act the most outrageous caricature of a herald's duties and office occurs. The King, Louis XI., who is at war with the Burgundians, is represented in his gardens at Paris, with courtiers and ladies, when someone announces, "The Herald of Burgundy with a flag of truce" (!); and after an interval a number of armed attendants troop in, and then come three soldiers, one in the middle wearing armour and a coat of arms, and bearing a tilting lance to which a banner charged with a *shield* of arms is attached; while those on either side are armed with large two-handed swords, each also having a shield, blazoned with the same arms and quarterings which appear on the coat of arms of the bearer of the lance. It would be difficult to crowd more blunders into an incident purporting to represent with but a convenient degree of accuracy what might possibly have occurred on such an occasion. For the warlike individual with the lance is, as we presently learn, intended for the herald, while the two swordbearers are evidently

¹ November, 1900, vol. iv., p. 302.

² February, 1901, vol. iv., p. 442.

imagined by those responsible for this representation to be, in the camp of an enemy, the ordinary attendants of such a functionary. Moreover, how each of these gentlemen comes to be provided with a shield of the arms and quarterings of the Duke of Burgundy—*i.e.*, the latter's own *personal* insignia—we are left to conjecture, and are necessarily driven to conclude that someone responsible for this choice absurdity really believes that a great Sovereign's personal arms were actually worn and used by *anybody else*—except, of course, his heralds, as representing and speaking for him. The whole of this incident, as represented, is, indeed, a grotesque impossibility. Louis XI. was the most cautious and suspicious of individuals, as exemplified at his meeting with Edward IV. of England to ratify a treaty with the latter, upon an island in the middle of a river, with a stout wooden grille between the French and English parties, through which the two Kings conversed and embraced. Toison d'Or would, of course, have come *alone*, except for his attendant trumpeter to call attention to his approach, and neither would have been armed or in armour; the whole point and purpose of a herald, under the circumstances, was that he was a man of peace, an ambassador, freely admitted to deliver his message—whatever it might be—and to depart in peace from the enemy's lines, a privilege which would most positively not have been extended to him if he had gone about accompanied by a retinue of armed soldiers. As represented in the play, in armour and a coat of arms, there is no means of telling that he *is* a herald, the latter being only distinguishable—but at once, and without possibility of mistake—from the knights in their coats of arms by the fact that he alone wore a tabard or coat of arms *without arms or armour*, or with only a pointless sword. The “flag of truce” is, of course, a further anomaly, for such did not come into existence until many generations later, when the extended use of artillery and musketry made it necessary to evolve a device to draw the attention of the enemy *at a long distance off* to the approach of a peaceful embassy. But at the period of the play the herald himself, in his tabard, was a flag of truce; the general and perfectly well recognised respect for his office rendered his personal safety secure under circumstances when a more warlike ambassador would not have escaped unscathed. Until comparatively modern times a herald was created with great and semi-religious ceremony, a baptism with wine, investiture, etc., and was regarded as possessing an indelible “character,” analogous to that of a priest or “religious” in Catholic countries, and his appearance in the garb of a man of war

would necessarily have entirely obliterated his usefulness and stultified the main point of his existence. The King and others in the play are represented wearing a collar, presumably intended for the collar of the Order of St. Michael, which Louis XI. himself founded; but the actual collar has only *one* row of escallop shells, joined by a plain chain—not, as in the play, two rows, connected by an elaborate "knot." We also wonder why the hero wears a single garter below the knee on his left leg; that anybody who was not a Knight of the Order of the Garter should do so does not appear probable, and we—are left wondering.

Apart from the blemishes referred to, the play is a very charming production, exquisitely staged and perfectly acted, and has doubtless proved as popular as it deserves to be.

* * This article has been delayed owing to illness and other uncontrollable circumstances, but since its interest is general as well as particular, the Editor decided to publish it.




MORRIS OF BALLYBEGGAN AND CASTLE MORRIS,¹ CO. KERRY.

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

ARMS :² *Sable, a saltire engrailed argent, an inescutcheon or, charged with a cross, gules.*

CREST : *A fleur-de-lys.*

MOTTO : "*L'Honnête al Agreable.*"

- I.  OHN MORRIS, or MORRICE, as he spelt it, of Northal, co. Essex, a place about thirty miles from London, married Joan Waite, an heiress, his estate with his wife's making together above £1,000 per annum, old rent. Having, however, spent the greater part of this, he went to Ireland during Queen Elizabeth's wars, accompanied by his four sons, and took a lease of the lands of Urly, in the

¹ This account of the family of Morris of Ballybeggan is compiled from Smith's "History of Kerry," 1756, and from the pedigree supplied by Ulster Office, and amplified as noted.

² They were originally borne *argent, a saltire engrailed sable, an inescutcheon or, charged with a cross, gules*. The seal belonging to the Rev. Edward Collis Morris, the last male representative of the family, has on an inescutcheon a *wind displayed between four crosses patée*, but when this was adopted, or for what reason, the writer has been unable to ascertain.

Barony of Irraghticonnor, co. Kerry, and paid £200 fine for it, and £20 per annum chiefry. By the said Joan Waite he had issue :

1. Francis Morris.
2. John Morris.
3. Matthew Morris.
4. Luke Morris.

II. FRANCIS MORRIS, of Urly, co. Kerry, son and heir of the preceding, married Jane Talbot, and had issue :

1. Jaspar Morris, his heir.
2. Samuel Morris, successor to his brother.

III. JASPAR MORRIS, of Urly, and [sometimes described as] of Castle Morris,¹ formerly Ballymullin Castle, near Tralee, elder son and heir of the preceding, died *s.p.*

IV. SAMUEL MORRIS, Esq., of Castle Morris and Ballybeggan, younger brother and heir of the preceding, was in possession of the castle and lands of Ballybeggan, co. Kerry, before 1679, for in the list of Kerry Grand Juries² we find "A.D. 1679, *Ar.*, Samuel Morris de Ballybeggan."³ He probably purchased it from Colonel David

¹ Castle Morris, or Ballymullin Castle, was once a fortress of considerable importance, and belonged to the Geraldines of Trughmackney.—"Old Kerry Records," M. A. Hickson, 1872.

² *Ibid.*, p. 260.

³ Miss Hickson says : "Ballybeggan, before 1641, belonged to Walter Hussey. The following extract referring to it I copied many years ago from a curious old MS. volume entitled 'Deeds, Evidences, Escripts and Surveys concerning the estate of Samuel Morris, Esq., collected March, 1695.' This record of an honourable old county family now passed away was given to my father (Arch-deacon Hickson) in 1837, as material for his intended illustrations of Smith's History, by Samuel Morris, Esq., the last of the name who held Ballybeggan, but it was afterwards borrowed with other MSS. of the same kind, and finally appropriated by Mr. Michael Creagh, a well-known Dublin solicitor, who 'left his country for his country's good' in or about 1857 : 'The Deeds of Mortgage made by Walter Hussey and Philip Exham, son of Richard Exham, of the 4 plowlands of Ballybeggan, in the County of Kerry, barony of Trughmackney and parish of Ratass, for £500 ; the said deed bears date the 10th June, 1639. Colonel David Crosbie redeemed the said Mortgage, by the allowance and consent of the said Walter Hussey, and paid the said £500 to the said Richard Exham, father of the said Philip, and the said deed of mortgage and the possession of the castle and the lands was delivered to the said Colonel Crosbie presently upon payment of the £500. The deeds and mortgages made by Walter Hussey of the said castle and lands unto the said Colonel Crosbie for £500, dated the 11th May, 1649.'

"... Ballybeggan Castle stood out a long siege in 1641, when Walter Hussey,

Crosbie between 1660 and 1670. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel Raymond, Esq., of Ballyloughrane, co. Kerry, and had issue :

1. Samuel Morris, successor to his brother.
2. Jasper Morris, High Sheriff for co. Kerry, 1718.¹ Probably died *s.p.*
3. Theophilus Morris, of Otterstown, gentleman, being so described in a list of freeholders of the county of Kerry returned by William Meredith, Esq., High Sheriff, to John Croker, gentleman, his attorney in the Court of Common Pleas, May 8, 1736.² A Resident Justice of the Peace for co. Kerry, 1736,³ and High Sheriff, 1744,⁴ he was still living 1747, when his name occurs in the list of the Kerry Grand Jury, Spring Assizes.⁵ He was possibly the Theophilus Morris who was Sheriff of Cork, 1697.⁶ He appears to have been the father of :

(1) Daniel Theophilus Morris, of Ballingown, co. Kerry, who had issue three daughters and co-heirs :⁷

- i. Rebecca Morris, married, 1786, William Creagh, of Bally Andrew, co. Cork, by whom she had issue an only daughter.
- ii. Sarah Morris, married William Raymond, of Dromin, co. Kerry.
- iii. Catherine Morris, died unmarried.

Maurice MacElligott, and Florence MacCarthy, with a strong party of Irish, attacked it. Exham, its commander, must have been a brave man, for he not only managed to hold his own gallantly, but in a sally harassed the garrison of Tralee Castle. He was relieved in 1643 by Colonel Story and Captain Bridges, and appears to have resigned his lands to Colonel Crosbie and to have left Kerry. When the latter was made prisoner at Ballisgarra in 1645, he was brought to the Irish camp before Ballybeggan, where he would have been murdered 'if he had not,' says Smith, 'been privily carried off in the night by his sisters' sons, MacGillicuddy and MacElligott, who were Colonels in the Irish army.' In the latter part of the seventeenth or the beginning of the eighteenth century Colonel Crosbie appears to have sold or leased Ballybeggan to the Morrises."—"Old Kerry Records," p. 282.

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 261.

² *Ibid.*, p. 264.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 263.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 261.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 260.

⁶ Lunæ, 22 Die Novembris, 1697. A Petition was presented by Amos Godsell, Thomas Lapp, Freeman of the City of Cork, against the Corporation of the said city, and it was ordered "That Mr. Theophilus Morris, one of the late Sheriffs of the said City, be summoned to attend this House, to answer a complaint against him for discouraging the Prosecution of the Petition."—"Journals of the Irish House of Commons." There is no note of how this affair ended.

⁷ Burke's "Landed Gentry," 1850-53, article "Creagh of Bally Andrew," iii., p. 80.

4. Joseph Morris, of Urly and Morlee, co. Kerry,¹ married Honora, second daughter of Thomas Blennerhassett, of Littar, by Ellen Stoughton, his wife, and had issue four daughters:²

- (1) Honora Morris, married Valentine Elliott, Esq., and had issue.
- (2) Ellen Morris, married Michael Madden, Esq., and had issue.
- (3) Jane Morris, married — Mason, Esq.
- (4) — Morris.

Samuel Morris died before March, 1694. His will, dated January 5, 1689, was proved March 31, 1694. The seal attached shows the arms and crest given above.

V. SAMUEL MORRIS, Esq., M.P., of Castle Morris and Ballybeggan, a Colonel in the army; eldest son and heir of the preceding, whom he succeeded about 1694;³ M.P. for the Borough of Castlemartyr, co. Cork, with Robert Pooley, Esq., August 27, 1695, to 1703,⁴ and for the Borough of Tralee, 1703-1722, being elected first in 1703, with Arthur Hyde, Esq.; again in 1709; a third time

¹ Smith calls him eldest son, and says he died without issue.

² "Old Kerry Records," p. 59.

³ Colonel Morris is said to have been a very extravagant man in his younger days, and on Saturday, September 4, 1697, a Bill intituled "An Act to enable Samuel Morris, Esq., to charge or sell part of his estate for payment of his debts," was introduced into the House of Commons and read a first time; on Monday, the 6th, it was read a second time and a Committee appointed to consider the Bill. They reported on Tuesday, and it was ordered to be engrossed; and on Friday, the 10th, it was read a third time and sent to the Lords. On Saturday, the 18th, a message was received from them that they agreed to the Bill, subject to the amendment that the words *six hundred* be inserted in the thirty-third line between the words *hundred and ninety*, to make the same agree with the original transmiss under the Great Seal of England, and a Committee was appointed to examine the Bill. On Monday, the 20th, they reported that they had amended the same, and on Saturday, September 25, it received the Royal Assent.

⁴ "Martis 9 Die Novembris, 1697. *Ordered*, That Mr. Samuel Morris, a member of this House, have leave to go into the country for a month, his Family being visited with sickness."

"Sabbati, 13 Die Novembris, 1703. *Ordered*, That Mr. Morris, a member of this House, have leave to go into the country for a month on extraordinary occasion." —Extracts from the "Journals of the Irish House of Commons."

Cussack, in his "History of Kerry" (Appendix IV., p. 30), says it was Samuel Morris, jun., the eldest son of this Samuel Morris, who was M.P. for Tralee in these years, and says that he sat till 1723, when he resigned; but the former was only aged fifteen in 1703, and the note below proves Cussack to have been mistaken.

in 1713, with John Blennerhassett, Esq.; and a fourth time in 1715, John Blennerhassett then retiring in favour of Robert Taylor. On August 19, 1709, Edward Denny, sen., Edward Denny, jun., Barry Denny, Samuel Morris, Francis Brewster, John Carrique, and John Blennerhassett, Esquires, presented a petition to the Commons, complaining of the return of John Blennerhassett, "by reason of his infancy." The petition, however, was allowed to drop, and John Blennerhassett, subsequently called "the great Colonel John," who was thus elected in his infancy, survived to be termed "the Father of the House of Commons," having continued to sit for Kerry or one of its boroughs to the Parliament of 1769, a period of sixty years, including the reigns of four Sovereigns.

Samuel Morris married Elizabeth, sister of Thomas, first Lord Viscount Southwell, and daughter of Richard Southwell, Esq., of Callow, M.P.,¹ by his wife the Lady Elizabeth O'Brien, daughter of Murrough, Earl of Inchiquin, by whom he had issue:

1. Samuel Morris, his heir.
2. Richard Morris, successor to his brother.
3. Thomas Morris.
4. Elizabeth Morris, married (marriage settlement dated 1729) — Nash.
5. Alicia Morris, married Paul Tanner, Esq., and had issue a daughter, Hester Tanner, who married Daniel Farrell, Esq., of Gainsborough, co. Kerry, and was mother of Frances Farrell, wife of Bryan Pope Hennessey, of Cork, 1736-1829, grandfather of the late Sir John Pope Hennessey, K.C.M.G., M.P., 1834-1891.

He died 1722.² His will, dated May 23, 1720, was proved in the Probate Court, Dublin, 1722.

¹ Eldest son and heir-apparent of Sir Thomas Southwell, Bart., of Castle Mattress, co. Limerick. He d.v.p. September, 1688.

² "Aug. 29, 1723. Parliament met this day after having been prorogued since 18th June, 1721, and the Speaker was ordered to make out a new writ to the Sheriff of Kerry for the election of a Burgess to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Tralee, in the room of Samuel Morris, Esquire, since deceased."—"Journals of the Irish House of Commons."



THE SMITH FAMILY.

(See "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE," vol. vi., p. 366.)



THE term *family* is here misapplied, for the name "Smith" represents a craft, than which none can be nobler than that of armourer. Think of Virgil: "*Arms and the man*"; turn to Homer, and read how Hephæstus worked for Thetis and Achilles, and what is heraldry but the marshalling of *arms*? The Roman Vulcan, an equivalent for Hephæstus, survived in reputation as the Scandinavian Wieland; so we can show a Wayland Smith's cave (or smithy) in Berkshire, overlooking the Vale of the White Horse, near Uffingham—all evidencing the descent and transmission of the *art* of working in metals.

But any mere Smith may inherit the noblest blood through intermarriages; so a Mr. Smith becomes Lord Pauncefote, with a name dating from the Norman invasion.

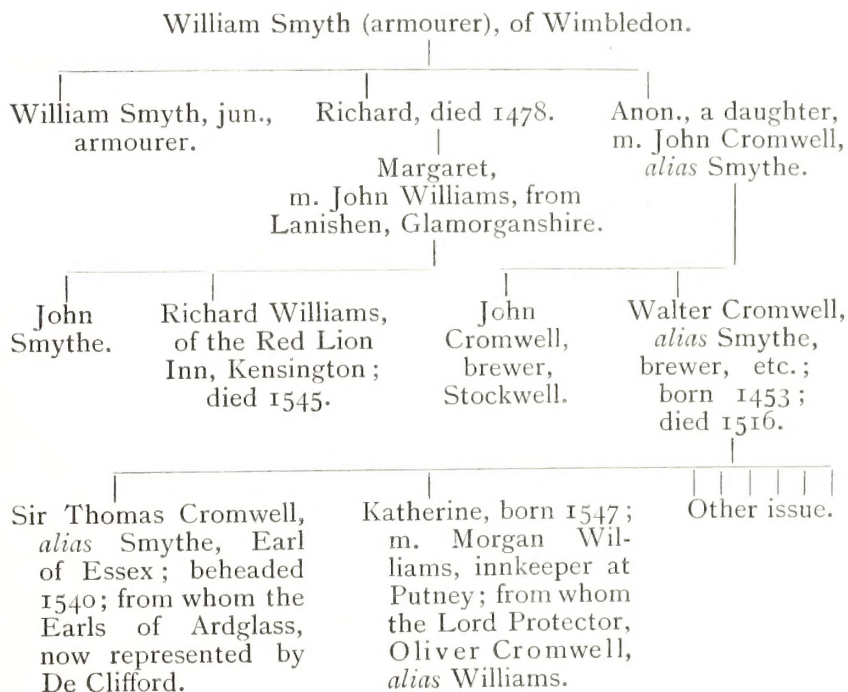
In looking through Mr. Reade's book it appears that he accepts the Egyptian mythos of a Mr. Smith in the Valley of the Nile centuries before 1 A.D. (see the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, vol. iv., pp. 86, 123). I may here summarize by stating that the misnomer arises from an elision of the letter "n." We start with Apollonos Smintheos, a form of Apollo in his manifestation as the mouse-god. This name, introduced from Greece to Egypt, became softened to Smithis, and so applied to Hathor or Isis, and utilized as a personal name at the assumed date of 227 B.C., *temp.* Ptolemy III., Euergetes. All who are familiar with Robert Browning's poem the "Pied Piper" will realize how "music hath charms"; rats and mice, and such small deer, are shown to recognise the spell of harmony, and instances thereof are on record, even in this infantile twentieth century. Apollo, the god of music, had his festival of the Smintheia, and we have antique remains showing him with his lyre, surrounded by a select bevy fresh from the ark!

The first family of this name to acquire distinction was founded by Mr. Customer Smythe from Corsham in Wiltshire, who died in Kent in 1591, leaving a large family of sons, all endowed with landed possessions. He had farmed the customs under Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth; hence his cognomen; and from him descended the Right Hon. George Frederick

Augustus Percy Clinton Sidney Smythe, ennobled with the blood of all the Sidneys. He was a leader of the "young England" party, representing the very acme of aristocratic culture; and the death of his brother, the eighth Viscount Strangford, in 1869, ended that line.

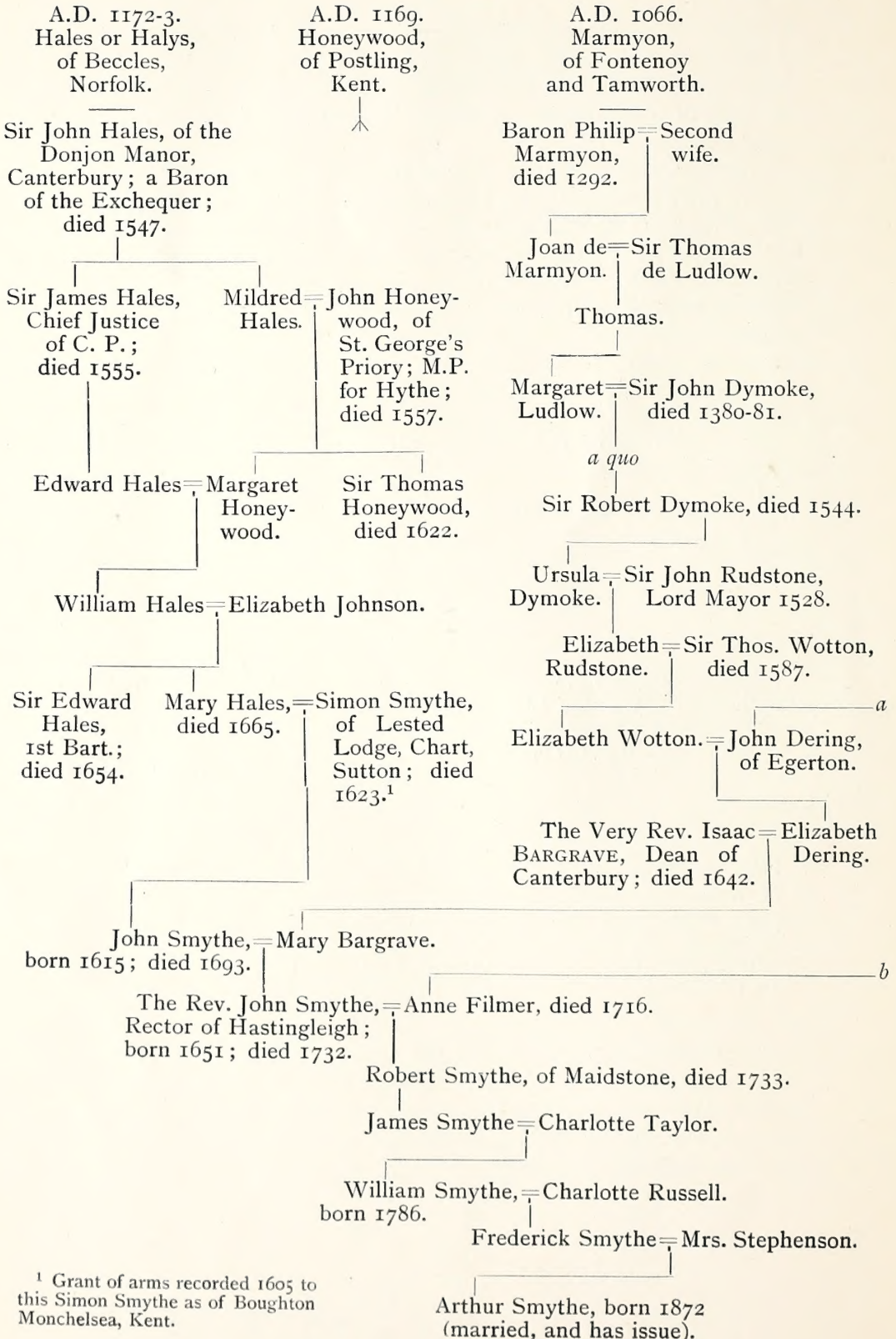
Next to them comes the family of Nottinghamshire bankers, still with us in all three estates as Lords, Commoners, and professionals. This eminently respectable family has been credited with an *alias*, as Carington; but for an undisputed *alias* we may look even higher, for a minor family of Smiths is interesting as connecting the man with his craft at a time when solid plate armour was going out of use.

We start with



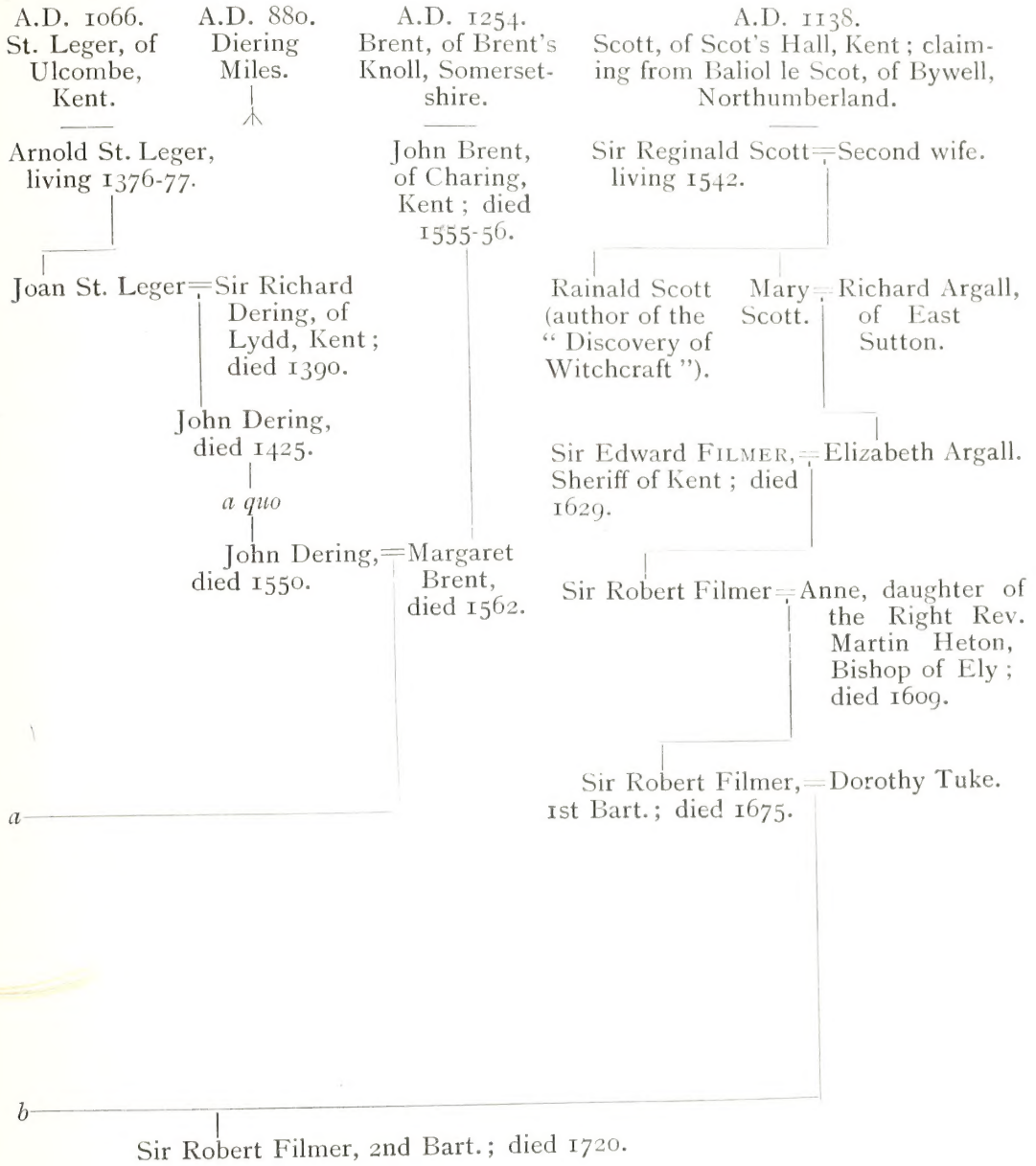
But for authenticated descents the annexed analysis of another set of Smythes will show how ancient families may fertilize the middle class. Shakespeare tells us how such blood should have *mounted*, but in all families there are cadet-stems and junior branches that trail earthwards.

A DESCENT



¹ Grant of arms recorded 1605 to this Simon Smythe as of Boughton Monchelsea, Kent.

THROUGH FEMALES.



There is a curious chronological coincidence and repetition of baptismal names among the two Smythe families here referred to, as shown in four succeeding generations, thus:

John Smythe, weaver, of
Corsham, Wilts; died 1496.

Simon Smythe, of
Maidstone, 1528.

John, died 1538.

Simon, died 1567.

3rd generation in Kent:

—John.
—Thomas =
—Richard.

3rd generation:

—Thomas.
—John.
—Richard.
—Simon, died 1587.

4th generation:

—John, died 1609.
—Thomas, died 1625.
—Richard, died 1628.
—Simon, died 1596.

4th generation:

—John.
—Richard.
—Simon, died 1623.

I have carefully avoided all dilation on Marmyon, St. Leger, Dering, etc., to economize space; though much might be said about Wotton, the championship, Rudstone, from whom comes Tennyson, and Baliol of royal race; but it is my conviction that research would open up similar origins among other middle-class people.

A. HALL.



GENEALOGY OF THE OUSELEY FAMILY (DUNMORE, CO. GALWAY)—*continued.*

COMPILED BY THE LATE RICHARD KELLY, AND NOW EDITED BY
RICHARD J. KELLY, B.L., J.P., OF DUBLIN.

A few copies of this, issued prior to its revision, have been printed and privately circulated amongst members of the family, but it seems desirable to give the details wider publicity and a more permanent record.]



USELEY AND FRENCH.--William, their second son, was born December 20, 1738, and died January 9, 1805, at his residence, Rushbrook, near Claremorris, co. Mayo, and married Miss French, of Rockfield, in the same neighbourhood, and by her had issue: Bartholomew, of whom there is no record; Sarah, married to Dr.

Finglass, of Castlebar; Anne, married to Henry Blake, of Springvale, Ballinrobe, co. Mayo, Esq.; Celia Teresa,

GENEALOGY OF THE OUSELEY FAMILY 545

died unmarried in 1861, aged eighty-six years; Ellen, married to Dr. M'Donnell, of Westport; Alice, of whom there is no record.

OUSELEY AND PRENDERGAST.—Mr. Ouseley married secondly Maryanne, sister of the late Michael George Prendergast, Esq., M.P. for the county, of the town of Galway, and by her, who died April 15, 1834, had one daughter, Mary, married to Fitzgerald Higgins, of Westport, co. Mayo, J.P., and Captain in the army, born January 6, 1789, married February 22, 1811, and had issue: Charles Fitzgerald Higgins, J.P., born July 31, 1815, married in 1842 Amelia Virtue, daughter of Paul Jodrell, Bart., of Sall Park, Norfolk, died July, 1860, having had Richard George Jodrell, born November 11, died 1843; George Gore Ouseley Higgins, J.P., born October 15, 1818, and died unmarried May 8, 1874—he was Colonel of the North Mayo Militia, and M.P. for Mayo county; Ellen, died in London, April 29, 1874, unmarried; Mary, a Sister of Mercy, died in Westport Convent, in 1855; Margaret, a Sister of Charity, in a convent in Cork.

Jasper Ouseley's family, as taken from his account-book, in the handwriting of his son, Richard Ouseley, of Prospect, was:

OUSELEY AND BODKIN.—Jasper Ouseley, third surviving son of Jasper Ouseley and Miss Johnson, born at the Castle of Dunmore, October 25, 1699, married Julia Bodkin, born at Kilclooney, August 4, 1722, and by her had the following issue:

1723—June 10, Dorothy, born at Carrowbane, died an infant.

1724—May 15, Elizabeth, born at Carrowbane on Thursday morning.

1725—July 3, Jasper, born on Friday, at six o'clock in the morning, died in Jamaica.

1727—October 10, Bridget, born on Tuesday, at four o'clock in the morning.

1728—October 10, Sarah, born on Wednesday, at four o'clock in the morning.

1731—February 4, James, born on Wednesday, at three o'clock in the morning.

1733—February 22, Richard, born on Monday, at seven o'clock in the morning.

1735—April 21, Dorothy, born on Monday, at six o'clock in the morning.

1736—October 4, Margaret, born on Sunday, at three o'clock in the morning.

1738—December 20, William, born on Thursday, at seven o'clock in the morning.

1741—September 3, Gideon, born on Thursday, at six o'clock in the morning.

William and Gideon died young, at Spring Gardens.

1785—March 15, Julia died, in full sense and memory, aged eighty-nine years.

1790—March 13, Jasper died at Prospect, of the gout; had it forty-one years; walked the parlour one minute before he died; greatly regretted, as an honest, upright man. He and his wife were sixty-three years in wedlock, in the greatest harmony. His age was ninety-one years.

Dorothy died an infant. Elizabeth, second child, was three times married; first to Mr. Levacy, of Park; secondly to Daniel Corroll, of Adrigool; and thirdly to James Landers, of Burrisoleigh. Bridget, the next in seniority, born October 10, 1727, married William Langley, of Dunmore, by whom she had three sons—John, James, and William. The two eldest emigrated to Washington, United States, as did William also; he returned and got his parents' property, and part of his uncle's (Richard Ouseley's). She died about the year 1807, leaving one surviving son, William, who died unmarried in Dunmore, October 17, 1840. The next was Sarah, born October 10, 1728. No record of her. The next, James, born February 4, 1731, went to America, and died there. Next, Richard Ouseley, born February 22, 1733; did not marry. He rebuilt the House of Prospect, which he let to Captain Charles O'Connor, and erected a cottage close by the Castle of Dunmore, called Castle Lodge, where he resided the rest of his life. He died there, September 25, 1804, aged seventy-one years, having bequeathed his property to his nephews, Jasper Kelly (son of his sister Margaret), and William Langley (son of his sister Bridget). Next, Dorothy, a second child of that name, born April 21, 1735. No record of her. The next was Margaret, born October 4, 1736, married Anthony Kelly, whose family resided at Turrick, Castle Park, near Mount Talbot, co. Galway. Jasper Kelly (who had three sons, Richard, Gore, and Ralph) was the only issue of the marriage, with whom

she resided at Loughrea to her death, May 11, 1822, aged eighty-six years.

OUSELEY AND KELLY.—Anthony Kelly married Margaret Ouseley, daughter of Jasper Ouseley, who died in 1790. Anthony Kelly had but one son, Jasper, who married Mary Davies, by whom he had issue: Richard, Gore, and Ralph, and several daughters. *Richard Kelly married Margaret Tully, of Dunmore, and by her had issue: Jasper, Susan, Fanny, Lizzie, Richard, and Robert. Jasper Kelly married Delia Daly, daughter of John Daly, of Tuam, and by her had issue: Richard John, who married Edith, daughter of Bryan Machay, of Southampton; Margaret, who married William Nicholls, of Portarlinton; Mary, who married James Stuart, of Brisbane; and Susan, who married George Clydesdale, of Brisbane. Richard J. Kelly had issue: Edith, Millicent, Delia, Mabel, Helena, Jasper, and Margaret Susan. Is a J.P. of co. Galway, a barrister-at-law, and proprietor of the *Tuam Herald*, founded in 1837 by Richard Kelly, his grandfather.

OUSELEY AND BROUGHTON.—Gideon Ouseley, youngest son of Jasper Ouseley and Miss Johnston, espoused Mary Broughton (the handsome), and had the following issue: John, born April 6, 1736, married Anne, daughter of Francis Surridge, died March, 1814; Dorothy, born March 8, 1738, died February 8, 1824; John Earle was drowned; Clotworthy, died, aged fourteen years; Maria, died an infant; Henry, died at three years old; Arthur, died an infant; Constance, died an infant at Dunmore; Ellenor, died January 16, 1845, at the age of seventy-one years; Margaret, married to John O'Connor.

OUSELEY AND SURRIDGE.—John Ouseley, eldest son of the above Gideon, espoused Anne, the daughter of Francis Surridge, Esq., of Fairy Hill, Dunmore, April, 1760, and had the following issue: Mary, born July 31, 1761, married Edward Bonsall, died in Dublin, December 7, 1825, aged sixty-four years; Gideon, born February 24, 1762, married Harriet Wills—he died in Dublin, May 14, 1839, no issue; Frances, born July 28, 1763, died young; William, born February 6, 1764, died young; Jasper Daniel, born March 24, 1765, died young; George Frederick, born May 28, 1766, died young; Elizabeth, born March 11, 1767, married Lieutenant Kearney, died at Dunmore,

December 27, 1825, aged fifty-eight years; John, born July 13, 1769, died in Jamaica, 1819, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth Frances, who married B. W. Dale, of Lincoln; Ralph, born July 15, 1772, married Elizabeth Roundtree, died at Lisbon, May 3, 1842, a Major-General; Emily, born July 11, 1775, died in Carlow, June 20, 1849, married William Endell, had issue; Anne, born July 17, 1778, married Isaiah Donohoe, of the Revenue Department, died at Dundalk, September 10, 1845; Susan, born July 15, 1781, married Charles Murphy, by whom she had issue; married secondly to D. D. C. Macklin, no issue.

Mary, the eldest daughter, born January 31, 1761, and who died in Dublin, married Edward Bonsall, by whom she had one child, born December 4, 1795, John Ouseley Bonsall, who died March 9, 1872, aged seventy-six years. He married Mary, daughter of Edward Lynch, Esq., of Dublin, and relict of John Maitland, Esq., of the city of Dublin; she died January 17, 1869, but had no issue. He bequeathed his property, of considerable value, to his niece, Harriet (daughter of the Rev. Arthur Noble and Elizabeth Kearney), married to Richard Moynan, Esq., and their family. Mrs. Moynan died in 1873. Elizabeth, their second daughter, married James Kearney, a Lieutenant in the Prince of Wales's Fencibles, by whom she had four children, William, Eliza, Emily, and James. Mr. Kearney lost his life in his endeavour to stop a runaway horse on which a lady was mounted. William resided and died in Ennis, co. Clare. Elizabeth married the Rev. Arthur Noble, as stated above, and had six children—John, Harriett, James, William, Eliza, and Gideon. Emily married Dan Surridge, Esq., and by him had one son and two daughters; the two latter emigrated, and the son, Frederick, who married Alice, daughter of Thomas Walker, Esq., of Kent, and had by her four daughters, now living, is at present residing at 35, Great Brunswick Street, Dublin. Mrs. Kearney married, secondly, Edmund O'Kean, of Dunmore, by whom she had one daughter, Alicia, afterwards Mrs. McQuaed.

(To be continued.)



AN ILLUSTRATED PEERAGE.



HERE can be no doubt that to most people considerably more interest attaches to the portrait of a well-known person than to the technical details of his armorial bearings, or to the repetition year by year of never very greatly interesting details of pedigree and descent.

At the present juncture the interest in the portraits of Peers and Peeresses is peculiarly accentuated, inasmuch as the unique ceremony of the late Coronation in Westminster Abbey—an occasion peculiarly and essentially relating to the peerage—has produced a remarkably interesting series of portraits of Peers and Peeresses in the costume of their rank—a costume, by the way, which from its infrequent use is strangely unfamiliar.

It would seem evident, therefore, that as a permanent memorial of the Coronation ceremony, one which can be preserved as a record for future generations, a "Peerage" containing portraits of Peers and Peeresses in their coronets and Coronation robes must of necessity possess great interest at the present time. Such a volume will certainly increase in value in the future.

The proprietors of "Dod's Peerage," having acquired a considerable number of suitable portraits, have therefore made arrangements to issue a special and limited edition of their well-known publication, printed on large paper, and profusely illustrated with up-to-date portraits of those people whose names occur in the work. A large proportion of the portraits which have been already selected to illustrate the work represent Peers and Peeresses in coronets and Coronation robes; but the portraits are not confined to these, and the several hundred which have been arranged for to illustrate the edition comprise a large variety of reproductions of the best and latest originals available.

The edition is limited to 500 copies at £2 2s. A specimen portrait appears on page 524.

All communications regarding it should be addressed to the Editor of "Dod's Peerage," St. John's House, Clerkenwell, E.C.



LETTERING.

Alphabets Old and New. By LEWIS F. DAY. (Batsford.)

Lettering in Ornament. By LEWIS F. DAY. (Batsford.)



WE have before us, in the two above-mentioned works, a couple of cheap, artistic, and invaluable books. They may well be at once announced as absolutely essential to the work of any artist or designer who touches heraldic work. Though the author, Mr. Lewis F. Day, was responsible for some curious ideas in the remarks he made on the subject of armory when taking the chair for Mr. G. W. Eve on the recent occasion when that gentleman read an excellent paper on "Heraldry" at the Society of Arts, there is no doubt whatever that when he treats of a subject concerning which he has knowledge his work is worthy of high praise. On the subject of lettering, probably Mr. Day is the greatest authority we have, and for that reason alone his two books on the subject deserve and receive the greatest consideration and attention. Only those of us who are constantly receiving specimens of heraldic design for consideration know how frequently an excellent design is spoilt by the necessary lettering being done in a wretched manner. Very few artists—certainly very few heraldic artists—will take the trouble to learn the essentials of lettering, or will practise the production of it. We too often nowadays lack the painstaking attention to detail and accuracy of detail which has given to the old illuminated work so much of its beauty and value.

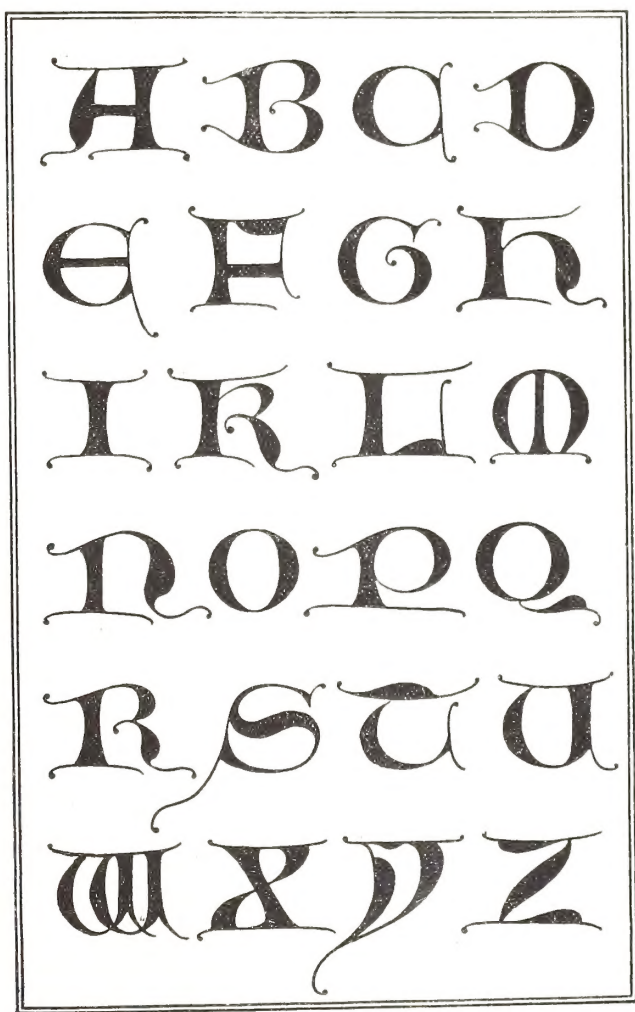
The first-mentioned book seems to us the more valuable of the two, for, although some forty pages of letterpress comprise the text of the volume, the remainder of the book consists of no less than 180 illustrations, most of these being full-page representations of different alphabets. Not the least curious of these, by the way, are a couple of pages devoted to "amperzands" respectively of the "seventh to fifteenth" centuries and sixteenth century. It is most interesting to trace the development of the sign we are accustomed to from the "et" which it represents.

The scope and object of the book are, perhaps, best set out in the author's preface, which we take the liberty of reprinting:

"This is a book of alphabets, but of alphabets selected with a purpose—that, namely, of, in the first place, showing the development of letter-forms, and the shape they took at different periods;

and, in the second, of suggesting the endless variations which may yet be played upon shapes more or less fixed for us by custom.

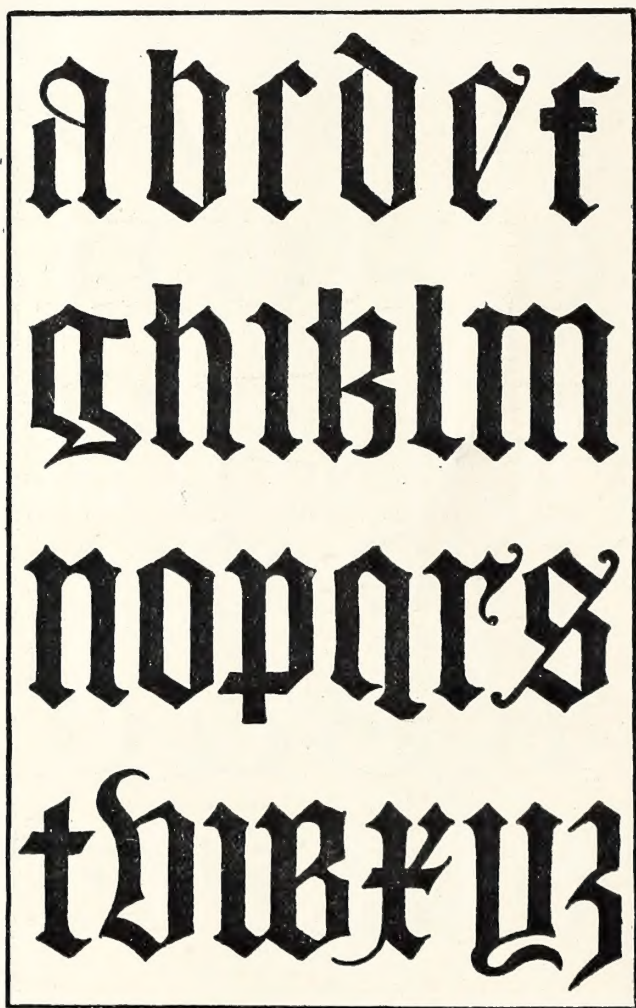
“The ancient lettering illustrated in these pages has been taken, as far as might be, from original sources, and drawn with every care



MSS. OF FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

to keep the spirit of the original. I have not scrupled, however, to supply the letters missing in old manuscripts or inscriptions. For, presumptuous as this may appear to the scholar, he is not likely to be perplexed by it, knowing well the letters which would not occur in the original script; on the other hand, the practical

workman, to whom this volume is addressed, will be thankful, perhaps, for alphabets as complete as possible. No pretension is made to paleographic learning; and, even on the point of design, it should be understood that I do not presume to lay down the law,



FROM A BRASS, END OF FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

but am only expressing personal opinions, which the reader must take for what they are worth to him.

“The old examples have been in great part chosen, and many of the modern ones designed, with the purpose of showing the influence of the implement employed by the workman, and of the material in

which he worked, upon the character of his lettering—a point upon which sufficient stress has not hitherto been laid by compilers of alphabet-books.

“Sixteen pages are devoted to the illustration of numerals, old and new. These do not, for obvious reasons, exactly correspond



ITALIAN PALATINO, 1506.

with any given alphabets; but, by comparing letters with figures, observing, of course, the dates of each, it should not be difficult to determine which numerals would best go with a particular alphabet.”

Mr. Day begins the collection of his alphabets by two from the fourth century, the one taken from a Roman manuscript and the

“ Our alphabet is that of the Romans. We speak of it to this day as Roman to distinguish it from Gothic or black letter. The Romans had it from the Greeks, or, if not immediately from them, from the same sources whence they drew theirs.

“ The alphabet, as we know it, owes something also to Scandinavia. The Runic writing, as the script of the Scandinavian and other Northern European priesthood was called, dates back to legendary



SANDSTONE SLAB, REGENSBURG.

days. It was the invention, they say, of Odin himself. If so, Odin, to judge by internal evidence, must have derived it from some earlier Greek or Roman source. What we know is that it was in use from the time of the first intercourse between Scandinavians and Romans. The Christian Church forbade its use, and with the triumph of Christianity it passed out of currency ; but it lived long enough to affect in some degree our Anglo-Saxon writing.

"The great difference between the old lettering and new is that in days before type-founding the scribe was free to play variations on the well-known alphabetical air, whereas our print is monotonous as the tune of a barrel-organ.

"Pedants are never happy until everything is fixed; but nothing is fixed until it is dead. Life is in movement. Philosophy has



EMBROIDERY AT THE HOTEL CLUNY.

long since given up the search for perpetual motion; but that is the secret of it—life; and that is the evidence and sign of life—motion. The question is, Are we alive?"

In the second book, "Lettering in Ornament," Mr. Day deals with a very much wider view of his subject, and the author writes of the volume that it "is not so much a sequel to 'Alphabets Old and New' as that is preliminary to this. The earlier volume dealt with the

alphabet only, the forms of letters ; the consideration is here their use in ornament, the way they have been and are to be employed in decoration. The illustrations (of which a descriptive list is given) are chosen strictly with a view to illustrate, which will account for the



PRAYER-BOOK OF QUEEN MARY.

introduction of my own designs. It was not possible always to find the fitting instance, and an obvious way out of the dilemma was to make a drawing."

The book is divided into fifteen chapters, amongst which "The Printed Page," "The Written Page," "Monumental Inscriptions,"

"Decorative Lettering," "Monograms," "Cyphers," "Ornamental Initials," are all copiously dealt with.

Some of the remarks of the author are worthy of attention :

"The writer" [Mr. Day is here dealing with the *written* page] "does wrong to form himself, as he often does, upon printed type (his obvious model is manuscript, upon which that itself is formed), and especially wrong to emulate the regularity of print. He can get with the pen or brush qualities of more account than mechanical precision (in aiming at which he is at a disadvantage as compared with the machine), qualities beyond the scope of printing, and of a kind which differentiates his work from it."

In speaking of labels and lettering thereupon, the author deals tellingly with an oft-recurring heraldic difficulty :

"The question occurs as to the way the lettering ought to run. Should it conscientiously follow the course of the label? should it be confined to one side of the label? should it be hidden where the label dives behind an overlap or disappears behind the figure? Naturally it should do all three; but the ends of art are not so easily achieved. An inscription strictly following the course of the label would, if that happened to turn upon itself, as well it might, be seen lying sometimes on its back, and read from right to left, and so be difficult to follow; at times it would be lost to sight under a fold, and not be readable at all. . . . The artist is compelled, therefore, if he wishes to be intelligible, to treat his label, not as an inscribed band twisted into ornamental shape, but as a band first twisted into shape, and then inscribed with the desired words so that they can be seen and read. . . . In effect, the artist designs his label, and on the visible parts of it he inscribes his words. What he does, in fact, is to plot and place his words, and about them to devise a label."

The illustrations strike us as admirably selected for the purposes of the book; and although our personal inclinations may have led us to select examples with some heraldic character, those in the volume before us represent examples of a very wide application of lettering for decorative purposes in handicraft.

In conclusion, whilst confidently and strongly recommending the purchase of these two little volumes by all heraldic artists and designers for the practical utility of their contents, we must express the great pleasure and delight we have derived from their examination and perusal. They are the work alike of an expert, an enthusiast, and an artist.

A Few Suggestions of Plain Letterings for Artists and Others.
(Chiswick Press. Price 6d. net, by post 7d.)

This little volume is prefaced by an "animadversion," which, being brief, is worthy of quotation in full :

"In 'black-and-white' work particularly one often notices the use of bad lettering in conjunction with what is otherwise a good design. I therefore beg to offer a few simple examples in plain Roman capitals as suggestions for titling. These specimens from types are naturally of a somewhat severe order, but may be considered as being fairly good for the purpose. As in the case of poets, if the modification is of a purely decorative nature, a certain amount of license is permissible, provided the artist does not depart too much from the original form. I do not advocate an absolute imitation."

The "animadversion," which is signed by Mr. C. T. Jacobi, puts briefly what we have often felt with regard to lettering, which nowadays plays a not unimportant part in heraldic design. The different specimen alphabets are named and explained, and then are reproduced, ten typical alphabets, all of Roman capitals, being collected. The numerals belonging to each alphabet are added; and the little pamphlet, which is pleasingly got up, possesses both interest and considerable instructive value.

Mr. Jacobi concludes his remarks by saying: "If the student desires more complete works on the subject, he is referred to Lewis F. Day's 'Alphabets Old and New' (B. T. Batsford), price 3s. 6d., or to E. F. Strange's 'Alphabets' (George Bell and Sons), price 5s." The advice of such a practical authority may form a fitting sequel to our notice of Mr. Day's books.



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.

SIGNATURES PASSED FEBRUARY 11, BEING WEDNESDAY, 1680.



INFESTMENT to David Drummond of Cultmalundie of the lands and barronie of Cultmalundie comprehending the lands of Cultmalundie Easter and Wester, holds of His Majesty feu et faciendum fornicum servitium upon his own resignation, and in place of the said service, called servitium fornicum, the sum of 40 lib yierlie, to be filled up in the blanks of the signature, under the King's hand.

Composition 100 merks.

Confirmation of the Contract of Alienation and Disposition therein specified passed between the deceist John Boswell of Balmuto, and Isobel Sandilands, his spouse, to Umquheil Allan Coutts, younger of Grange, and John Coutts, his next lawful son, of the shadow half of the toun and lands of Capledrae, to be holden of the said John Boswell, feu, to Mr. David Dewar of Mureton, advocat, and of the progress downwards to the said David Dewar, his other authors and himself.

Composition 10 merks.

Infestment of apprising of the half of the lands and barronie of Dechmont to Master Robert Hamilton of Dechmont, apprised for the sum of 11,376 Merks 8s. 8d., the apprising has expired, changed from ward to tax-ward for payment of 55 Merks for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 110 Merks for the marriage, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Infestment to John Baillie of Castlecary of these parts and portions of the five merk lands of Braidenhill, called Whiterig, Longbarrell, and others, holds of His Majesty feu, upon the resignation of Ludevick Cleland of Gartness.

Composition 20 lib.

Confirmation of the Charter of Alienation granted by the deceist John Jameson of Tullikeirie, Merchant burges of Aberdeen, to Thomas Forbes of Knockqwharnie, and Margaret Forbes, his spouse, of the toun and lands of Tullikeirie to be holden *a me* and *de me* together with the Disposition and Infestment of the said

lands granted by the deceist John Anderson then appeirand aire thereafter served and retoured, and by precept forth of the Chancellarie infest in the said lands as aire to the deceist Alexander Anderson, of Tullikeirie his father, to the said deceist John Jameson with all other Dispositions and Charters granted by any other persons of the lands above mentioned to the persons above named their predecessors and authors. Composition 40 merks.

Infestment of adjudications of the lands and barronie of Grange with the fishings of Gall and Buddo to George, Erle of Panmure, adjudged for 27,059 lib 5s. 8d. Composition 250 merks.

Infestment of adjudication of the lands and barronie of Tannadice lands of Bowhouses, lands and barronie of Lethem, and others, to John Auchterloine of Groynd adjudged for 9,818 lib. Composition 125 merks.

Infestment to Robert Keith, son and aire, served and retoured, to Umquhile William Keith of Reidcloak, of the lands of Reidcloak, holds of His Majesty taxt ward for payment of the sum of 40 shillings Scots as the proportional part of 50 lib as the taxt ward duty of the lands and baronie of Urie, also much for the relieffe, and of the sum of 32 shillings money foresaid, as the proportional part of 20 lib Scots for the marriage of the aire of the said lands and baronie of Urie, upon the resignation of Mr. Charles Gordon, son lawful to the deceist Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoune, and others. It proceeds upon ane apprising which is expired.

Composition 40 lib.

Infestment to James Kirkwood, portioner of Maynes, son-in-law to Robert Connell of Grangehill, of the 22 Shilling lands of Grangehill, holds of his Majesty feu, upon the resignation of the said Robert Connell of Grangehill. Composition 20 lib.

Confirmation to Robert Hamilton, Merchant burges of Edinburgh and portioner of Newbottle, and nevoy to the deceist Robert Hamilton, Merchant Burges there, and portioner of Newbottle, and Magdalene Wardlaw, his spouse, to Thomas Mackie, now Portioner of Newbottle, of the Disposition granted by the said deceist Robert Hamilton, elder, of the Mansion House in Newbottle and some aikers, half aikers and pertinents of land lying about the toun of Newbottle, and also another disposition of the lands called Matherslands, granted by the deceist Robert Hamilton, elder, to the said Thomas Mackie, his sister's sone and of the special service and retoure of James Hamilton, aire of the Conquest, to the said deceist Robert Hamilton, and of the Disposition

granted by him of the said Mansion and lands to the said Robert Hamilton and Thomas Mackie. Composition 100 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Adam Caldwell to John Paterson, Merchant in Edinburgh. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of John Gordon of Buckie to George, Marquess of Huntly. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Ninian Bannatyne, Younger of Kaimes James Stewart of Ambrismore, and John Stewart in Gallochen, to John Boyll of Kelburne, upon his own horning.

Composition 10 merks.

(To be continued.)



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The Editor begs to state that, as the arrears of back correspondence sent for publication have now been overhauled, all queries forwarded for publication will for the present be inserted without any charge. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

To the Editor of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,—The family genealogies which are proved and recorded in the Heralds' College represent an extremely small fraction of the population, for the importance of such records is not usually appreciated by those who are not possessed of large estates or related to those who are. The value of such records is, however, by no means confined to those who are owners of, or may at some time claim succession to, property, and I do not doubt that it will be generally agreed that the recording of genealogical data is desirable if it can be done in a manner which would be fairly efficient and involve little expense. This may be accomplished in a way which would be simple, and in the course of a few years would become very effective, because the information recorded would be corroborated and verified by similar information recorded at other times and by other persons, in which the same facts would be referred to. Furthermore, the plan which is now suggested would have an advantage over other methods of genealogical record in that it would identify the individuals with greater certainty—that is, in stating the name of a person born on a given date and baptized at a particular place it would trace his identity throughout his life to the time of his death.

The plan suggested is as follows: On any application for probate of a will or letters of administration, the applicant should be required to file in court an affidavit or affidavits giving the following particulars, so far as known by the person making the affidavit, and as to matters not within his actual knowledge, giving the best information he may, with the source from which it is obtained, it being discretionary with the proper officer of the court to accept such affidavit as he may think sufficient in cases where he is satisfied that more particular and precise statements

cannot be made without inconvenience, delay, or expense. The particulars to be stated in such affidavits should be :

1. The date and place of birth of the deceased, his residence at different times of his life, and degree, profession, or occupation.
2. The name in full of his wife, date and place of her birth, names in full of her parents, and stating whether she survives the deceased or not, and date and place of her death if not living. If the deceased should have been married more than once, similar particulars in the case of each wife.
3. The names in full and date of birth of each of the children of the deceased, stating also the particulars of marriages of any who may be married and ages of their children ; in the case of any who may have died, date and place of death and particulars of marriage, etc., as the case may be.
4. Name in full of the father of the deceased, and, so far as known to the person making the affidavit, the date and place of his birth, his residence, degree, etc., at different times of his life ; date and place of his death if not living.
5. Name in full and maiden surname of the mother of the deceased, and any other particulars regarding her or her parents which may be within the knowledge or information of the person making the affidavit.
6. Names in full and ages of all brothers and sisters of the deceased, stating briefly particulars of residence, marriages, etc., and stating in the case of each person whether living or not.

In nearly every case the applicant for probate or letters of administration will himself be able to make an affidavit containing the greater part of the information mentioned, and it would, no doubt, be quite easy to procure a further affidavit from some relative of the deceased.

The expense of thus recording genealogical data would not in ordinary cases involve anything more than the cost of preparation of one or two affidavits. To make matters more effective, however, it would be desirable that each affidavit should be in duplicate—one copy to remain with the court in which application for probate or letters is made, and the other to be forwarded either to the Herald's College or to some other chief office of registration. This would, of course, add to the expense, as a small fee should be paid to the officer charged with the duty of receiving and filing such affidavits and indexing their contents ; but even this would be a very small matter when the value of the result is taken into consideration.

E. M. CHADWICK.

THE QUEEN'S ARMS AND THE GARTER.

In Her Majesty's newly-erected achievements in Regent Street, Bond Street, and elsewhere in the West End, I have noticed that her personal shield is surrounded, as is usually the case of a *femme* whose Baron is the Knight of some Order, with an oak wreath.

Surely in Her Majesty's case this is wrong? She was created a Lady of the Order of the Garter quite early in the present reign, and as such surely has as much right to place her shield within a Garter as Her late Majesty.

C. PIRIE GORDON.

[We have seen a note-paper die which, we are informed, is one used by Her Majesty, which shows her cipher within the garter ; but the garter did not appear round the Queen's arms on the Coronation invitation-card.—ED. G. M.]

HUGO OR HUGOE?

Information on the subject of the origin of the English family of this name settled in Devon and Cornwall would be esteemed a great favour. A branch of the Cornish family spells its name Hugoe, and there is a tradition there of an immigration from Brittany, the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes being suggested as the period and the cause. The name Thomas *Hewgoe* (*sic*) appears in 1697 in the marriage register of St. Just in Roseland.

"LOSTWITHIEL."

THE COLLINS FAMILY.

The Right Honourable Edward, seventh Earl of Meath, who died in 1772, married Martha, daughter of the Rev. William Collins, of Warwick. The Countess died in 1762, but it is understood that the present Earl has no further details. An inquiry has arisen as to the religious denomination this reverend gentleman belonged to, and any further details of his family will oblige.

A. H.

~~~~~  
HENDERSON.

Robert Henderson, with his wife, Jane Carnahan, and children—John, Charles, Archibald (born 1790), Margaret, and another daughter—came to America about 1795, landing at Philadelphia, then going west to Pittsburg. An older son, William, had come to America two years previously. Robert Henderson was born about 1748, and lived in Cootehill, co. Cavan, Ireland.

Wanted: ancestry of Robert Henderson and Jane Carnahan.

## STEWART.

William Stewart came from Green Hill, co. Donegal, Ireland, in 1750. The tradition is that he had a younger brother, Alexander, who stayed in Ireland. William Stewart was an officer in the Revolutionary War in America. He married Mary Gass, and had a large family.

Wanted: information of the ancestry of William Stewart.

753, Jefferson Avenue,  
Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

HELEN E. KEEP.

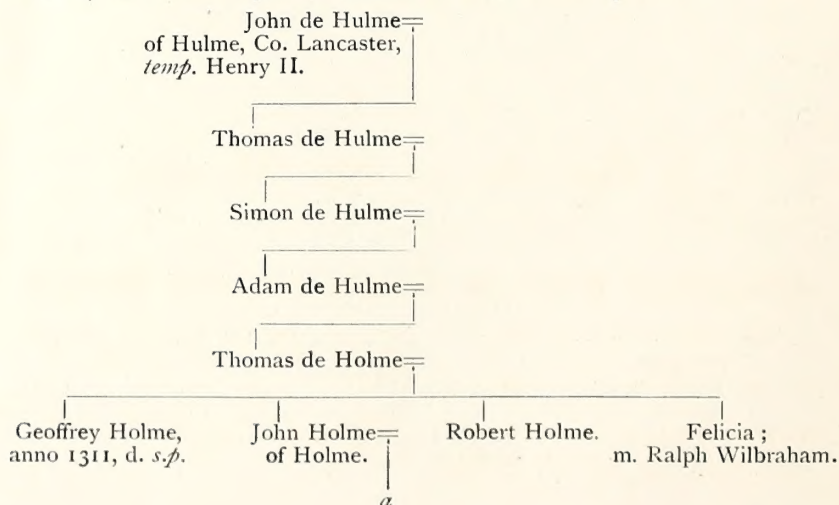
~~~~~  
KNOX.

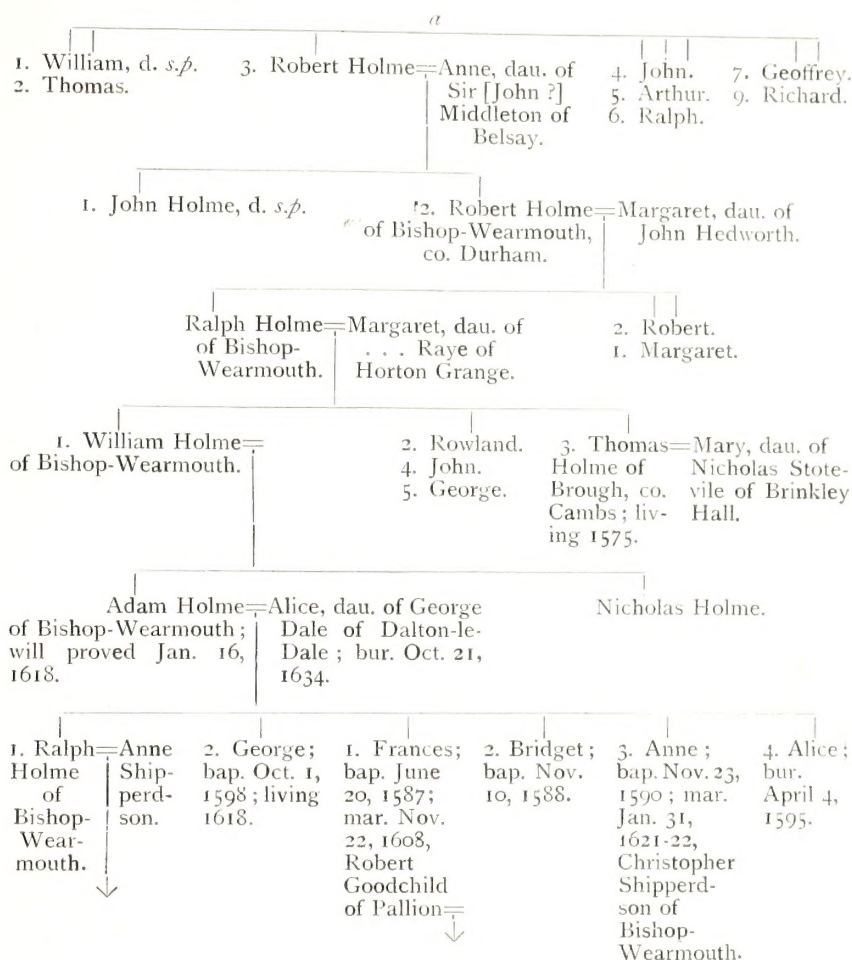
Can you or any of your readers tell me whether William Knox, merchant, of Preston, 1547, brother to the Reformer, left any daughters; also whether any of his three sons—viz., William Knox, minister of Cockpen; Paul Knox, minister of Kelso; and John Knox, minister of Lauder—left any daughters, and if so, whether they married?

ARMIS ET ANIMO.

~~~~~  
HOLME OF HOLME HALL.

The following pedigree, drawn up from a more detailed paper upon the ancestors of the Goodchild family, read before the Sunderland Antiquarian Society in December last by Mr. H. R. Leighton, may be of use to your correspondent:





## A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

### Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"  
November 26, 1901.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL  
AND ST. GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, November 26, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to  
give directions for the following promotion

in, and appointments to, the Most Disting-  
uished Order of Saint Michael and Saint  
George :

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second  
Class, or Knights Commanders of the said  
Most Distinguished Order :



WAR OFFICE, November 26, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights

Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.,:

The Right Honourable Beilby Lawley, Lord Wenlock, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Lord of the Bedchamber to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

#### THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

November 29, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, November 29, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to signify his intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officer, whose claims have been submitted for His Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against his name:

| Regiment.                | Name.                                    | Act of Courage for which recommended.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| King's Royal Rifle Corps | Lieutenant L. A. E. Price Davies, D.S.O. | At Blood River Poort, on September 17, 1901, when the Boers had overwhelmed the right of the British column, and some 400 of them were galloping round the flank and rear of the guns, riding up to the drivers (who were trying to get the guns away) and calling upon them to surrender, Lieutenant Price Davies, hearing an order to fire upon the charging Boers, at once drew his revolver and dashed in among them, firing at them in a most gallant and desperate attempt to rescue the guns. He was immediately shot and knocked off his horse, but was not mortally wounded, although he had ridden to what seemed to be almost certain death without a moment's hesitation. |

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 1, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint James William Ronald Macleay, Esq., Dayrell Eardley Montague Crackanthorpe, Esq., the Honourable Ernest Stowell Scott, and William Edmund O'Reilly, Esq., to be Second Secretaries in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

DOWNING STREET, November 27, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Henry Lorenz Wendt, Esq., to be a Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon.

WHITEHALL, November 28, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to appoint the Reverend Owen Jenkin Davies, M.A., to the Vicarage of Prestatyn, in the county of Flint and Diocese of St. Asaph, void by the resignation of the Reverend Thomas Price, M.A.

WHITEHALL, November 28, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to appoint Reginald Brodie Dyke Acland, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of the Borough of Shrewsbury.

WHITEHALL, November 23, 1901.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Robert Darell Smythe Stephens, of

Trewoman, in the parish of Minver, in the county of Cornwall, Gentleman, His Royal license and authority that he and his issue may take and use the surname of Darell in lieu of that of Stephens, and bear the arms of Darell, the said arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal license and permission to be void and of none effect. And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in His Majesty's said College of Arms.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, WHITEHALL,  
November 27, 1901.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACTS,  
1870-1900.

The Board of Education have issued an order this day for the formation of a School Board in the undermentioned Parish: Peabworth, Gloucester.

#### THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

December 3, 1901.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

The Honourable Percy Cecil Evans-Freke to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated November 9, 1901.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,  
November 29, 1901.

CORONATION OF THEIR MAJESTIES.  
*Court of Claims.*

The Right Honourable the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty for the purpose will meet at the Council Office, Whitehall, on Wednesday, the 4th day of December next, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon, to hear and determine Claims of Services to be performed at the time of the ensuing Coronation (except those dispensed with by His Majesty's Royal Proclamation of the 26th day of June last), and of fees to be received for the same.

The Commissioners are required by the Proclamation to exclude from their consideration such claims as may be submitted to them in respect of rights or services connected with the parts of the Ceremonial heretofore performed in Westminster Hall and with the Procession, the Ceremony being confined to Westminster Abbey.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,  
ST. JAMES'S PALACE, December 2, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Col. Reginald Hennel, D.S.O., to be Lieutenant of the King's Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of Col. Sir Horatio Vane Vance, deceased.

DOWNING STREET, November 30, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of William Henry Jackson, Esq. (Principal Collector of Customs), to be an Official Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon.

WHITEHALL, December 3, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Sir Andrew Richard Scoble, K.C.S.I., K.C., and the Right Honourable Sir John Winfield Bonser, to be Members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, under the provisions of the Act 3 and 4, William IV., cap. 41.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,  
December 2, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 29th ultimo, to appoint Edward Theodore Salvesen, Esq., Advocate, K.C., to be Sheriff of the Sheriffdom of Roxburgh, Berick, and Selkirk, in the room of Sheriff Vary Campbell, deceased.

YORK HOUSE, December 3, 1901.

The Princess of Wales has been pleased to make the following appointments to Her Royal Highness's Household:

Chamberlain: The Earl of Shaftesbury.

Ladies of the Bedchamber: The Countess of Airlie; the Countess of Bradford.

Women of the Bedchamber: The Lady Eva Dugdale; the Lady Mary Lygon.

Extra Woman of the Bedchamber: The Lady Katherine Coke.

Private Secretary: The Honourable Alexander N. Hood.

Equerry in Waiting: Frank Dugdale, Esq.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-  
LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF  
PERTH.

John George, Marquis of Tullibardine, D.S.O., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated November 28, 1901.

Francis James, Earl of Moray, to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated November 28, 1901.

William David, Earl of Mansfield, to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated November 28, 1901.

Capt. Carolus Home Graham-Stirling to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated November 28, 1901.

Maj. James Stewart-Robinson to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated November 28, 1901.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

December 6, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Rupert Edward Cooke Kettle, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be one of the Magistrates of the Police Courts of the Metropolis.

CLAREMONT, December 5, 1901.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany has been pleased to appoint Col. Stanier Waller, Royal Engineers, to be Honorary Equerry in Waiting to Her Royal Highness.

## THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER, ST. JOHN'S  
GATE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON,  
December 4, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to sanction the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England:

LADIES OF JUSTICE (from Ladies of Grace).

The Honourable Florence Margaret Tyssen Amherst; the Honourable Margaret Milford Tyssen Amherst.

KNIGHTS OF GRACE.

The Right Honourable Edward George Henry, Earl of Sandwich; the Right Honourable John Lloyd Wharton, P.C., M.P.



## LADIES OF GRACE.

The Honourable Agnes Mary, Mrs. Goldmann ; Mademoiselle Henriette de Dabrosse (Honorary).

## ESQUIRES.

William Rea Edwards, Esq., A.C.A. ; Oliver Williams, Esq.

St. JAMES'S PALACE, December 3, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Edward de Martino, Esq., M.V.O., to be Marine Painter to His Majesty.

## COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

The Right Honourable Henry Campbell, Baron Aberdare, to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

Alfred Thomas, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

## COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

Richard Tryon, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 2, 1901.



## By the Way.

*[The Editor welcomes cuttings from the Press or short notes for insertion in these pages.]*

PERMISSION has been given to a subaltern of Marines, who commanded the guard of honour at Gravesend when the Grand Duke Michael of Russia arrived in England for the Coronation, to accept and wear the decoration of the Imperial Russian Order of St. Anne, third class. Until recently such permission would never have been given, but a new order of things now maintains. It may not have been noticed that the quarterly Army List now gives a special list of British officers who are permitted to wear foreign orders earned in this manner, or as attachés at foreign Courts. These decorations are on a somewhat different footing to other medals and orders, inasmuch as they are only allowed to be worn on special occasions, such as in the presence of the monarch who confers the decoration, and the King and members of the English Royal Family.

Possibly few are aware that there is a village not far from the city of Lincoln called Eagle, the church of which, dedicated to All Saints, was formerly in the possession of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The manor and church were granted by King Stephen to the Knights Templars, and after the suppression of that Order in 1309 were transferred to the Knights of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and confiscated, with other ecclesiastical property, in the sixteenth century. The title of Bailiff of Eagle conferred by the manor is still retained in the Order of St. John, and is at present held by the Duke of Connaught. Eagle Church has fallen into a state of dilapidation and ruin, which renders it necessary that it should be partly rebuilt, while retaining such ancient features as may be of interest. The architect who has been consulted estimates that at least £1,800 will be required, towards which £1,057 has

been collected. There is no resident squire, and the population consists of small tenant-farmers and agricultural labourers, and the Vicar's stipend is £120 per annum, so that local effort has been exhausted. The Rev. Charles H. Kirk appeals to members of the order and of ambulance classes to help, even by the smallest donation, to restore this ancient church. Contributions may be sent to him at Eagle Vicarage, Lincoln.

The following Parliamentary question and answer are worth putting on record: Mr. Gibson Bowles asked for a return showing the British orders of knighthood, decorations, honorific distinctions, crosses, and medals now in existence, with the respective dates of their institution; and whether His Majesty's Ministers were responsible for the grant of peerages and baronetcies, and the distribution of the orders and other honorific distinctions in question. Mr. Balfour replied that these inquiries were so closely connected with the prerogative of the Crown that he was disposed to think it better not to make them the subject of question and answer in the House. Mr. Gibson Bowles: Cannot you answer the second part? Mr. Balfour: Well, perhaps the second part is the more controversial part of the subject. (A laugh.)

The Washington Patent Office is putting a stop to the practice of manufacturers using President Roosevelt's name and portrait to advertise cigars, patent medicines, soap, etc. The Commissioner of Patents has refused to register the trade-mark of a firm of florists who wished to advertise the "Roosevelt Rose." "Living celebrities," said the Commissioner, "were entitled to protection from the use of their names in this way." The use of the American flag for advertising purposes is also legally prohibited. It is curious that in a Republican country this is possible, whilst our own far more historic emblems are open to any abuse.

Considering to what an extent we are indebted to America for the novel and the sensational, it is not surprising to learn that the United States can, if necessary, furnish us with a pretender to the British Throne. There is a prosperous farmer in Caribou, Maine, who believes he is the legal King of England, but we hasten to add that he disclaims any intention of leaving his farm to seek to make good his claim. He declares himself to be the eldest representative of the thirty-second generation from William de Warren, that Earl Warren whose wife, Gundred, was the daughter of William the Conqueror. As a small domestic detail, it may be mentioned that his eldest son is always called Prince of Wales.

"Gentleman of Means desirous of Purchasing the Title of Viscount write, confidentially, Don Juan, 3rd Andar, 61, Rua San Roque, Lisbon, Portugal" (from the *Times*).

Mr. E. Barnesbee, the first Mayor of the newly incorporated borough of Morecambe, has formally handed to the Corporation a solid 18-carat chain of office which he presented to the town. His Worship was formerly a member of the Leeds City Council.



In a discussion on the etymology of the word "Admiral," Mr. Julian Corbett gives incidentally in the *Times* a curious instance of how the title was regarded in Southern Europe even so late as the time of William III. When Russell was sent into the Mediterranean, he begged for the title of General, "for," he wrote, "'Admiral' in Spain is 'Squire' in England, so insignificant a name is it in these parts." Yet in England the title of Admiral was certainly one of great distinction, and denoting high rank, from very early times indeed.

"When His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester visited the dock-yard at Chatham a few days since, he was shown Cromwell's standard, supposed to be the only one remaining in the kingdom. Its ancient simplicity and good preservation excited the attention of His Royal Highness. When His late Majesty visited the yard in 1781, it was shown to him, and he expressed a desire that particular care might be taken of it. This flag is red, 21 feet by 15 feet, having on it St. George's cross (red) on a white field, and the Irish harp (yellow) on a blue field, the shield surrounded by branches of the palm and laurel" (from the *Globe*, 1822).

The following letter from a correspondent of the *Sporting Times* may be of interest to those who annotate or grangerize their peerage books:

"I do not think this story of the late Lord Valentia has appeared in your paper. If it has not, it may amuse some of your readers. His lordship was much addicted to explaining his views in very forcible language to those he disliked, especially beggars. On one of the above approaching the house one day, Lady Valentia observed him from the window, and, ringing the bell, told the footman who answered it to send the man away before his lordship saw him, explaining that the sight of a tramp made him swear so dreadfully. To which the servant replied: 'My lord has seen him, and my lord has damned him, my lady.'

"O. C."

Extract from the evidence in a recent lawsuit: "Mr. Milton Bradford, solicitor for the defendant in connection with the petition for a judicial separation, gave further evidence in support of the plaintiff's case. In cross-examination witness said the defendant agreed to pay the plaintiff's costs in the event of her consenting to the petition for judicial separation being dismissed. It was not correct to describe him more as a financial agent than as a solicitor. He was an undischarged bankrupt, his debts amounting to £500. He had signed a letter as 'Milton Bradford, Earl of Buchan.' He claimed to be Earl of Buchan."





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